

"WORLD IN BOSTON" EXPOSITION THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Orchestral Selections From Pageant of "Light and Darkness" First Exercise in Great Religious Show.

MR. TAFT TAKES PART

Bishop William Lawrence and Dr. Booker T. Washington Are Among the Speakers at Opening.

Promptly at 1 o'clock this afternoon the doors opened upon the varied educational and entertainment features of the "World in Boston" in Mechanics building and the crowds began flocking in to hear the first public choruses in pageant hall and witness the formal opening.

The exercises opened with orchestral selections from pageant of "Light and Darkness," choruses from pageant by the choir; hymn, "Coronation"; invocation, the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers; Scriptures, the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad; prayer, Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu; "Battle Hymn of the Republic," address by Bishop William Lawrence, greeting from President Taft, cables and other congratulatory messages, hymn, benediction by the Rev. Dr. F. A. Bisbee.

Bishop Lawrence said: "It is surprising how many of our people, intelligent on almost all subjects, know almost nothing of the enormous development of missionary work, the change of method, and the wide sweep and large vision of its leaders. There still haunts the mind of even the cultivated Bostonian the thought that the missionary is what he was as illustrated in our early geographical—a black-coated typical New Englander, standing under a banyan tree preaching to half a dozen naked savages. There is no conception of the great schools, colleges and social service as well as the personal and evangelistic work."

"Dr. Washington said in part: 'The negro in America is almost the only dark-skinned race in the world which the Anglo-Saxon has ever permitted to live by his side in large numbers.'

"For over 40 years the negro has been the subject of missionary effort. He has responded nobly to this effort by serious attempts to help himself. Some of the results are: There are now over 3,700,000 negroes who are members of churches. There are 35,224 ordained ministers. There are 35,160 churches. The total value of the church property of negroes is \$56,650,000."

Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., president of "The World in Boston," said in part: "Three years ago a few earnest men and women dreamed of a great missionary exposition to be held in this city. A year later their dream took form and shape and the results are here before us. It seemed then like a bold undertaking, for nothing on so comprehensive a scale had ever before been attempted."

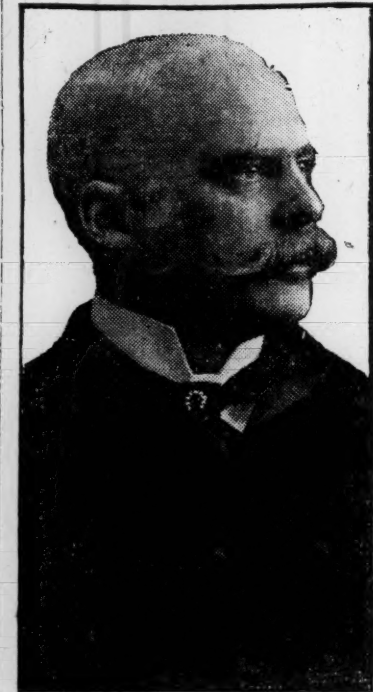
"The purpose of this exposition has not been to raise money but to educate and inspire the uninterested in world-wide missions and to deepen the convictions of those already interested; this is its aim. To show conditions on mission fields, what has already been accomplished, the methods of work and what remains to be done, has been our plan."

The first great missionary exposition in America, for which hundreds have been preparing for a year and thousands will participate in, has at last begun and will continue till May 20. If all the publications issued especially to attract attention to this exposition should be piled one on another, the pile would reach higher than Bunker Hill monument and the statue of Liberty placed on top of that, according to data furnished by the publicity department.

At 3 o'clock President Taft will signal that "The World in Boston" is open by

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GOVERNOR HOST FOR DR. GUERIN AT A LUNCHEON



DR. J. J. GUÉRIN.

An informal luncheon was given by Governor Foss in honor of Dr. James J. Guérin, mayor of Montreal, at Youngs hotel at 1:30 p. m. today.

Mayor Fitzgerald and a few other personal friends of the Governor, including John F. McDonald, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Frederick J. Macleod, former chairman of the committee, were present to meet Dr. Guérin.

LEGISLATORS TALK OF NEW CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARYSHIP

A special committee composed of Republican members of the state legislature who, it is said, are not satisfied with the candidates for the Republican nomination for secretary of state already in the field, today is considering other candidates for the position.

The committee was formed at a gathering of about 20 Republican legislators late Friday at the State House, called for the purpose of discussing informally candidates for the secretaryship. It developed during the meeting that there was general opposition among the members present to the candidacy of Representative Albert P. Langtry and Russell A. Wood, the two leading contestants at present for the Republican nomination. It was felt by many that unless there was a nominee of the party who was acceptable to more members than either of these two candidates there was a probability of the Democratic candidate being successful at the election.

The committee appointed at the meeting to bring in one or more candidates is to report at a second conference at noon Monday. The committee, which is composed of leaders of the Republican side in the House, is as follows: Representatives Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham, Courtenay Crocker of ward 11, Robert N. Turner of Waltham, George H. Ellis of Newton, Roger Wolcott of Milton.

It is reported that the conference was

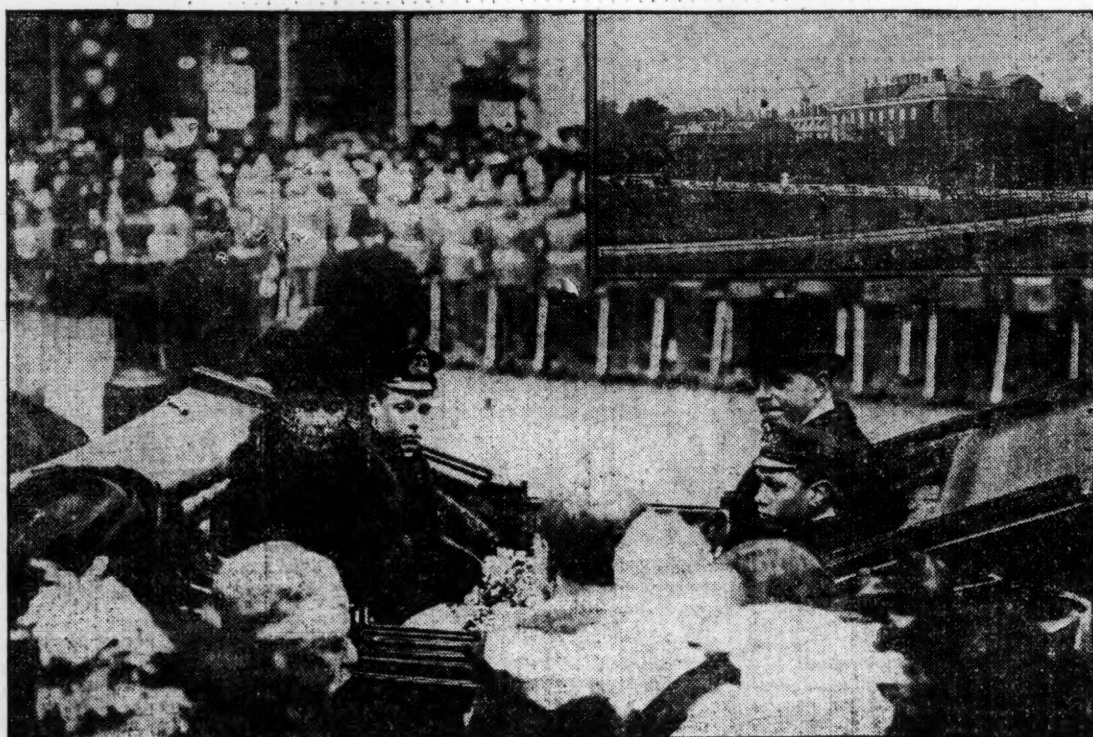
(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

ENLARGE PLANTS AT WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Excavations were begun today for the foundation for an addition to the shoe factory of the L. D. Evans' Son Company, which will be 100 by 30 feet, four stories. The contract has been awarded to W. A. Prescott. The Evans shoe factory was established in 1841.

Plans are being drawn for Winship, Bolt & Company for the fifth addition to the Harvard Knitting Mills on Albion street and work will commence this spring.

QUEEN IN CARRIAGE AT KENSINGTON PALACE



Queen Mary of England and two of her sons seated in a barouche, the occasion being her recent visit to Kensington—The palace is shown in the smaller upper picture.

DEMOCRATS TAKE UP "FREE LIST," HAVING PASSED RECIPROCITY

WASHINGTON—Having passed the reciprocity bill in the House the evening before by such an overwhelming majority—265 to 89—the Democrats turned their attention today to the "farmers' free list" and plans are being laid to try to enact it into law.

"I challenge the statement," said Representative Underwood, the Democratic floor leader, in the closing hours of the reciprocity debate, "that we are going to pass the free list bill later with the expectation that it will not become law. The free list bill will become law or the Republican Senate that defeats it or the Republican President that vetoes it will never be heard from again."

With nearly 200 Democrats in control and their action endorsed by a large number of Republicans, the bill to put the reciprocity agreement with Canada into effect was adopted with no amendments and in almost identical form in the form in which it passed the House in the last session of the preceding Congress.

Added to it by the Democratic leaders is a section which "authorizes and requests" President Taft to make further efforts to obtain still freer trade relations with Canada in the form of additional reciprocal relations.

The vote came at the end of six days' debate. Ten Democrats voted against the bill on its passage, while 197 Democrats voted for it. As in the case when the bill passed at the preceding session, a majority of the Republicans were found against it. The party's vote was 67 for it and 78 against it.

Representative Berger of Wisconsin, the Socialist member, voted for it, and Representative Aiken of New York, who ranks as an independent, voted against it.

The New England vote stood 22 for the bill and 6 against, with one absentee, Representative Henry of Connecticut. Representative Gardner was the only member of the Massachusetts delegation to vote against the bill.

The Maine vote split on party lines.

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QUEEN IS WELCOMED WITH ENTHUSIASM ON VISIT TO KENSINGTON

LONDON—The Queen paid a visit to Kensington recently and received an address from the mayor and councillors of the royal borough. The streets were decorated for the occasion and among the flags were the Red Dragon of Wales and those of the overseas dominions. The thirteenth (Kensington) battalion of the county of London regiment formed a guard of honor. The mayor, Sir Walter Phillimore, with the aldermen and councillors in their robes of office, proceeded from the town hall to a crimson covered platform.

Among those accompanying the Queen were the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, Lady Desborough, lady in waiting, Lady Bertha Dawkins, woman of the bedchamber, and the earl of Shaftesbury, lord chamberlain to her majesty. Two open four-horse barouches with postillions and outriders left Buckingham palace and proceeded to Kensington High street by way of Constitution hill, Hyde Park, Kensington gardens and Kensington High street. In front of St. Mary Abbots church the Queen received an address of welcome.

The mayor reminded her majesty that Kensington was the place of her birth and early home and that the inhabitants of the borough retained many pleasant impressions of the kindly acts of her majesty and her illustrious parents during the years of their residence in Kensington palace.

The Queen in a reply which she handed to Sir Walter Phillimore thanked the mayor for his kindly references to her parents and to the pleasant associations of her childhood in the royal borough. On her way home the Queen was enthusiastically cheered by the inmates of the Kensington Union, an institution which shelters 1000 men, women and children.

It will doubtless be remembered that Kensington palace was the birthplace and home of Queen Victoria.

BOSTON PROSPECTS AS PORT DECLARED NEVER SO BRIGHT

Never before in the history of the port has the prospect for Boston to attain its rightful place as a great shipping terminal been so bright as it is today, according to Bostonians who are interested in the city's commercial development.

The future will see, it is said, the growth of a great railroad-steamship terminal at East Boston, the establishment of an extensive industrial zone at South Boston, on the order of the Bush terminals in New York city; the port of Boston not only the terminus of many of the great transatlantic lines that now go to New York, but also receiving freight and passengers from greater ocean leviathans than ever steamed past the statue of Liberty. Boston will also be the home port of another big steamship line financed by the New Haven interests, if the possibility referred to by President Mellen in his recent epoch-making speech before the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce becomes a reality.

In this speech Mr. Mellen virtually endorsed the plans of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for developing the harbor, pledged the cooperation of the

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Y. M. C. A. AT MELROSE PREPARES TO OPEN CAMPAIGN FOR \$28,000

The Melrose Y. M. C. A. will begin a campaign Monday evening to raise \$28,000 to pay off the indebtedness of the building, put in a new swimming pool, new bath rooms, new lockers, and to give the building such a general overhauling that it will be as good as new. Direction of this campaign is in the hands of Fred S. Shepard, field secretary of the state

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U. S. Secretary of War Announces Armistice in the Conflict in Mexico



JACOB M. DICKINSON.

GOV. FOSS BLAMES TAX LAWS FOR LOW SAVINGS BANK RATE

In a statement issued from the state house today, in connection with the taxation inquiry which Governor Foss is making, it is said that information has been obtained indicating that the state tax laws artificially increase mortgage investments upon choice properties in the business district of Boston, and thereby tend to depress the rate of interest paid by savings banks about one half of one per cent.

This subject is now being investigated by the tax commissioner's department at the request of the Governor. The statement says that Governor Foss believes that depositors in savings banks are entitled to the full natural rate of interest, consistent with the absolute safety of their deposits. He does not understand why depositors living in the South End, in South Boston, in the North End, in the West End and in Charlestown or East Boston, should receive 1/2 of 1 per cent less than the natural rate of interest, in order to further real estate operations in the business and financial district.

Governor Foss expects to have a conference with William H. Corbin, tax commissioner of Connecticut, on April 29, about amending the taxation laws of Massachusetts to prevent the evasion of taxes, it was said at the Governor's office today.

The Governor is trying to arrange to have Judge E. E. Woodbury, chairman of the New York state board of tax commissioners, present.

Governor Foss will speak before the state board of trade at Worcester on Wednesday evening, and he intends at that time to devote a part of his address to present and proposed taxation laws in Massachusetts.

SUNDAY RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IS GIVEN CAPE COD

Edward J. Ryan, superintendent of the New England railway mail service, announced today that beginning May 7 a mail car will be run to the Cape Cod district Sundays.

The first mail car will leave the South station Sunday at 7:30 a. m. and will arrive at Provincetown at 11:50 a. m.

The return trip to Boston will be made at 2:25 p. m. from Provincetown, the train reaching the South station 6:52 p. m.

Sunday closing in the Boston postal offices go into effect tomorrow, but for the convenience of transient callers the delivery windows at the general post office and several stations in the business district will be open from 10 to 11 a. m.

Business men who expect important mail to arrive on Sunday morning may obtain it by notifying, in writing, before 3 p. m. on the preceding Saturday, the postmaster or the superintendent of the office from which the mail is delivered by carriers on week days.

COLEMAN KELLEY IS HELD.

Coleman Kelley was held by the grand jury today by order of Judge Fallon of the South Boston court on a charge of manslaughter. Bail was placed at \$5000. The police claim that Kelley struck Jeremiah Mahoney with a brick after a wedding celebration in South Boston Tuesday night.

R. E. DAVIE DUE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Robert E. Davie, the broker of Boston who was arrested in Rio de Janeiro two months ago, charged with embezzlement, will arrive here today on the steamship Byron, in the custody of two detectives.

WAR IN MEXICO HALTS UNDER AN ARMISTICE, PENDING PEACE PACT

President Diaz and Insurrecto Leader Make Concessions, and Revolution Is Practically Ended.

LIMANTOUR TO QUIT

He and Corral Are to Retire. Together With Several Governors—Free Election Is Promised.

WASHINGTON—The Mexican revolution practically ended at noon today, according to the announcement of Dr. Vasquez Gomez, official representative of Francisco I. Madero, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces.

Dr. Gomez announced the receipt of a telegram from Senor de la Barra, minister of foreign affairs, accepting the terms of an armistice on behalf of President Diaz. He had the acceptance of Madero several hours earlier in the day. "I confidently believe that the war is over and that peace will be established within a week," declared Dr. Gomez. "The terms of the armistice are practically the terms of peace."

Dr. Gomez declared that the revolutionists had agreed to forego their demand for the immediate abdication of President Diaz and that they made concessions by which General Diaz will be allowed to retain the presidency until a fair election can be held.

"In this way," said Dr. Gomez, "Diaz will be able to come out of the situation personally with flying colors, but we will gain our main object, which was that the people be allowed to name the President."

Senor Yves Limantour must retire from the portfolio of finance and be eliminated from the government councils, according to Dr. Gomez. He said the agreement also carried the positive provision that Vice-President Corral, now en route to Europe, will resign.

In addition President Diaz agrees to remove numerous governors of the Mexican states, practically all of whom are objectionable to the Madero party.

Dr. Gomez said in summing up the situation that the agreement was reached on the basis of Madero conceding that Diaz remain and Diaz, in turn, granting practically everything else that Madero demanded.

Secretary of War Dickinson announced that President Taft had been informed of the armistice.

Additional indication that peace is near at hand came from Ambassador Zamacoena, who said:

"I can not and will not discuss the negotiations, but I may say, however, that peace is very, very near at hand. I will not attempt to predict the exact minute. That is too difficult, but I may say again that peace is to be expected in my country very shortly."

Dr. Gomez said that the negotiations for peace probably would be along the same lines of the conferences which had been held with Senor Limantour and Senor de la Barra when they were in the United States. He said it was likely that he would go to Juarez in a short time, but preliminary arrangements would be made with the Mexican government from Washington.

A telegram received at the war department today from Colonel Sibley in command at Douglas, Ariz., in reply to the charges made by the Mexican government, declared that Captain Gault crossed the line only at the request of the Mexican federal commander and to carry an order from him directing his men to surrender. Colonel Sibley said the report forwarded to Mexico City by the Mexican consul at Douglas was prepared too soon after the battle and was filled with inaccuracies.

Skirmish Near Agua Prieta

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—A sharp battle between the Mexican federals and insurgents began at 10 a. m. today near Cenizas, 10 miles east of Agua Prieta. Expecting a general assault on Agua Prieta, Colonel Diaz ordered the entire federal garrison into the trenches and battle lines were formed.

Juarez Now Safe

EL PASO, Tex.—Juarez is likely to

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A Supplement

Finely illustrated and containing matter pertaining to Art, Literature and Music makes up 12 pages of this edition of The Christian Science Monitor. To be complete your paper should consist of

52 Pages

This supplement is given with all news stand and carrier editions. See that your paper is complete.

Clean journalism emphasizes the constructive rather than the destructive side of every-day happenings : : :

Your friends and neighbors will see this for themselves if given a copy of the Monitor to read : : : : :



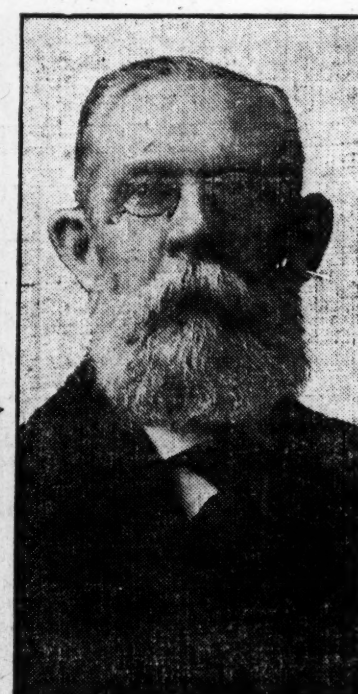
(Photo by Chickering, Boston.) THE REV. A. M. GARDNER. General Secretary.



ELDON B. KEITH. Treasurer of the "World in Boston."

ON FLIGHT OVER MEDITERRANEAN

NICE, France—Marquis de Villeneuve Trante started again today to fly in a Bleriot monoplane from the Brague aerodrome to the Corsican coast.



SAMUEL B. CAPEN. President of the "World in Boston."

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or
for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
to supply your need without the
expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT
WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above
coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be
attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

Nathaniel Ward, a Seventeenth Century Pamphleteer,
Delineated by John Hunter Sedgwick.

THE Dictionary of National Biography says that Nathaniel Ward was curate of St. James, Piccadilly, from 1626 to 1628, and it is perhaps better established that he was rector of Stouton Massey in Essex. At all events, what we are now interested in knowing is that he was born in Haverhill, England, in 1578, proceeded M. A. at Cambridge in 1603, read law and later took orders. After divers vicissitudes on account of the Puritan complexion of his views, he crossed the ocean and found himself called as minister to Agawam, soon after called Ipswich, in Massachusetts, but gave up the cure in a few years. In 1645 he wrote the tract entitled "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," and sent it to England. He himself returned to the mother country in 1646, and the tract, a copy of which now lies before us, was published in 1647 at London, and thereafter went through four editions. Ward himself became well known and preached before the House of Commons and spoke so plainly about the dominance of the army over the Parliament that, it is said, he gave offense. It would seem that Ward was a man of wit, and the "Simple Cobbler" shows that he knew how to express himself with more vivacity and originality than many of his contemporaries.

There seems to be an impression that the Puritans had neither wit nor humor; wit and humor such as were displayed by certain of the cavaliers they certainly did not possess, but they must have had the same strong sense and power of appreciation that they and their brethren had had in England. When one does not make a joke on each occasion that he sees chance, he may be guided by more than one consideration. A world without humor must not even be talked of, but a world peopled by comic men would justify much that was extreme in Puritan doctrine. The Puritan in England had seen his religion laughed at while his rights were curtailed, and in his judgment it was a bad chorus to a worse drama. Yet we would not discourage what Sir W. S. Gilbert has pleasantly called "innocent merriment"; there are recorded cases where excellent men have made good jokes, only they were wise in the points of occasion and moderation. Following these subtleties too far afield we shall stray from the side of the Simple Cobbler, so let us stay by him and his author.

The cobbler reads in part, "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam in America Willing to help mend his Native Country, lamentably tattered, both in the upper-Leather and sole, with all the honest stitches that he can take." The book was printed for Stephen Bowtell "at the signe of the Bible in Popes Head-Alley, 1647," and being addressed to his English countrymen at a time when the preponderant influence of the army was being felt in English politics, policies attempting to arrange themselves on the ruins of monarchy, it shows signs of the confusion then reigning in men's opinions.

Ward well describes a body politic where all men uneasily seek a change

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—Chauncey Olcott.
CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge."
COLONIAL—"The Concert."
SLOAN—"St. Elmo."
TOLLIN—"Ethel Barrymore."
S. P. KIRBY—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Prince of Pilsen."
HUBERT—"De Wolf Hopper."
CREMONT—"Richard Carle."

BOSTON CONCERTS.
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twenty-third Symphony concert; Mme. Rider-Kelsey, soloist.
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., "Judas Macabaeus," People's Choral Union.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, "Thais," Aborn opera company.

NEW YORK.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Belasco.
RELAY—"The Concert."
ASIN—"The Balkan Princess."
JOHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
OMEDY—William Collier.
RITZ—"The King Lear."
DAVY—"Mantell in 'King Lear'."
EMPIRE—William Gillette.
ALEX—"Excuse Me."
KARDEN—"Miss Mildred Holland."
LORE—"Little Miss Fling."
RAND—"Katie Belle."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"Everywoman."
PROUDROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"Nobody's Widow."
ETHL & PROCTOR—"Vaudeville."
BERRY—"The Spring Maid."
YCEUM—"Mrs. Blake."
XERO—"The Deep Purple."
YANKEE—"The Gamblers."
WALLACK—"The Pink Lady."
WALLACK—"As a Man Thinks."
WALLACK—"Fondler Walk."

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

A LONG with the more rapid and widespread growth of a kindlier regard for the welfare of the lower orders of created things of the animal world is a growing sentiment for the care and conservation of trees and things of the vegetable world. Every tree has its sentimental as well as its economic worth to the race. A man may "own" a tree and yet not have an entire right to cut it down. In part it belongs to every one, including the birds and other little folk who may choose to find shelter among its branches. One of the characters in Walter Scott's "The Heart of Midlothian" says: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."

Nothing else in all the material world brings more wonderful returns for the time and effort expended than does the planting of trees. A world without trees would be a world without beauty. Every heart responds to that line in Wordsworth which speaks of "a brotherhood of venerable trees." Every one, with "that inner eye which is the bliss of solitude," can recall a cherished prospect similar to that which inspired Tennyson to write of

"The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees."

In the childhood memories of nearly every man and woman there looms large the fond recollections of a favorite tree or a company of trees that constituted a very important part of the happiness of youth. How like a beneficent protector does the cottage roof-tree spread its wide-reaching arms over the dwelling place of those who grow up under its shelter and shade! From every heart arises a warm "amen" to Morris' familiar lines:

"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough:
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

There is no finer line in all of Bryant's than "The groves were God's first temples." A thoughtless, wasteful American, on being told that in Europe the owner of a forest is not allowed to cut one of his own trees until he is given permission to do so by the government tree warden and with the agreement that he must immediately plant another tree in the place of the one cut down, exclaimed: "Thank God, I live in a free country!" Ah, yes! in a country where men are yet permitted to have quite too much freedom to deprive those who come after them of much of the worth and beauty and happiness to be derived from the gracious companionship of the trees.

GOOD HUMOR.
Boys are no jollier than girls—
They'll make that frank admission—
Although each boy is born, of course,
With a "son-ny" disposition.

THOUGH a man might own everything else in the world, yet still be without friends, he would remain poor indeed. We may accumulate lands, stocks, jewels or other material things, yet we are not rich unless we gather together a few friends. Nothing that the taxpayer can find to levy upon is of such great value as the well wishes of our brother men and women. At first thought it would seem as if "cash"—good, "hard cash"—is the finest capital on which one can proceed to do business. The world's successful men tell us that this is not so. Cash without credit is much limited in its power for doing things. Credit is the broad, generous, expansive, elastic means of achieving success and our credit depends on our

standing with our neighbors and our acquaintances. We do business with our friends.

Notwithstanding all our hard and fast legal ties and agreements, our duly signed and witnessed documents, it is on faith that the world's transactions are carried on. There is an old familiar saying, "His word is as good as his bond." These words which no doubt were originally intended to portray the character of an honest man are, in fact, true of all men, in a very large sense. It holds true of every man that "his word is as good as his bond," for it so happens that if his word is no good his bond is no good. We either have faith in a man or we have not. If we have not, his bond does not go far toward reassuring us that he will do as he agrees.

It is told that a man unused to the ways of business borrowed some money of another of the same kind. A note was made out when the one who had loaned the money said to the borrower: "Now you keep the note so you will know when it comes due." This he did, and when he paid the money back to the lender the borrower said: "Now you take the note and then you will know it is paid." Strange as it may seem, this is the real spirit in which the world's great volume of business is carried on.

A man's friends are the finest capital he can possess, and they belong to him no less than do his houses and lands. He whose first consideration is to accumulate friends will become richer than he whose first thought is to get money. The most abject degree of poverty would be to have no friend in the world. No man ever gets the better of a bargain who gets the ill-will of the one with whom he barter. Fortunate is he who can place a fine list of friends on the profit side of his transactions. They are better than a balance of any size at the bank.

NOT A PAPER STORE.
In stores that advertise, you know,
Where trade is brisk and active, very,
And clerks are always on the go,
They can't, of course, keep stationary.

BISHOP NEELY AT CONFERENCE

BIDDEFORD, Me.—The Maine State Methodist Episcopal conference today opened with a long program of events which includes an address by Bishop T. B. Neely, D. D., anniversaries of the board of conference claimants, board of home missions and church extension, a board of foreign missions.

CANADA TO MOVE VICTORIA INDIANS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Forty-one families of the Songhees Indians are soon to receive \$10,000 each to relinquish their titles to a reservation on Vancouver island, B. C. Their dwellings will be dismantled and rebuilt on a new reservation near Esquimaux. The old reservation will be turned over to the Provincial government of British Columbia and will eventually become a part of the city of Victoria, which during 40 years has grown around its two sides.

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

Striving to Progress in Your Own Line, You Will Usually See Chances Without Advice From Outsiders.

A FALSE sense of sympathy usually hits the wrong chord in the gamut of industry. Men and women sometimes take a wrong viewpoint and imagine that some worker who comes under the range of their observation ought to be dissatisfied; whereas the object of this sympathy is really doing good work and, within himself, is quite satisfied with his position.

A friend recently narrated a story of a telegraph lineman who was subjected to some of this mistaken sympathy. It illustrates our point in a very simple way. The onlooker studied the man's visage a little and, thinking he there saw the signs of intelligence and ambition, he said: "Say, my friend, you ought to have a better

line of work. Why don't you give up your job, and do so and so, and so on?"

"Give up my job?" replied the astonished lineman; "why, man, my job pays me \$15 a week! Give up my job? Well, I guess not!"

It is for each man, in obedience to the inner dictates of progress, to say whether he wants, and can execute, a better line of work. If the inner light tells him he should advance, the worker will fit himself and go forward. At the right moment he will advance to a position of larger demands, which needs just the kind of work that he can furnish. In the meantime, a false sense of sympathy, mistaken in every way, is often a meddler.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

MORE HUMOROUS.

"The funniest thing I ever heard was a German soprano singing Italian."
"Then you never have heard an Italian soprano singing in German."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOME AND REFORM.

"They tell me th' gov'nor is doin' a great deal to lighten th' burdens of th' common people."
"Guess likely he is. He's gettin' fifty a night for his talk on 'Reform,' an' I'm told he's payin' off th' mortgage on his home an' puttin' money in th' bank."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NO PLACE FOR A DACHSHUND.

A little boy was entertaining the minister the other day until his mother could complete her toilet. The minister, to make congenial conversation, inquired: "Have you a dog?"
"Yes, sir, a dachshund," responded the lad.
"Where is he?" questioned the dominie, knowing the way to a boy's heart.
"Father sends him away for the winter. He says it takes him so long to go in and out the door he cools the whole house off."—Suburban Life.

DISPLAY OF EDUCATION.

He was a British workman, and he had so many children that he used to call the roll before the Sunday dinner to make sure that they were all there. His wife was bringing in the steaming joint; it was time to begin.
"Ehbert!" he cried.
"Ere, pa!"
"Oraee!"
"Ere, pa!"
"Ezekiah!"
"Ere, pa!"
"Enery!"
"Enery" who had just reached the seventh grade, decided to show off his Latin.
"Adsum!" he bawled.
For a few moments his father regarded him with baleful eyes.
"Oh, you've 'ad some, 'ave yer!" he said at last. "Well, you jist git away, then, an' make room for them as ain't!"—Answers.

EDUCATION BY TRAVEL.

Miss Smart—Have you ever been through algebra?
"Yes, but it was in the night and I didn't see much of the place."—Suburban Life.

CAUSE FOR CHEERS.

"You look particularly happy today," said Citiman.
"I am," replied Subbubs. "I've just succeeded in getting our leading lady to sign for another season."
"I didn't know you were in the theatrical business."
"I'm not. I refer to our cook."—Suburban Life.

ENCOURAGING WORD.

The Lord's with the country—the sunny Bright heavens are bending in blue; The hives are just waiting the honey The bees bring from daisies and dew, And the reaped fields will melt into money And rain all their riches on you!
—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

GOOD ADVICE.

Ascum—What, in your opinion, is the best business to which a young man can give his attention?
Telit—His own.—Spokane Chronicle.

TRAFFIC TO OPEN ON ST. LAWRENCE

GLACE BAY, N. S.—J. R. McIsaac, general traffic manager of the Dominion Steel & Coal Company, says that navigation on the St. Lawrence will be open in a few days, and he expects that the first coal steamer for Montreal will leave about a week hence.
It is expected that about the middle of May the first shipment of the Quebec bridge steel, recently purchased by the company, will be received.

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GREAT BRITAIN HAS SLIGHT LEAD OVER AMERICA AT CHESS

Wins First Game and Ties One, but Home Players Have Good Positions in Remaining Contests.

MARSHALL LOSES

NEW YORK—With the score standing 1½ points for England and ½ point for America, the players engaged in the Anglo-American chess contest for the Sir George Newnes trophy took the boards this morning to complete the match and determine the holder of the handsome prize for 1911. Should the British team win it will give them permanent possession.

When play ended Friday Great Britain had won one game of the 10 in progress and drawn another. It is generally expected that the game at the sixth board will be played in America's column, evening up matters. On the remaining seven the condition of affairs is altogether problematical and the chances of America tying the score by tonight and thereby saving the trophy for another series are fairly bright.

F. J. Marshall, United States champion, playing his game in London, was defeated by Amos Burn of Liverpool, who was placed much below him in the international masters tournament at San Sebastian. The American got slightly the better of the start in a queen's gambit declined. Burn playing the white pieces. With his seventeenth move the Englishman set a trap, which Marshall fell into and then and there compromised his game beyond all hope of redemption. He elected to give up his queen for two bishops rather than face an ending with a pawn down besides a bad position. Burn won without much difficulty after 38 moves.

A. B. Hodges of Staten Island, the only player who has taken part in all the matches since the start, without losing, was pitted against H. E. Atkins, British Chess Federation champion, and drew a carefully conducted game after 28 moves.

R. T. Black, Brooklyn champion, played fine chess against G. W. Richmond of Scotland at the sixth board, and at adjournment was confident in his ability to win today. A. W. Fox of Washington, although two pawns down, had worked up a splendid attack against T. F. Lawrence of London, which he may be able to carry out to a successful issue. G. H. Walcott of Boston was left with the exchange down, but with a pawn plus, and B. Miles of Philadelphia had a very difficult position in hand, despite the advantage of a pawn. On the rest of the boards the Americans were in pretty good shape.

Following is the pairing of the two teams:

U. S. America, Score.	Great Britain, Score.
1 F. J. Marshall.....0	Amos Burn.....1
2 A. B. Hodges.....1	H. E. Atkins.....½
3 A. W. Fox.....1	P. F. Lawrence.....1
4 J. F. Barry.....1	V. L. Wahlstedt.....½
5 H. C. Voltz.....1	F. D. Yates.....1
6 R. T. Black.....1	G. W. Richmond.....1
7 G. H. Walcott.....1	W. Ward.....1
8 B. Miles.....1	G. A. Thomas.....1
9 G. C. Schwietzer.....1	H. P. Mitchell.....1
10 L. B. Mayer.....1	H. G. Cole.....1

Total.....½ Total.....1½

The Americans had the white pieces on the even numbered boards.

MISS OSGOOD LEADS THE FIELD.

In the medal play handicap of the Women's Golf Association of Boston at the Oakley Country Club, Friday, Miss F. C. Osgood, eastern and Boston woman champion golfer, showed mid-season playing form going around the 18 holes in a gross score of 92, nine strokes better than her nearest competitor, Miss H. S. Curtis, former national champion.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Providence 5, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 10, Jersey City 1.
Toronto 1, Baltimore 0.
Newark 10, Montreal 7.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Atlanta 7, Nashville 3.
Montgomery 10, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 4, Chattanooga 1.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES.					
	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.
Cleto, P.	2	7	1	3	1
Gardner, D.	6	26	6	11	1
Spratt, D.	6	26	6	11	1
Spencer, C.	6	23	3	8	2
Wood, P.	6	26	6	11	1
Carroll, C.	6	26	6	11	1
Hooper, H.	6	21	5	6	1
Williams, J.	6	22	3	6	2
Yorke, S.	6	19	2	3	2
Lewis, H.	6	24	3	5	1
Madden, C.	4	15	2	3	1
Wagner, S.	9	40	6	7	1
Kleinow, C.	1	1	1	1	1
Karger, P.	2	4	1	1	1
Collins, P.	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	6	207	30	60	10

BOSTON NATIONAL						
	G.	A.	R.	H.	SH.	S.
Gardner, 3b.	6	19	1	8	2	1
Spratt, p.	6	5	1	2	1	1
Feuney, 1b.	9	31	6	12	1	1
Griffin, c.	7	10	2	6	1	1
Tyler, p.	2	3	1	1	1	1
Hariden, c.	3	12	4	4	1	1
Harson, ss.	9	31	6	9	3	2
Joude, c.	9	40	6	7	1	1
Prefer, p.	2	4	1	1	1	1
Clarke, lf.	9	37	4	9	2	2
Sweeney, 2b.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Parsons, 2b.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Butler, 3b.	5	15	2	3	1	1
Freck, 2b.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Brown, p.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Mattern, p.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Burke, p.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Criss, p.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Collins, lf.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Pedue, p.	2	5	1	1	1	1
Totals	9	208	30	82	13	13

ENGLISH POLO PLAYERS HAVE A FIELD APART

Granted Exclusive Use of No. 2 in Georgian Court—Games Scheduled for Today and Tomorrow.

NEW YORK—The advance guard of the All-England polo team at Lakewood will hereafter have the exclusive use of No. 2 field in Georgian court for their practice play, on the request of Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd. The privilege has been granted by the polo association committee, to whom George J. Gould turned over both his grounds for the international cup workouts. The American players, including the Meadow Brook four to win at Hurlingham, will have a game this afternoon on No. 1 field and another tomorrow.

There is so much to be done in the way of a better acquaintance between the British players and their mounts that private practice has been decided on in preference to the bustling about in games. Captains Lloyd, Wilson, Cheape and Lieutenant Palmes will be in the saddle together today for the first time on an American polo ground.

Neither ground has been used since Tuesday on account of the rains of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. Some of the English and American players have worked their ponies with mallet and ball on the rough strip of grass between the two fields, but the ponies have done most of their work on the roads. They are walked in trios, a boy riding the middle pony and leading the two others.

SEMI-FINALS ON AT LAKEWOOD

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—In the spring golf tournament at the Country Club of Lakewood today, Walter J. Travis and Fred Herge survived the match rounds and they are on opposite sides of the draw. It is quite possible they will once again be found fighting it out in the decisive test.

The other winners were Oswald Kirkby of Englewood and Arthur C. Camovito, a 16-year-old Lakewood boy. In the semi-final round today Travis will oppose Kirkby, while Camovito will take on the metropolitan champion.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	7	1	.875
Chicago	4	2	.667
New York	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Boston	3	6	.333
Brooklyn	2	6	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY.

Boston at Brooklyn 5.
Philadelphia 3, New York 0.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh-Cincinnati, postponed.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 0 5 1-9 13 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3-5 8 4
Batteries, Curtis and Graham; Bell and Bergen; Erwin, Empires, Klein and Doyle.

PHILADELPHIA SHUTS OUT N. Y.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-3 6 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 1 0
Batteries, Moore and Doolin; Crandall and Myers. Empires, Evans and Johnston.

CHICAGO DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0-6 10 1
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 7 0
Batteries, Brown and Archer; Salter, Geyer and Bresnahan; Empires, O'Day and Brennan.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES AHEAD.

NEW YORK—Sophomores won the Columbia interclass track meet on South field Friday afternoon with a total of 41 points to 36 for the juniors. The freshman team was third with 16 and the seniors last with 10. The pole vault was postponed until next week. As H. S. Babcock '12, captain of the team, is sure of victory, with another junior in second place, it is probable that the junior class will be the final winners of the meet.

Famous Champion Trick Rifle Shooter Will Be Feature in Celebration

Feature in Celebration



RUSH RAZEE.

RUSH RAZEE, THE EXPERT RIFLEMAN MOVES TO DENVER

DENVER, Colo.—Rush Razee, champion trick rifle shot of the country, is moving to this city. Mr. Razee travels all the territory west of the Mississippi giving exhibitions, and has decided to make his headquarters here in Denver as it will be more central to his territory.

In the Frontier days celebration to be given at Cheyenne, Wyo., next fall, Mr. Razee will be one of the features. He is a western product and is recognized as one of the premier gun experts of the country.

Mr. Razee not only performs the most difficult feats with perfect ease, but executes a number of new and original shots that are said to be attempted by no other marksman before the public. The accompanying picture shows Mr. Razee with his favorite Remington automatic rifle.

SYRACUSE BASEBALL COACH HAS PROMISING MATERIAL FOR TEAM

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Coach L. S. Carr of the Syracuse University nine is turning out another strong combination this year to face a schedule of about 25 games.

Captain E. S. Cottrell '11 is in line to be the premier pitcher for the orange for his third season. Cottrell has turned down many tempting offers to play in the big leagues, and is regarded by many experts as the best college man in the box.

B. T. Dexter '12, another mainstay in the box, is out, and under Coach Carr's direction can be expected to do even better than last year. H. C. De Silva '13, the star freshman pitcher and V. J. Adams '11, are other men of varsity caliber.

The infield combination will be an entirely new one unless N. F. Hand '12 and H. G. Kling '11 become eligible soon. The other two men, Captain Scully '10 and Powers '10, were graduated. Many are out for their places.

For the outfield a number of hard hitters are out. Many former varsity men are reporting as P. H. Schofield '12, C. Burrows '11, M. F. Lyons '11 and James Daley '12.

Robert Holmes '12, the star catcher, is again doing speedy work. Last season Holmes led the entire squad in batting. Hand '12 and Kling '11, the two eligibles, followed him closely. Kling has a knack for three base hits. It is expected that these men will get their college work in shape at once.

The University of Waseda of Japan is to play in the Syracuse Stadium on May 20. This team is reported as a remarkably strong team and are playing only the strongest teams in this country.

LOSES ONLY ONE SWIMMER.

MADISON, Wis.—That swimming will be an important and successful form of athletics at the University of Wisconsin next year is the firm belief of Coach Nespor. The season this year was not as successful as had first been anticipated for several of the best men were ineligible. Those who promise to develop into fast material for the squad next year are: Little, Wallis, Hyman, Zeagel, Kehland and Gaertner, all freshmen, and Crile, Breytspraak, Austin, Peter, Templeton and Wieboldt. Kono is the only man to leave school.

SIX BOSTON PLAYERS DROPPED.

Six of the younger Boston American League baseball players were disposed of Friday by President John I. Taylor. Outfielder Mahoney and Pitcher Hunt will go to Sacramento, Cal.; Pitcher Pierce will go to the Buffalo club; Pond and Perry, outfielders, and Dale, a pitcher, will go to the Providence club.

WONDERFUL WORK IS DONE BY AMERICAN SWIMMERS THIS YEAR

Judging From Performances Made in National Aquatic Championships This Country Will Soon Lead All.

It is not unreasonable to predict after glancing over the performances of American watermen during the season of 1910-11, that this country will soon take the leadership of the world in all-round swimming. Records held right and left, and the only field in which foreigners may now claim to be our masters is distance swimming. But even here the progress was so rapid and widespread as to warrant the belief that the day is not far distant when we can hold our own against all comers.

Sprinting marks were established wholesale. Kenneth Huzzagh of Chicago A. lowered Daniels' standard time for 40 yards from 19.4-5 to 19.3-5s.; Harry Hebler of the Illinois A. C. reduced the 50-yard figures from 25.1-5s. to 24.4-5s., and what is a good deal more indicative of sweeping superiority, relay teams wiped off the board all former international records from 300 to 500 yards.

New York A. C. covered 300 yards in 100-yard relays in 2m. 35s.; 3m. 57.3-5s., as against the former standard of 4m. 2-5s.; and South completed 500 yards in 4m. 57s., considerably under the old mark of 5m. 23-5s. But the 400 yards figures were short lived. Hebler, McGilivray, Frizelle and Huzzagh swimming as an all-western team, further lowered them to 3m. 52s. Every one of these performances ranks now as a world standard.

C. M. Daniels of the New York A. C. was the only one to score in the middle distances, but it is worthy of note that he was pressed hard in most of his races. In fact, he had a narrow escape in the 100-yard championship, when McGilivray, Frizelle and Hebler finished within 6 inches of him. Then at 150 yards Hebler was at his heels when he equalled Beupre's record for the distance, and all three of the westerners above mentioned were close behind him when he reduced the world's 200-meter mark from 2m. 28.2-5s. to 2m. 25s., in Pittsburgh. In the latter race Daniels was credited only with equaling his own international figures of 2m. 25.2-5s. for the furlong, but he actually covered the course 15s. faster than in the previous contest, for in the latter he had the advantage of one more turn, and every push-off is admitted to benefit the swimmer by a full second.

In back stroke swimming the work of Harry Hebler of the Illinois A. C. was a revelation. He went after the 100-yard record of 1m. 13, held by C. Martin of England and smashed it beyond recognition with a performance in 1m. 8.2-5s., time almost unbelievable.

Equally sensational was the breast stroke swimming of Michael McDermott of the Chicago A. A. He first negotiated 100 yards in 1m. 12.1-5s., disposing of the American mark of 1m. 16.4-5s., and of the world's standard of 1m. 14.1-5s., by Holman of England, and then attacked his own record of 2m. 45.1-5s. for 200 yards, reducing it to 2m. 43.2-5s.

In plunging the 74ft. standard by C. Brown was twice bettered. Litchfield of the Chicago A. A. covered 75ft. 2m., and Kaiser of the Missouri A. C. increased the distance to 75ft. 11in.

Fancy divers improved individually and as a class and the truly remarkable exhibitions given by Gaidick, Bornemann and Burton of the Chicago A. A. and Arthur McAlenham of New York A. C. were far superior to anything seen in the past.

BOWDOIN TENNIS PROSPECTS FOR WINNING SEASON

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Now that the tennis courts at Bowdoin College are being prepared for the season, attention has turned to the prospects for a winning team to represent the college this year. Three out of four of last year's tennis team were graduated in June. These were Burleigh Martin, last year's captain and champion of the state for two years in singles and doubles; H. Q. Hawes, last year's college champion, and R. E. Ross. The only man of the old team left in college is Fred Black '11 of Rockland, who is captain this year. He is probably the best player in college.

Last fall a college tournament was held to get Captain Black an opportunity to get a line on the ability of the men. Shepherd '14 of Wellesley Hills, Mass., won the tournament and seemed a sure member of this year's team, but he has just been debarred by faculty warning. H. A. Briggs '12 of Gorham was second to Shepherd and is expected to make a strong bid for a position on the team.

Other men who have shown tennis ability and who will be candidates for the team are: Harrison Chapman '11, A. J. Somes '11, C. Tuttle '13, J. L. Brummett '11, W. A. McCormick '12, J. E. Philson '13, P. C. Savage '13, E. Wilson '12, G. H. Nichols '12, J. Slocum '13, E. R. Payson, Jr., '14, P. S. Boreaux '14, W. F. Merrill '11, W. Greene '13, E. C. Burleigh '13, W. Nixon '13, C. F. Adams '12, D. E. Gardner '13, A. B. Hichborn '11 and A. H. Cole '11.

RATIONAL GOLF By JASON ROGERS.

The tenth of the series of articles on "How To Reduce Your Handicap," by Mac in Golf Illustrated, touches on the matter of spring in the wooden clubs as follows:

Nowadays, the clubs are made to sell, not to play with; the strenuous life has altered, for the worse, any individuality the clubs of years ago had, and it is the most difficult thing in the world to get a really first-rate club. They all seem the same, especially in the shaft, which is more like a large pole than a club shaft. The clubs our forefathers used were beautiful things; the heads had fine lines, and the face of the club was just a shade deeper at the centre than at the heel or toe. The shafts had a fine spring in them and one could choose a club to suit one's golf, but now one must play golf to suit the clubs. We haven't all got the arms of a Samson, and what suits a strong man will not do for a weaker man, therefore the latter must get some help from his clubs, and the only assistance he can obtain is from the shaft.

Those who have a quick swing do not require much spring, but the player with a round even swing can do with some spring, and readers will remember that I counseled them to swing evenly. Therefore, get a club with some feel in it, and if you find that you keep slicing the ball, get your professional to remove the grip and give the shaft a scrape over the hand. This will make the club feel just like a well-balanced fishing-rod; in it the spring seems to come right up the arm, and it makes casting an easy thing. Fishing with a stiff butt the arms would soon tire, and I maintain the same applies to golfing. The concussion is absorbed by the spring, but the whiplash must not be too great, otherwise the hands are apt to reach the ball before the clubhead.

The "Dreadnought" was a supple club, but the large head made the club unwieldy; now the "Dreadnought" is still being made, but with the old-fashioned pear-shaped head, and in talking over this with an ex-champion he said that his experience was all in favor of some "whip" in the shaft, and a long-faced narrow head, and he finds that his members are keener on them than on "Dreadnoughts." The only place we require "Dreadnoughts" is on the sea.

Do not choose a heavy club; a good club will, with the spring in the right place, feel quite heavy enough. A head of seven ounces is quite weighty enough, but to get the true balance the shaft must weigh less than the head, otherwise the club will feel heavy in the hands. You should get the weight of the head on the hands, a difficult thing to get, but it is possible, though the days when a professional could take time to run out a club are gone, but with a little patience and worry you will get what you want.

The length of the club must be a matter of taste; some very tall men use quite short clubs and vice versa, but a good average length is 42 inches from the sole. This applies only to the wooden clubs, the irons being proportionately shorter; but they also should have some life in the shafts.

This is written for the "eighteen man," yet I think some of the single-figure men I know would play a better game if they had some more spring in their wooden clubs. One of our greatest players has a great deal of it in the wooden clubs, and is terribly straight with them; in spite of an impression around that a whippy club takes you all over the course, he has not altered his clubs; the difficulty is to get new ones like the old friends who have done good work.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

FAST CREW FOR GHENT REGATTA

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAMBRIDGE—One of the most interesting boat races during the present season will be that on the Ghent, when a boat composed of past and present members of Jesus College, Cambridge, meets the famous Nautique Club, on the 25th of May. The greatest interest is being taken in this race, and the Jesus boat will contain several well-known Cambridge oars. It is said that it will be a faster boat than that which

BOSTON PROSPECTS AS PORT DECLARED NEVER SO BRIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

railroads and gave ample assurance that great resources are available to assist in making this port an active competitor of New York city.

To this end the chamber has been working since its enlargement and reorganization more than two years ago and it has a bill under consideration by the Legislature that will give immediate release to the \$3,000,000 appropriated by the state for the building of docks and other terminal facilities in the harbor, also the establishment of a suitable board to carry on and supervise every phase of the great work of harbor development; not only actual construction, but the highly necessary task of securing and holding business for the port.

This bill, combined with an amended measure, fathered by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange is now receiving the consideration of the legislative committee on metropolitan improvements of which Senator Henry C. Mulligan is chairman, and it is believed that a revised bill combining the best features of both, will be the result.

The chamber's bill was formed by W. Rodman Peabody and the committee on metropolitan improvements of which he is chairman. It provides for the establishment of an unpaid board of directors with full authority to carry on the work and the employment by them of a highly paid expert to supervise the work of construction and to secure business for the port.

The real estate men's bill would create a paid board, to be given the right of eminent domain over the harbor from Lynn to Hull. The bill would also provide for the immediate release of the money needed to provide suitable facilities for the growth of the port.

Officers of the Chamber of Commerce and others interested in the welfare of the port, say that increased facilities for handling of ocean freights will bring more steamship lines to port, particularly as conditions in New York harbor are growing more unsatisfactory every day.

It is said that the building by the state of an extensive system of docks and warehouses at East Boston will mean the eventual location there of the terminal of the New Haven road, in conjunction with the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine. East Boston would then be the largest and most convenient railroad-steamship terminal in the country.

This, it has been pointed out by D. O. Ives, chairman of the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, would mean that freights destined for any part of the country could be placed directly on the car from the vessel for transportation to its ultimate destination. Under these conditions there would be no more desirable terminal in the country.

The Chamber of Commerce bill provides for the immediate release of the money necessary to carry out this project. This sum is at present tied up, in a measure, by the provision that piers shall not be built until a legal lease is obtained from tenants. Since this provision was made a year ago there has been little progress in the development of the water front.

The chamber bill calls for the immediate beginning of one or more adequate piers in East Boston. It specifies that they shall be equipped with modern machinery and accommodations for economical and speedy loading and discharging of freight, as well as with fireproof sheds and tracks.

The five directors of the port provided by this measure are required under the bill to submit before Jan. 10 next a definite plan, including recommendations for legislation, for the complete development of the entire waterfront.

The plan is to also make provision for warehouses and industrial establishments, which will lead to the erection at South Boston of a great manufacturing and industrial terminal, similar to the Bush terminal system in New York.

The bill framed by the chamber provides that the board of harbor directors shall serve without pay, and that the only salary involved shall go to the commissioner appointed by them, who must be an expert in solving the problems involved.

The measure of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, framed by Henry C. Long, goes further than Mr. Peabody's bill in that it creates a paid board and gives it the right to eminent domain, to take and hold property, to build and operate in a corporate capacity, and with jurisdiction over both the Boston harbor and other nearby harbors.

This bill provides for three paid commissioners, one of them an expert engineer, the second an expert in sailings and harbor operations, and the third a business man who can go out and arrange business for the port. This chairman should be a director of commerce. Such as the chairman on the harbor board in Montreal, who has succeeded in getting 18 steamers away from Boston during the last two years.

NATION'S GENERAL FUND IS \$84,000,000

WASHINGTON—Although the corporation tax for this year is not due until June 1, payments are beginning to turn into the treasury. About \$325,000 was paid during March. The estimated total receipts for the year are \$25,000,000. The working condition of the treasury continues favorable, with the general fund at \$84,000,000 and the balance in the offices at \$26,000,000.

Ninety Per Cent

of the entire stock of the
G. Wildes Smith Co. is

New

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

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New

The Stock of G. Wildes Smith Co. Tremont Street

Suits, Dresses, Coats, Waists, Neckwear, Gloves, Etc.

Also other important purchases of *New Merchandise*, thousands of dollars' worth received within the past two weeks.

All to be sold at **25% to 40% Less Than Regular Values**

Dresses and Costumes

58 FINE DRESSES—Made from materials that came from France—striped voiles, embroidered voiles, marquisettes, black and white stripes all made over silk, some with beaded and lace yokes—bordered foulards, embroidered crepe de chine, cachemire de soie—black and colors. Values from 38.00, 45.00, 55.00 to 65.00 each. **25.00 and 35.00**

16 French Crepe and Cotton Voile Dresses, embroidered, Irish lace trimmed. Values 35.00, 45.00 and 58.00. Price **25.00**

19 Cachemire de Soie Dresses, values 38.00 and 58.00. Price **35.00**

FOULARD DRESSES—Only made up during the past two or three weeks. Altogether there are 40 or 50 dresses. Neck and black predominates, but there are the new stripes and also the shades of rose, wistaria and greens. Values from 25.00, 35.00 and 45.00. Priced **16.50, 22.50 and 27.50**

A Lot of About 70 Dresses

Embroidered Voile Dresses over figured and striped materials, with embroidered bodices. Foulard Dresses—Navy, Black and White Serge Dresses—Marquisette Dresses, with embroidered bodices. Lingerie Linen and other dresses. Many of them worth 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00. Others 25.00 to 35.00, 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00—others 25.00 to 35.00. All marked **10.75 to 16.50**

Over 125 Wash Dresses

In Gingham, Cotton Voiles, Tissues, Lingerie and Linens—odd pieces, only three or four dresses of a kind, made up in attractive styles and colors. Values range from 7.50 to 10.50. All marked **5.50 and 7.50**

Neckwear

Soft French Stocks, hand embroidered and lace trimmed 1.50 .85
Tucked French Batiste Chemisettes 2.00 1.25
French Handkerchiefs, hand emb. Soft Stocks, with Jabot 2.50 1.50
Sheer French Batiste Stock 2.50 1.50
Triple Jabot 2.50 1.50
Soft Collar and Cuff Sets, hand emb. and French printed 2.50 1.45
Side Ruffles with hand emb. 6.50 3.75
Long Jabots, French emb. 2.75 1.50

French Hand-Emb. Dtd. Tabs 1.50
Double Tabs, Hand-Emb. Spots 1.50
Hand-Emb. Jabots, eyelet emb. 1.50
Batiste Hand-Emb. Tabs 1.50
Pleated Hand-Embroid. 1.50
Double Jabots, real 1.50
Chunly lace 1.50
Sheer French Jabot 1.50
Jabots, hand embroidered 1.50
Val. Lace Side Ruffles 1.75
57 Fine Tucked Batiste Chemisettes 4.50 1.85
Linen Collar, hand-emb., scalloped and hemstitched 1.50 to 2.00 .75
Domestic Embroidered Collars 25 10
Lace Trimmed Bows at just half price .50
Real Baby Irish Crochet Coat Collars 8.00 5.00

Petticoats

9 Black Silk Moreen Petticoats, rubber dtd. ruffle. 2.50 1.35
30 Pure Silk Taffeta Petticoats, in black and all the street shades. 5.00 3.50
1 French Model Petticoat. 22.50 8.85
11 Colored Messaline Petticoats, tailored styles. 7.50 3.85
1 Taffeta Silk Petticoat. 10.50 5.00
9 Sample Taffeta Silk Petticoats. 6.00 3.85
21 Pure Dye Silk Messaline Petticoats. 8.85 5.00
10 Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, with messaline flounces. 10.50 5.98
10 Imported China Silk Petticoats. 12.50 7.50
4 Black and White Striped Messaline Petticoats. 8.50 5.05
14 Bates Gingham Tub Petticoats in fancy stripes. 2.00 1.25

Jewelry

Imported Buckles 1.50 to 3.00
Imported Bar Pins 1.25 to 2.00
Imported Jeweled Pendants 2.50 to 5.00
Brooches with semi-precious stones 1.50 to 2.50
Jeweled and Plain Hat Pins 1.50 to 2.00
Fancy Jabot Pins 1.05 to 2.25
Velvet Neck Bands, Jeweled 3.50 to 6.00
Ornaments 2.50 to 4.00
Decorated Veils 1.50 to 2.50
Hair Bands. 1.50 to 2.50
Sterling Silver Match Boxes. 1.50 to 3.00
Jeweled Jabot Pins 2.00 to 2.50
Sterling Silver Key Rings. 1.50 to 2.00
Front Beauty Pins 1.25 to 1.50
Cut Steel Girdle Slides 1.50 to 2.50

Corsets at Little More Than Half Price

660 PAIRS OF 3.00 W. B. CORSETS made of fine batiste, perfect fitting model, especially adapted for slight, medium and stout figures; beautiful finish, fine hamburg trimmings, four hose supporters. This is a regular 3.00 corset. **1.50**
320 PAIRS W. B. CORSETS made of fine quality mercerized brocade, finished with hamburg and ribbons. This corset sells usually at 5.00. They will be placed on sale at **3.00**
200 PAIRS OF SPECIAL CHANDLER & CO'S CORSETS of fine silk brocade, silk embroidery finished—four gilt trimmed hose supporters, gilt clasps to match—exact reproduction of 12.50 corset, and fully as desirable. **5.50**

Tailored and Dress Suits

An endless variety of styles, materials and trimmings, and a large range of models which includes many individual pieces of which there are no duplicates. The values range from 40.00 to 60.00. All marked **25.00 and 35.00**

2 Black Satin Suits, lace collar 35.00 25.00
1 Black Satin and Chiffon Suit 210.00 165.00
1 Black Satin 3-Piece Suit, 200.00 155.00
1 Serge Suits, satin collars, 50.00 35.00
8 Satin and Brode Trimmings 35.00 25.00
1 Blue Serge Suit 68.00 45.00

85 Tailored and Trimmed Suits in Navy, Black and Tan Serges, also Gray Mixtures. In this lot are many pretty semi-dress suits with sailor collars of silk undies and satin. Values 30.00 and 35.00. **18.50**

1 Navy Serge Suit, sailor collar 35.00 25.00
1 Navy Serge Dress Suit, 30.00 25.00
1 Black Serge Suit, braid trimmed, Persian silk 35.00 25.00
1 Light Tan Serge Suit 68.00 45.00
1 Tan Serge Suit 68.00 45.00

Waists and Blouses

24 Lingerie Waists of fine quality batiste, embroidered yoke style. 6.00 3.75
6 Lingerie Waists, hand-embroidered Dutch collars 10.00 6.50
18 Lingerie Waists of fine quality batiste 5.50 3.50
3 Persian Striped Taff. Silk Waists 12.50 1.85

CHIFFON VOILAGES or over-blouses, braid and silk trimming in contrasting shades. Values 8.50. Price **5.75**

15 Fine Model Waists of imported batiste and French voile 16.50 10.50
14 Lingerie Waists, lace and embroidery yoke effects. 7.50 4.50
19 Lingerie Waists, model styles, only two and three of a kind. 8.00 5.00
14 Semi-tailored French Voile Waists, colored embroidery 12.50 7.50

2 Chilly Lace Waists over 20.00 12.50
1 Emb. Net Waist, Persian silk 22.50 13.50
3 Egon Embroidered Net Waists 15.00 9.50
9 Lawn Waists 3.50 1.85

LINGERIE WAISTS of sheer quality batiste in graduated tucked yoke effect. Value 2.50. Price **1.95**

2 Crepe de Chine Waists of Oriental hdkhs., lace collar and cuffs. 22.50 7.50
6 Odd Silk Waists 3.75 and 7.50 2.95
3 White Korean Accordion Plaited Silk Waists 13.50 4.95
1 Lot of Lingerie Waists of all kinds 2.50 1.95
1 Lot Odd Chiffon Cloth Waists in dark colors 13.50 8.95
7 Black Jap Silk Waists 5.00 3.75

8-Button Overseam Gloves, Paris-point back—black, tan and white. Value 2.25. Price **1.65**

Odd-Sized Gloves, broken lots of. Chamois, Gloves, and a general miscellaneous lot. Originally 1.00, 1.25 to 1.50. All marked at **65c**

Long Silk Embroidered Gloves, the famous Kayser make. Originally priced 3.25. Price **1.95**

Pure Silk 16-Button Double Top Gloves, in pink only. Value 1.75. Price **95c**

Several hundred of the most beautiful model hats imported this season. They include some of the most successful models, many of which only passed through the Custom House during the last week or ten days. They are marked at about one-half to one-third of their original values:

Including Georgette, Virol, Louis, Lewis and Paul Poiret models.
Plume Trimmed Picture Hats imported to retail at 75.00 to 125.00. At **25.00, 35.00 and 38.00**
Semi-Dress and Dress Hats that were intended to retail at from 30.00 to 45.00. For **15.00**
There are also a large number of hats of a great variety of becoming styles, including Dress Hats, Smart Hats, English Tailored Hats and French Semi-Dress Hats designed to sell at from 20.00, 25.00 to 30.00. All at **10.00**

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Annual May White Sale

French and Domestic Undermuslins 30 to 40 per cent below their value

Chandler & Company commenced preparations for this, their greatest Underwear Sale of the year, as far back as last February.

They found the leading manufacturers of New York, some of whom were taking their semi-annual inventory, ready to make large price concessions on Undermuslins, the trimmings of which they were unable to duplicate.

Chandler & Company designed the garments, utilizing the surplus and odd lots of embroideries and laces, completely cleaning up the stock of trimmings for the manufacturers.

Their compensation was that these goods, in quantities from 10 to 25 dozen of a kind, were manufactured for them at little more than one-half price, thus trimmings were used on which manufacturers did not realize one quarter the cost of importation.

Two Hundred Dozen Nightgowns Values 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 2.75 each. **1.00 and 1.50**

Gowns for college or boarding school use, gowns for young girls, elderly ladies, slight people, and for those who require extra sizes, in every design possible and with every new and desirable pattern of embroidery or lace trimming.

If manufactured at the present time when the factory is running at full force and when demands are very great, these goods could not be made to sell for less than 1.50 or 2.00 and 2.75.

Nightgowns

30 doz. Nightgowns in 15 new and beautiful styles, each with imported trimmings of either lace or embroidery. Value 3.00 and 3.50. Price **1.95**
28 doz. Empire Nightgowns of beautiful allover embroideries. Value 2.95. Price **1.95**
42 doz. Empire Nightgowns made from the finest allover French embroidery, so fine that it could be used in baby dresses; the laces used are the finest imported. Value 4.95. Price **2.95**
10 doz. New Nightgowns in six very attractive styles, high, low, round, V and square necks. Values 2.00 to 4.00. Price **2.95**
15 doz. Nightgowns in all the newest designs, many of them custom-made, having hand-made buttonholes, and special liberal measurements. Value 6.00 to 8.00. Price **3.95**

White Skirts
15 doz. White Skirts made in the new narrow shapes. These have deep flounces beautifully trimmed with the finest of lace insertions and edged with ribbons. Value 2.95. Price **1.95**
25 doz. White Skirts with deep flounces of finest imported embroidery, also elaborately trimmed models. Value 2.95. Price **1.95**
New White Skirts in narrow styles; finest of lace and embroidery trimmings. Value 4.00. Price **2.95**

White Skirts in the new narrow styles; exclusive embroideries and laces used in trimming them; also bedings and edges. Value 4.00 and 6.00. Price **2.95**

120 White Skirts in twenty very attractive styles; some trimmed with finest of imported embroideries; others very elaborate with fine laces and insertions. Value 7.50. Price **4.95**

French Underwear
At specially low prices. In many instances the prices do not exceed those of the retail shops of Paris.

French Nightgowns
50 doz. French Nightgowns daintily hand-embroidered. Value 2.50. Price **1.25**
French Nightgowns in five new chemise styles, daintily embroidered in floral designs, fine French materials. Value 3.00 and 3.50. Price **1.95**
20 doz. French Nightgowns, embroidered in new floral designs. Value 4.00 and 4.50. Price **2.95**
12 doz. French Nightgowns in beautiful chemise designs. Value 3.00 and 6.00. Price **3.75**
10 doz. French Nightgowns, the most beautiful designs of hand embroidery; fine French nainsook. Value 6.50. Price **3.95**

French Chemises
25 doz. of French Chemises, mostly in sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46; of fine floral designs hand embroidered. Value 1.00 and 1.25. Price **75c**
35 doz. of French Chemises, very attractive hand-embroidered designs, of the French nainsook, entirely hand-made. Value 1.25 and 1.50. Price **95c**
20 doz. Hand-Embroidered Chemises, floral designs, of the finest French nainsook. Value 2.00 and 2.25. Price **1.50**

French Combinations
50 doz. French Combinations daintily hand-embroidered. Value 2.50. Price **1.25**
40 doz. French Combinations, newest designs, artistic hand-work embroidery. Value 3.00. Price **2.95**
10 doz. French Combinations in four attractive designs, fine floral designs, hand emb. Value 6.00 and 6.50. Price **3.95**

French Drawers
French Drawers with deep hand-embroidered ruffle, lace, scalloped. Value 2.25. Price **1.50**
10 doz. French Drawers with deep hand-embroidered ruffle, scalloped. Value 3.00 and 3.50. Price **95c**

French White Skirts
French White Skirts with deep ruffle hand emb. Value 3.00 and 3.50. Price **1.95**
French Emb. Ruffle White Skirts. Value 5.00. Price **2.95**
100 French White Skirts with elaborately hand-embroidered ruffles, some with Chilly lace trimmings and medallions. Specially low priced from **3.95 to 45.00**

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INVASION OF BRITAIN IS TOPIC FOR HOUSE OF LORDS' CENSURE

Army of 1,000,000 Men Is
Urged by Lord Roberts for
Home Defense in Addition
to Regular Trained Troops.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—An interesting two days' debate, with reference to the military requirements of the empire, resulted from a motion which was moved by Lord Roberts in the House of Lords. When army estimates were under discussion last March in the House of Commons, many speakers alluded to a book called "Compulsory Service," published by Mr. Haldane, secretary of state for war. This book consists of notes by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton of a memorandum by Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, with a preface by Mr. Haldane; and it is a plea for voluntary as opposed to compulsory service.

A reply by Lord Roberts, aided by two other writers, called "Fallacies and Facts" was published a few days before the debate in the House of Lords and frequent references during the debate were made to both these books.

The chief interest in the debate was, however, due to the fact that only some five days previously the secretary of state for war took his seat in the House of Lords as Viscount Haldane and so he was able to meet and reply to the more experienced of his many critics face to face in the second chamber.

For the last three years the war office in the House of Lords has been represented by the under secretary for war, Lord Lucas, who, almost single-handed, has had to face as best he could the attacks of eminent men who have been connected with the war department as ministers of the crown, or who have held high office in the army.

Lord Roberts' motion read "That in view of the altered strategic condition of Europe this House views with grave and growing concern the inadequate military arrangements of his majesty's government for the defense of this country, and of his majesty's overseas dominions."

The main points in Lord Roberts' speech supporting this motion were directed to showing that Britain could not maintain an adequate and efficient army for home defense under the voluntary system.

He drew attention to the shortcomings of the territorial force, and by examples taken from the military history of other nations showed how useless it is to expect men who are only partially trained to fight against the trained and disciplined soldiers of continental armies.

As regards invasion, Lord Roberts held that with modern ships and appliances, if it were attempted it would be with a force of 150,000 rather than of 70,000 men, which is the official estimate of the maximum strength of an invading force, provided we had not lost command of the sea; and he advocated a home defense army of 1,000,000 trained men over and above the regular army.

Lord Haldane, in reply, argued that while Lord Roberts' proposal would give us an army of great magnitude, it would not give us a better trained force than at present, and he compared the composition of the expeditionary force with the proposed short service army.

Under existing conditions the expeditionary force on mobilization, although small, is composed of highly trained and seasoned men, who have served seven years with the colors, and they would be far superior to the men composing the proposed short service army, who would serve in the case of the infantry for only one year with the colors. Also the question of finding officers for such a large force would be a most difficult problem.

In considering the question of expense, Lord Haldane said that he would not be prepared to finance forces of such magnitude under £40,000,000 a year, and this amount added to the estimates of the navy proposed by one of the contributors to Lord Roberts' book, of from £60,000,000 to £80,000,000 a year, would probably so diminish the intellectual and material resources of the country that we should be faced with something like bankruptcy.

He pointed out that the scheme seemed to indicate a preparation for the logically possible, instead of for the reasonably probable; and that in his opinion the true commander of the forces, naval or military, is not the sailor or the soldier, but the foreign secretary.

On the second day the debate was continued by Lord Middleton, who, as Mr. Brodrick, was secretary of state for war in Mr. Ralford's administration. Lord Curzon also spoke.

In the division there was a majority of 50 for Lord Roberts' resolution. The impression conveyed by the debate may be summed up briefly as follows:

There are two propositions which lie at the root of the proposal for a compulsory service army. In the first place that the navy is inadequate to guard us from the danger of invasion; and in the second place that a very much larger army than we possess is needed in order to guard ourselves against certain contingencies in distant parts of the empire, and to give effect to a policy of maintaining the balance of power in Europe.

If there is any force in the idea that the British navy is inadequate for the purpose of dealing with the problem of invasion, surely it would be wise to increase the navy, rather than spend money on creating a huge army, which would be useless in the event of losing command of the sea.

The purpose of the territorial force is mainly to compel an enemy to come

in such force that he would be unable to evade the navy, and also to provide reinforcements for the expeditionary force when, command of the sea having been obtained, the most effective means for defending these islands could be adopted by assuming the offensive in conjunction with allies in the enemy's country.

The territorial force is in its infancy; it is admittedly superior to the volunteers and in a few years, with continuity of policy, it will be easy if it falls short of national wants to determine and to apply remedies, but to embark again for the fourth or fifth time during the last decade in an attempt to remodel the military forces of the crown would be the height of unwisdom.

In the House of Commons slow but steady progress is being made with the committee stage of the Parliament bill.

On the fourth day of the committee stage what is known as the "kangaroo closure" was brought into operation. This closure enables the chairman of a committee to select from a very long list those amendments which are really important for discussion.

ST. LOUIS WANTS RIVER BARGE.
ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Business Men's League barge line committee has appointed Chicago and Cincinnati experts to report on the type of barge best suited to revive river transportation. Chicago experts favor gasoline power.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

As the beauty of a jewel is brought out by its setting so the whole is enhanced by the surroundings in which it is placed. This has long been appreciated by the Smith Patterson Company whose store at 32 Summer street is well known by all who pass that way because of its outward attractions as well

as the beauty and value of the goods it carries. The store is many windowed. The main ones are wide and high. As they extend their length down Arch street they become narrower but always are handsomely dressed. They are fitted with dark green awnings monogrammed with white, in themselves lending an air of quiet elegance, indicative of the character of the whole store. The awnings so darken the windows it is possible to lighten them effectively with electricity even in the brightest day. Diamonds, sapphires, rubies and other precious stones never show their true beauty except when exposed to the direct rays of light, therefore in show windows they are seldom at their best. By this judicious use of awnings they are seen in the height of their beauty and add much to the pleasure of those passing by.

Inside the store the effect is one of spaciousness, tall ceilings and breadth of aisle. The store is a large one admitting of a fine display of the precious stones, handsome jewelry, clocks and watches, silver and cut glass which the firm carries.

The East Indies, lying as they do in the tropics, all the thought of the people is touched by the warm atmosphere and their products are adapted to the great heat. Therefore for furnishing one's country or summer home nothing more suitable can be thought of for its decoration than things that come from them. At the Davis East India House at 373 Boylston street can be found many things that have been imported from those heated countries with special reference to the summer homes of Americans. Cool silks and figured cottons of characteristic design and coloring can be used for many purposes, for hangings, cushions, pillows and upholstery, for bedspreads and table covers. Special curtains imported are made of hand-woven China silks and printed India cottons. In addition to these are other things particularly appropriate for the summer home.

The sailor hat is revived this season promising to be as popular as it ever was. It is a useful hat and nothing natter can be found for outings on land or water. With just a band of ribbon it is ready for any kind of wear, on city streets in the morning, for business or for afternoon jaunts. Trimmed hats are more formal but not more pleasing. Women's sailors made from exclusive braids are handled by the Collins & Fairbanks Company, Washington street, opposite Franklin. They are \$3.50, \$4 and \$5.

Complete new lines in clothing and dress accessories for men, young men and boys are announced by the Macular Parker Company. The garments are made in the company's own work shops on the premises, under the supervision of qualified workmen. They are fashioned from high grade fabrics in all the late patterns. Cut, drape and fit are carefully attended to so as to procure garments which will meet the requirements of fastidious men. For over half a century this policy has characterized the garments of this firm.

Chesterfield dress overcoats are made in black and oxford soft-faced worsted, silk lined and silk faced. For the young business and college man are other styles in overgarments made from foreign and domestic fancy coatings.

In the boys' and juvenile departments new spring models in washable fabrics are to be found as well as in serges and chevots.

An unusual value in children's hats street.

MINNESOTA FARM METHODS IS STUDY OF BOSTON EXPERT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Prof. William Orr of Boston, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts, has been spending several days in Minnesota, studying the system of agricultural education in use in this state. Some of his time was put in at the state department of education here and a visit was made to the agricultural high school at Cokato, Minn.

"Heretofore Massachusetts has paid little attention to agricultural schools," he said, "laying more stress on the industrial branches, because my state is a manufacturing community. Lately, however, because of the awakening of interest in New England in the 'back-to-the-farm movement,' considerable interest has been shown in agriculture, and I was sent west to get ideas along farm education lines."

TUTORS FOR WOMEN'S COLLEGE.
EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark.—Dr. R. R. Thompson, president of Crescent College and Conservatory for Women, announces the appointment of Mrs. Fannie Lou Nance and Miss Leland Jennings, both of Ft. Smith, as additions to the faculty of the college. Mrs. Nance is to become lady principal and Miss Jennings instructor in art and history.



STORE OF SMITH PATTERSON COMPANY.

is offered for today by the Houghton & Dutton Company. The assortment of spring hats for the little ones is large. It contains everything in the line of popular styles and effects and all at popular prices. Spring shoes, likewise, are offered at moderate prices. For boys and girls they run from \$1 to \$2.50, and for the little ones 50 cents for boots with welled soles, which is a new idea, and ankle ties in sizes to 11 for 95 cents. Some bargains are offered in ribbons and the usual 27-cent chocolates.

Fine rooms for the cold storage of furs during the warm weather are kept by Otto J. Piehler, Inc., of 356 Boylston street. Not only is a place of this kind better for the fur than the arrangements to be found in the usual home, but it insures protection of the furs during the months a townhouse is liable to be closed. If it is wished they can be cleaned and repaired or made over in the course of the summer and made ready to be put on at the first snap of cold in the fall.

Boys spring reefers in navy blue and black and white shepherd check at \$5, and boys' combination suits with extra knickerbockers to match, in Norfolk and double-breasted styles, in all wool mixtures and plain blue serge, at \$6.50 and \$8.50, are two specials offered by Browning, King & Co. They are for boys from 2½ to 10 years old. Everything for boys up to 18 years, when they cease longer to be boys, is to be found in this store. Juvenile clothing is in Russian, sailor and Norfolk patterns in washable and non-washable materials. A junior model shows the first long trouser suit for the small boy who cannot wear the regular youth's clothing. It is made in mixtures and plain colors and can be had from \$12.50 to \$18.

Sweet peas are such universal favorites every one who has a garden of any size at all will include in it some of these pretty flowers. Ross Bros. Company of 3 Front street, Worcester, Mass., are offering \$1 worth of giant orchid flowered sweet peas for 50 cents. These are said to surpass all previous varieties of the sweet pea.

While used at all times of the year, rattan furniture is especially appropriate for the summer. Its chairs are comfortable, even luxurious, and cool. Fitted with chintz-covered cushions or denim they are bright and cheery and artistic, good enough for any house, and not too good for the simplest. The furniture is usually finished in a baronial or forest green or brown. It is made into chairs, rockers, tables, davenport and other articles. It is carried in many designs by Morris & Butler of 97 Summer

We Offer This Season the Most Distinctive Showing of Women's Trimmings Millinery

[That Has Ever Been Attempted in New England



Here is one of the latest tailored hats that have proved so popular for the spring. They come in fine chip braid in black and colors, and we show them in a very large variety of smart models for street or morning wear.

This is a 12.00 Value
Scores of Hats of this quality in many handsome styles.
Special at 8.00

Our Trimmings Millinery section, acknowledged to be the handsomest and probably the largest in the country, never had a more worthy showing of the season's best styles than this spring.

The care, taste and judgment that have been exercised in the selection of the hats that make the section resplendent are reflected in every model.

Spring Millinery purchased here not alone has the stamp of exclusiveness, but can be secured at lower prices than will be found elsewhere for the same quality and style.

New Street Hats

It would be difficult to recall a season that has produced anything like the variety of semi-dress hats that we have assembled this season. The colors and trimmings are most beautifully combined and the new shapes have proved justly popular.

Regular 7.50 to 15.00 Values
Special at 5.00 to 10.00



This is only one of the many new and popular models that we are showing in fine Japanese, Russian and Italian Tagal Braid. Our assortment of these chic hats is particularly good and includes large, small and medium hats.

This is a 15.00 Value
Scores of Hats of this quality in many handsome styles.
Special at 10.00

English Tailored Hats

These popular hats made by Victor Jay of London are quite the proper thing for out-door and traveling. They are made of tagal and in many fine and exclusive weaves of Italian braids, trimmed with game feathers.

Prices Range From 8.00 to 15.00

Semi-Dress Motor Hats

These are the newest shapes from Paris and are decidedly distinctive. They are made of silk braid finished with silk velvet and silk straw bows. They come in several models, any one of which is worthy of the popularity these hats have met with.

Regular Value 12.00
Special at 7.00

New Motor Turbans

These are shown in very smart Italian braid, severely trimmed with silk velvet ribbon and are in black and colors. One of the best styles that has yet been introduced for motoring.

Regular Value 5.00
Special at 3.00

Madam Sherry Sailors

These have a smart roll brim, genuine Knox style braid, full silk lined, and finished with silk velvet ribbon. In black and colors.

Special at 3.50

Genuine Panama Hats

The very newest blocks, wide brim with turned edges, silk ribbon band, full leather lined.

Special at 9.00
Other Panamas at 7.50.

Knox Style Sailors

These are the genuine Knox braid, with silk band and leather lined. The best all-around hat for business or walking shown this season.

Special at 1.25

In Our Spacious and Beautiful Millinery Parlors, Second Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

NEW FELLOWSHIP GIVEN WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A fellowship in economic research offered to advanced students in Wellesley College by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, valued at \$500, was announced here Friday.

The fellowship is for work covering two years of practical investigation, which may be used partly in work for a master of arts degree. It provides an income of \$500 for one year, or \$300 for each of two consecutive years.

U. S. S. DELAWARE IS NEARING BOSTON

WASHINGTON.—The battleship Delaware, returning from Chile, is keeping up the publicity record she has made thus far on her trip around the continent and back to Boston.

A wireless telegram to the navy department Friday from Captain Gove of the Delaware reported her 1675 miles from Boston Thursday night. This should bring her into Boston on schedule time, April 26.

AIRSHIP DAMAGED BUT RIDERS SAFE

BRUNSWICK, Germany.—The dirigible balloon Parseval VI. was forced to land 10 miles north of here today. The passengers and crew, 10 in all, escaped injury.

The airship was attempting the first international trip by a passenger-carrying dirigible, and was bound from Berlin to Amsterdam. The free end of a rope that dangled from the car caught in the branches of a great birch tree and gave the airship a yank that broke her equilibrium. This made necessary an immediate and rather rough descent, and the airship will have to go to a shed for an overhauling.

SALEM LANDMARK WHICH MAY GO TO MAKE VIOLINS

SALEM, Mass.—One of Salem's old buildings to make way for the march of progress is the "old bakery" in Washington street, near the northern end of the tunnel, which was erected in 1686. For more than 100 years a bakery has been in the basement of the building, several generations of the Hathaway family being the last to carry on the business.

On the site of the bakery and the two buildings on either side a theater is to be constructed, plans for which are now being drawn.

The Essex Institute is negotiating for the purchase of the bakery house and its removal to another site for permanent preservation, and a Boston firm which makes violins has made an offer for it, desiring to obtain the old wood in it for the manufacture of violins.

ONE-DAY TROLLEY ROUTE, NEW YORK TO BOSTON, PLAN

WESTERLY, R. I.—A new shore line railway—an electric road—which will make a link in the projected direct trolley route from New York to Boston by way of Westerly is under construction between New Haven and the Connecticut river. Two hundred men are at work in Foxon and North Branford, Conn.

From Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut river to South Lyme there is an incomplete link which will probably be ready by the time the line west of the river is done. Concrete bridges are being built along the line. From Lyme to New London and Westerly the road is now in operation and the Sea View, if extended, will connect Westerly with Providence. Two hours running time between New London and New Haven is proposed, and if the rest of the route is run at the same rate the complete journey from Boston to New York may be made in a day, something that is not possible with the present route by way of Worcester and Springfield.

TEXAS MOTHERS' DAY MAY 14.
AUSTIN, Tex.—The Governor has proclaimed the second Sunday of next month, May 14, as mothers' day, on which all will wear flowers in honor of their mothers.

Cold Storage for **FURS**
Insured against Fire, Moths and Theft.
JACKSON & CO. 126 Tremont St.



Theater will be constructed on site where Salem structure has stood so long.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON.

The Rev. Dr. Prudden of Newton will occupy the pulpit of the Pleasant Street Congregational church Sunday.

The Arlington Woman's Club has elected: President, Mrs. Cyrus Dallin; first vice-president, Miss Helen W. Metcalf; second vice-president, Mrs. James A. Bailey, Jr.; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick B. Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Otis R. Whittemore; auditor, Mrs. John A. Easton; executive committee, Mrs. A. J. Wellington, Mrs. F. H. Viets, Mrs. Peter Schwamb and Miss Carolyn Brackett.

The third annual dinner and ladies' night of the Business Men's Association will be held in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Historical Society will take place in Adelphi hall Tuesday evening.

MELROSE.

April 27 the Melrose Playgrounds Association will have a meeting in high school hall.

A special committee with Mayor Eugene H. Moore as chairman will be appointed by Charles E. French, president of the board of aldermen to have charge of the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Sunday will be observed as Y. M. C. A. day in Melrose churches.

Under auspices of the Melrose Woman's Club a dramatic entertainment will be given at high school hall April 25 in aid of the high school scholarship fund.

HOLBROOK.

A meeting of the Holbrook Memorial Association will be held at the town hall tonight to make arrangements for the observance of memorial day.

The Holbrook Historical Society has elected: President, Lewis Alden; vice-presidents, Zenas A. French and Henry West; recording secretary, Abby H. French; corresponding secretary, George B. French; treasurer, Annie M. Smith; directors, Lewis Alden, A. H. French, E. Everett Holbrook, Mary V. Thayer and Walter C. Belcher.

MEDFORD.

At the annual banquet of the Men's Brotherhood of the West Medford Congregational church Friday evening the speakers were the Rev. Edward M. Barney of the First Universalist church, Medford, and the Rev. Harry A. Hersey of Somerville.

The Medford Savings Bank has elected: President, George O. Foster; vice-presidents, Samuel C. Lawrence, William Cushing Waite; clerk, J. Gilman Waite; auditing committee, Harry B. Ballou, Clifford M. Brewer.

WESTON.

The school committee has organized and has chosen: Chairman, Mrs. C. E. Burrage; secretary, the Rev. E. S. Forbes; supervisor of buildings, A. T. Johnson. Two schoolrooms are to be added to the primary school building.

Under the supervision of the county commissioners, Wellesley street is being rebuilt. The part of the road between Glen road and the Wellesley line is to be discontinued and a new roadway laid out in a direct line.

BROCKTON.

Bishop W. F. Mallacieu of the Methodist church will be the speaker at the First Congregational church Sunday morning and evening.

Several owners of large shoe factories have notified the Odd Fellows celebration committee that their factories will be closed April 26 to allow their operatives to take part in the exercises.

The Pilgrim Daughters will present the drama, "A Virginia Heroine," at the First Congregational church next Monday evening.

WALTHAM.

The name of George E. Parmenter has been proposed in connection with the Republican nomination for the mayoralty next fall.

Pickering Epworth League of the First Methodist church has elected: President, Paul Johnson; vice-presidents, Charles Kierstead, Miss Emily Bowers, Bertram Allen, Miss Elsie Brodick; secretary, Miss Lois Draper; treasurer, Alvin A. Curtis.

WINTHROP.

The Rev. Seelye Bryant of Springfield, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Union Congregational church, will preach at the church Sunday. His pastorate will not begin until June 4.

The Rev. A. Irvine Inness will speak at All Souls Unitarian church Sunday evening on "The Making of the English Bible" in recognition of the tercentenary of its issue.

LEXINGTON.

"An Amateur Socialist" will be presented by the Lexington high school senior class next Friday evening in the town hall. The leading part will be taken by Miss Lucy House.

The Lend-a-Hand Society will hold its annual May festival in the town hall on Saturday afternoon and evening, May 6. A warrant is being prepared for a town meeting Saturday evening, April 29.

NEEDHAM.

The Board of Trade will meet Monday evening in Bourne hall and will be addressed by former Mayor B. B. Johnson of Waltham in opposition to the "Real Boston" project.

The selectmen have decided to build a sidewalk around Thorpe Memorial park.

READING.

This town is to receive from the state through the "small towns act" an allotment of \$1000, which, with a like amount appropriated by the town, will be used to complete the macadamizing of Salem street.

The local town baseball team has been organized with Trevor Cushman as field captain and assistant manager and George E. Horrocks as manager. The players will be Rose, pitcher; Stark, catcher; Smith, first base; MacDonald, second base; Eames, third base; Cushman, shortstop; Day, left field; Clifford, center field; Stark, right field; Michilini, substitute.

EVERETT.

The Pine Tree State Club has elected: President, Caleb S. Parris; vice-presidents, Frank E. Vaughn; Emerson Whitman and Perley H. Osgood; secretary, Edward Lowe; treasurer, Frank E. Jeffrey; financial secretary, Mrs. Angie Elliott; directors, Mrs. F. S. Gage, Robert S. Leighton, Arthur D. Kingman, William H. Knowles and Mrs. P. H. Osgood.

The Y. M. C. A. boys' department will hold their county fair on May 2, 3, 4 and committees are working on the arrangements.

ROCKLAND.

The Rockland Woman's Club held its annual meeting in Grand Army hall Friday afternoon and elected: President, Mrs. Gertrude Dudley; vice-presidents, Miss Florina Collamore, Mrs. Helen M. Hayden; recording secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Radcliffe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Olive Crawford; treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Beal; directors, Mrs. Lucy J. Stockbridge, Mrs. Eva M. McGill, Mrs. Elta H. Dyson; auditors, Mrs. Bessie Frame, Mrs. Flora Knight; custodian, Miss Blanche G. Maguire.

STONEHAM.

William B. Snow, Fred E. Nickerson and Mrs. Mary E. Cogan, trustees of the high school alumni loan fund, report that since the fund was established in September \$500 has been loaned and there are now outstanding loans amounting to \$2600. The trustees seek subscriptions to raise a principal of \$10000. The fund is to assist high school graduates to secure a college education.

SALEM.

A contest is being waged for the office of city solicitor, which will be filled early in May by the city council. Those in the race are William W. Coolidge, city solicitor; John H. Sheedy and Edward J. Carney.

The twenty anniversary banquet of the Board of Trade and the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held Wednesday evening.

WEYMOUTH.

A public meeting is to be held in the town hall Tuesday evening to indorse what is termed the "Long bill," now before the Legislature, for the improvement of Boston harbor, from Nahant to Hull. Citizens of Quincy, Braintree, Hingham, Cohasset and Hull have been invited to participate in the meeting. Henry C. Long of Boston will deliver an address.

MIDDLEBORO.

Sylvanus T. LeBaron of this town will be one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Brockton District Sunday School Association, to be held in that city next Tuesday.

The Rev. G. E. MacLewin will give an address before the men's club of the Unitarian church in Brockton Monday evening.

MALDEN.

The Epworth league of the Robinson Methodist church has elected: President, Miss Georgia Reynolds; vice-presidents, Miss Agnes Garron, Miss Marion Haven, Miss Florence Tigrell; secretary, Miss Leone Keene; treasurer, Stephen Keene.

April 29 in the Browne building the annual Universalist May party will be held.

RANDOLPH.

The First Congregational church has elected: Moderator, Frederick L. Belcher; superintendent of Sunday school, William H. Leavitt; assistant superintendent, Herbert F. Langley; trustee, Edmund K. Belcher.

The Rev. A. W. Smith of Boston will occupy the pulpit of the First Congregational church Sunday.

QUINCY.

The Young Schoolmasters Club held its annual dinner in the Quincy house Boston, Friday evening.

St. Margaret's Guild of Christ church entertained the Men's Club, Galahad Brotherhood, Woman's Guild and the Reapers Circle in the parish house Friday evening.

BROOKLINE.

Brookline lodge, No. 459, Knights of Honor, will hold a social at the Riverside casino, May 1.

The board of selectmen has appointed Henry Bryden a special police officer.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Four new books were recently added to the shelves of the reading room.

An entertainment entitled, "Chronotacton" will be given by 14 ladies next Wednesday evening in the vestry of the Pleasant Street Congregational church.

NORWELL.

The Laurel Club will hold a dancing party at Union hall this evening.

The senior class of the Norwell high school is to hold an entertainment next month for the benefit of the class fund.

CHELSEA.

The Winnisimmet Union of the First Congregational church is arranging for a children's entertainment May 13 and a June breakfast.

At the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. these directors were elected: Walter C. Mitchell, William B. Dennison, John A. Odiorne, Harlow M. Russell, elected for three years, to succeed themselves; Adelbert L. Sanford and Archibald T. Martin, for three years, to fill existing vacancies; W. Ross Gates, to fill the unexpired term of B. C. Gregory. At a meeting early in May the directors will elect the officers. The membership is now 1000.

STOUGHTON.

Cheung lodge, K. of P., presented a drama entitled "His Last Chance," at the town hall Friday evening.

The junior class of the high school will have a class social at the town hall April 28.

The Rev. F. C. Swartz has been appointed to supply the pulpits of the Methodist churches at North Stoughton and Tower Hill, Randolph. He has been on the retired list several years, and has made his home in Brockton.

WHITMAN.

The Foreign Missionary Society of the Adventist Christian church has elected: President, Mrs. Mary Morey; vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Vaughan; secretary, Miss Addie Reamy; treasurer, Mrs. G. F. Ellinwood.

The new run at the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company's factory was commenced Friday. There are many orders to commence the season, and business looks good.

BRIDGEWATER.

All members of the Congregational Society have been invited to a meeting to be held at the church this evening for the purpose of forming a musical society.

The officers of Class A of the normal school are: President, Thomas Mea; vice-president, Miss Mary Walsh; secretary and treasurer, Edward Lincoln.

An orchestra is being organized at the high school.

WAKEFIELD.

James D. Collins of Dover, N. H., has been appointed agent and telegraph operator at the upper station of the B. & M.

The Girls Debating Society of the high school has chosen Miss Mollie Bridge and Miss Addie Hall to represent them in the debate with the Melrose high school girls, May 11.

HANOVER.

A special town meeting will be held at the town hall on Saturday afternoon, April 29, to see what action the town will take in regard to the appropriating of money for the dredging of North river.

The Hanover Choral Society will present the cantata "Barbara Fritchie" at the town hall next Friday evening.

DEDHAM.

Charles W. Carroll W. R. C., No. 104, will hold a surprise whist party at Odd Fellows hall, April 26.

The Dedham Country and Polo Club has elected: President, George T. Rice; secretary, Walter Austin; treasurer, Walter S. Crane; executive committee for three years, Frederick P. Royce, John K. Burgess and Charles N. Rogers.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The annual firemen's ball was held last evening in the town hall. Whitman, Bridgewater and Brockton were represented in the gathering. Frank Swift and Arthur A. Dorey were in charge of the floor and James Roach had charge of the entertainment.

ABINGTON.

Thomas Mea has been elected master of the high school at Dartmouth, Mass. and will assume his duties at once.

Mrs. Mary W. Gormley, past president of McPherson W. R. C., has been elected a delegate to the national convention at Rochester, N. Y.

PEMBROKE.

The Joseph E. Simmons Woman's Relief Corps celebrated its anniversary at its hall at Pembroke Center Friday evening.

Preparations are under way for the opening of Mayflower grove at Bryantville next month.

REVERE.

Sunday evening at the Trinity Congregational church the Rev. Israel Ainsworth will preach on "Our Bible" in observance of the tercentenary of the issuing of the present authorized edition of the book. There will be special music.

HALIFAX.

At a meeting of the joint school boards of Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Pembroke, Lester G. Loring was re-elected superintendent of schools.

Work has begun on clearing out the cranberry bogs in town.

COCHESETT.

The Rev. Edgar S. Brightman, a former pastor of the Methodist church, will return soon from two years in Germany. The Epworth League will attend a dinner to be given in Brockton Monday evening, May 1.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Howard Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will celebrate ladies' night at Grange hall the evening of May 3.

The students at the Howard Seminary are arranging for a minstrel show.

B. & M. POWER PLANT FOR HOOSAC TUNNEL NEARLY COMPLETED

Electricity to Be Furnished Soon From Zylonite for Hauling of Trains Through Mountain Bore.

OUTFIT UP TO DATE

The new electric power station of the Boston & Maine railroad at Zylonite, about two miles south of the west portal of the Hoosac tunnel, for supplying power to electric locomotives to haul trains through the tunnel, will be placed in commission about the first of June, according to present expectations of the railroad engineers. Highly satisfactory tests have been made during the past month on the apparatus already set up there.

The power house is of brick, set on reinforced concrete foundations so constructed as to easily allow of enlarging to accommodate three times the present installation. It is capable of housing 50 per cent more generating units than are now installed. The plant has engine and boiler rooms with a switch house adjoining.

The boiler room contains four 500-horsepower Bigelow-Hornby water-tube boilers equipped with Taylor stokers.

There are two Westinghouse double flow turbine driven generators of 3750 K. V. A. nominal rating, three phase, 25 cycles, 11,000 volts. On a recent eight-hour test the generators carried a single phase load of 4200 K. V. A. In the basement is the repair shop and a well appointed tool and store room. The main switchboard is located on the main floor of the switch house opening off the engine room.

WORK IN PROGRESS AT POWER STATION



Boston & Maine plant at Zylonite, Mass., to supply power for electric locomotives in the Hoosac tunnel and run a repair shop.

POSTOFFICE SITE FOR GREENFIELD DECIDED UPON

GREENFIELD, Mass.—The postoffice building is to be built on Main and Franklin streets. Mrs. Wood, owner of the property, has been informed by the treasury department at Washington that her property has been chosen.

The government is to pay Mrs. Wood \$16,500, she having the privilege of occupying the house at a nominal rental for two years, at the end of which time it will be torn down or moved away. This old house was built by Sylvester Allen and was occupied for several years by John Russell of Leicester, a former member of Congress.

On the whole the choice of this site is satisfactory, although some expressions of dissatisfaction have been heard because of the erection of a public building in what has been considered the residential part of the town.

The repair shop is located between the east portal and the North Adams passenger station. It is of sufficient size to house the five geared locomotives, each of which contains four 400-horsepower single-phase motors, capable of hauling a train of 2000 tons, and cost \$50,000.

A complete system of intercommunication telephones will be installed, giving connection between the division superintendent's office, power house, switch houses and the yards and tunnel.

A three-phase 2200-volt 60-cycle current for the signal system is furnished from an outside source and is carried by the wires on the towers of the catenary construction. By means of transformers, this current is reduced to the proper voltage as required at the various places; the signals, relays and lights requiring 110 volts and the track circuit about 10 volts.

The signals in the tunnel consist of two lights, one above the other, and give the following indications: for proceed, two green lights; for proceed with caution, a green above a yellow light; and for stop, a red above a yellow light.

The tunnel formerly had but one block on each track, but with the new system there are three blocks on each, making it possible to move three trains on each track at the same time, or a total of six trains in the tunnel. Only one each way could formerly be sent through at one time, the new arrangement giving an increase of 200 per cent in the operating capacity of the tunnel.

HANSON.

The J. W. Munroe camp, Sons of Veterans, and auxiliary, will entertain the members of the T. L. Bonney post and W. R. C. at G. A. R. hall Saturday evening April 29.

EXHIBIT OF SALEM'S PRODUCTS, THROGGED FOR DAYS, NEAR END

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem products exposition closes tonight, after a record-breaking attendance, which exceeded expectations. Congratulations have poured in from every hand to the managers of the exposition for its success.

The extent of the display, the excellence of the exhibits, the model scheme of arrangements of booths and decorations, the great variety of manufactures represented, all of local origin, were the subject of extended comment all through the week.

Friday night was "shoe and leather men's" night and the hall was thronged with shoe and leather manufacturers, employees in the various branches of these industries from the local shops as well as from Lynn and the surrounding towns.

The "merchants' week" attractions in the stores were also productive of good results, thousands of shoppers from the outlying districts coming here. An estimate of the number of out-of-town purchasers was obtained through a system of free return-car fare offered by the merchants.

Nearly all of the prominent stores had an exhibition either in the windows or inside the establishments. The stores were thronged as never before.

The Board of Trade and the Merchants Association are rejoicing.

PORTUGAL ARRANGES ELECTION.

LISBON—May 28 has been fixed by the council of ministers as the date for the election of deputies. The electoral law has also been amended by the council in such a manner as to give votes to soldiers, non-commissioned officers and civilians who are able to read.

We are New England Headquarters for all Nemo Corset Specialties.

New Nemo

BATISTE SELF-REDUCING CORSETS PRICED AT

3.00 4.00 and 5.00

We've illustrated No. 321 and it is, without doubt, the best Nemo-value we have ever offered.

Particular attention is directed to the broad band of Lastikops semi-elastic and indestructible banding across the hips (As pictured.)

This is the only very long corset that will allow its wearer comfort when in a sitting position.

We maintain, at all times, a corps of expert Nemo corsetiers who are at your service. They will skillfully fit you with the Nemo model you should wear.

No. 321 for full stout figures... \$3.00
No. 319 for short stout figures... \$3.00

We carry the largest stock and sell more Nemo corsets than any other New England store. All sizes of all styles always in stock.

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE

GILCHRIST CO

Washington St. Winter St. Hamilton Pl. Annex.

ARBUCKLES ASK FOR FREE SUGAR

WASHINGTON—The Arbuckle Sugar Refining Company of Brooklyn through its attorney, William N. Dykman, has asked the Democratic committee on ways and means to report a bill placing sugar on the free list.

Mr. Dykman took the matter up with Representative Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the committee and the Democratic leader on the floor of the House. The argument for free sugar made by the representative of the Arbuckles was, in brief, that the transfer of the product to the free list would cheapen the price to the consumer.

Chairman Underwood told Mr. Dykman that free sugar as proposed conformed to the Democratic plans looking to the revision of the tariff. Mr. Underwood expressed doubt that the ways and means committee would reach the sugar schedule at this session.

ZETA PSIS END THEIR CONVENTION

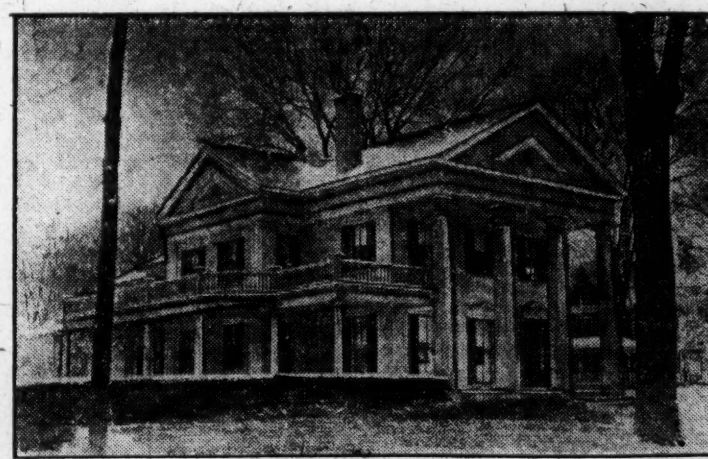
NEW YORK—The sixty-four annual convention of the Zeta Psi fraternity ended with a banquet at the hotel Astor Friday night. Six hundred Zetas from all over the country sat down to it.

Cyrus C. Miller, president of the borough of the Bronx, was the toastmaster at the banquet. The other speakers were Judge R. T. Duke of Virginia, Lloyd Griscom, chairman of the Republican county committee; Ellis J. A. Ballard of Philadelphia, and David R. Francis, former governor of Missouri.

GIVES LIBRARIES TO PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Notification has been received by W. B. Ayer, president of the Library Association, of a gift of \$105,000 by Andrew Carnegie for the construction of three branch public libraries in the city of Portland. The gift has been accepted.

WHERE POSTOFFICE IS TO BE BUILT



Old Greenfield house with a history which Mrs. Ward has sold to the government.

OPEN BIDS FOR AQUEDUCT SOON

NEW YORK—Bids for the high pressure tunnel which is to be built to distribute the Catskill water supply through Manhattan to Brooklyn will be opened May 15. It is estimated that the work will cost between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000.

DESTROYER MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS

ROCKLAND, Me.—Two four-hour fuel and water consumption tests, one at 20 knots and the other at 10, were made by the torpedo boat destroyer Walke Friday. In both instances the Walke met all requirements. The postponed standardization trials will be made today if conditions permit.

REPORTS DENSITY OF POPULATION IN NEW YORK GROWS

NEW YORK—The city committee on congestion of population reports that whereas in 1900 density of population was 131.8 per acre, in 1910 it had increased to 166.1 per acre. It calls attention to the increase of new factories in greater New York, largely Manhattan, and also to concentration in office districts below Chamber street, in which two large buildings each provide accommodations for 8000 to 10,000 persons.

The most marked economic effects of congestion are on rent and wages. Steady increases recorded in land values, low wages and high rent seem to lower the economic standard and to increase demands on public and private charity. Over 150,000 persons are receiving annual outdoor relief, and about 500,000 are receiving annual relief from public and private charity. Most of the relief goes to the congested districts, where rents are very high. It is estimated that fully \$20,000,000 is distributed annually in various forms of outdoor relief.

LISBON-NEW YORK STEAMER SERVICE UP FOR BIDDERS

LISBON—Details for bidders for the Lisbon-New York steamship service are published by the government. The minimum speed and tonnage of the vessel are, respectively, 14 knots and 6000 tons; she must accommodate at least 40 first class and 300 third class passengers, and touch at the Azores.

The maximum subsidy will be \$1000 for each journey to New York and the same for the return journey. The vessel must carry mails.

SAN DIEGO SETS DATE FOR START

SAN DIEGO—Setting the date at July 19-22, San Diego is preparing for the ground-breaking and cornerstone laying ceremonies in connection with the Panama-California exposition that is to be held here.

The exposition is 15 per cent prepared at this date; \$2,000,000 has been raised for preliminary expense; California has appropriated \$250,000 for a building; the counties of California are to make exhibits; Bertram Goodhue is designing the buildings and Frank P. Allen, Jr., who built the Alaska-Yukon exposition, is organizing the department of works.

San Diego can care for 30,000 visitors. At the ground-breaking celebration among the thousands present will be delegates to the National Educational Association, which closes its convention in San Francisco July 14.

WORK ON CUBAN WARSHIP BEGUN

PHILADELPHIA—The first step in the construction of the cruiser Cuba, a 2000-ton vessel, which will be built at the Cramps ship yard in this city for the Cuban republic, has been taken. The keel of the warship has been laid.

Y. W. C. A. NEEDS \$290,000. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In the report of the national executive board of the Young Women's Christian Association of America, submitted to the convention here a budget of not less than \$290,000 is asked.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, FROM MODEST BEGINNING, HAS BECOME POWER IN CANADIAN EDUCATION

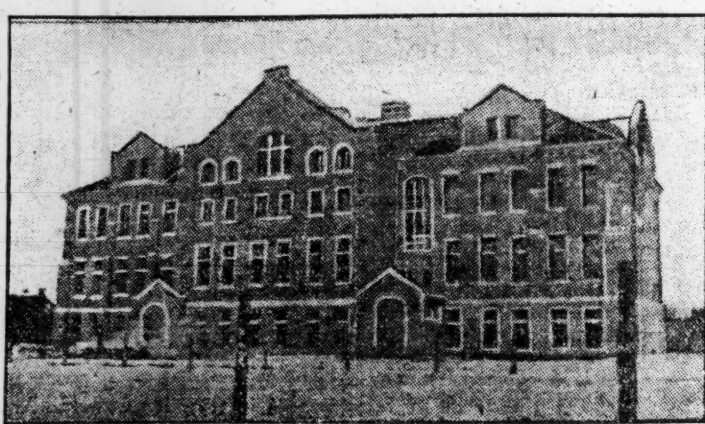
Charter Given in 1841
Under the Name of
"Queen's College."

ITS FIRST HOME TWO-STORY HOUSE

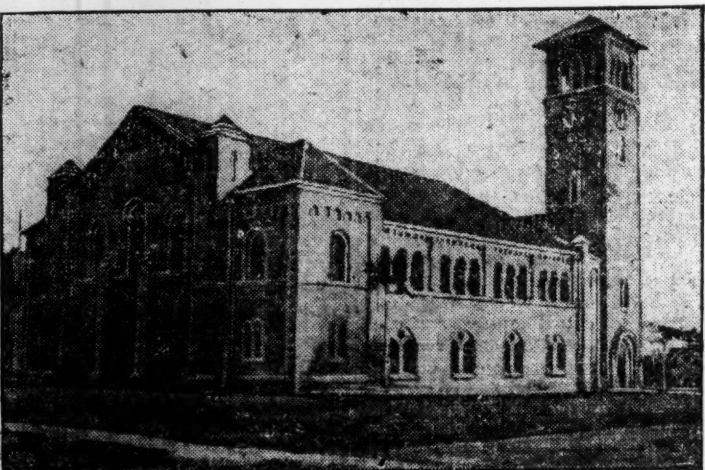
In "The Story of Old Kingston," Agnes Maule Machar, the author, gives an interesting account of the growth of Queen's University, which has taken high rank among the universities of the Dominion.

In October, 1841, the royal charter incorporated the University of Kingston under the name of Queen's College, with "the style and privileges of a university." A plain two-story frame house of moderate size was secured for the first home of the new university and its scanty finances were for a time supplemented by a government grant. It received an additional equipment by the affiliation of the "Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons." During the administration of the late Principal Leitch, from 1860 to 1863, a faculty of law was added. Through the indefatigable labors of its next principal, the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, its professors and attached graduates, it was placed by an endowment of \$10,000 upon a much more assured financial basis.

In 1877 the Rev. George Munro Grant, D. D., of Halifax, was called to the principal's chair. He was a brilliant man and worked with characteristic enthusiasm, energy and sagacity. A fine arts building, Norman-Gothic in style, was erected in response to his appeal, at a cost of \$80,000 by the citizens of Kingston, the cornerstone being laid by her royal highness the Princess Louise during her sojourn in Canada. One new building after another arose on the campus, until a stately group of substantial edifices for teaching arts, science, physics, engineering, mining, etc., stood witness to the success



New building of Queen's University at Kingston



Grant hall, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

of his labors and the growth of his memory of Principal Grant, was at the time of its erection the finest convocation hall in Canada. The gymnasium and medical laboratory have been recently added. The new

Fine New Buildings Rapidly
Added to Equipment
of Institution.

POLICY ALWAYS COEDUCATIONAL

chemistry building, a gift of the Ontario government, was ready for classes in October. It is named "Gordon hall" after the present principal, the Very Rev. Daniel Miner Gordon, D. D., under whose wise and able guidance the university has progressed with increasing impetus.

Queen's has ever been coeducational. It has more than doubled the number of its students during the last decade and the graduates now number some 3000. There were enrolled last session in all faculties 1335 students, under a staff of 73 professors, with 32 lecturers and demonstrators. The prowess of Queen's football and hockey teams has won renown throughout Canada.

A matron old, whom we school mistress name:
Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame:
They grieve sore, in piteous durance pent
Awed by the power of this relentless dame:
And ofttimes on vagaries wildly bent,
For unkempt hair or talk uncouth,
Are sorely shent."

"Reproached.

THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

"Near to this dome is found a patch so green,
On which the tribe their gambols do display;
And at the door imprisoning board is seen.
Lest weekly wights of smaller size should stray:
Eager, perdie, to bask in sunny day!
The noises intermixed, which thence resound
Do learning's little tenement betray:
Where sits the dame disguised in look profound,
And eyes her fairy throng, and turns her wheel around."

"Indeed,

THE DAME'S DRESS.

"Her cap, far whiter than the driven snow,
Emblem right meet of decency does yield:
Her apron dyed in grain, as blue, I trowe,
As is the harebell that adorns the field:

"A russet stole was o'er her shoulders thrown:
A russet kirtle fenced the nipping air:
'Twas simple russet, but it was her own:
'Twas her own country bred the flock so fair:
'Twas her own labor did the fleece prepare.
And, sooth to say, her pupils ranged around,
Thro' pious awe, did deem it passing rare:
For they, in gaping wonderment abound,
And think, no doubt, she been the greatest wight on ground."

A QUEER PUPIL.

"One ancient hen she took delight to feed,
The plodding pattern of the busy dame:
Which, ever and anon, impelled by need,
Into her school, begirt with chickens, came:
Such favor did her past deportment claim:
And, if neglect had lavished on the ground
Fragments of bread, she would collect the same:
For well she knew, and quaintly could expound,
What sin it were to waste the smallest crumb she found."

THE HERB GARDEN.

"Herbs, too, she knew, and well of each could speak
That in her garden sipped the silvery dew:
Where no vain flower disclosed a gaudy streak,
But herbs for use and physic, not a few
Of grey renown, within those borders grew.
The tufted basil, pun-provoking thyme,
Fresh balm and mary-gold of cheerful hue:
The lowly gill, that never dares to climb,
And more I fain would sing, disdainful here to rhyme."

THE TRUANT.

"Right well she knew each temper to descry:
To thwart the proud, and the submiss to raise:
Some with vile copper prize exalt on high,
And some entice with pittance small of praise:
And other some with baleful sprig she 'frays':
Even absent, she the reins of power doth hold,
While with quaint arts the giddy crowd she sways:
Forewarned, if little bird their pranks behold,
'Twill whisper in her ear, and all the scene unfold."

"Affrays, scates,
Happily for Shensstone, his poem was

How About the Summer House?

Do you need any RUGS or MATTINGS?
CARPET for stairs?
A LINOLEUM for the kitchen, pantry, back hall or bath room?
Are all the SHADES in good running order?
How about some simple MUSLIN CURTAINS?
Any FURNITURE need Re-covering or SLIP-COVERS replaced?
Is the WALL PAPER all in good condition?

We can supply everything needful to make your home attractive and comfortable for the summer and at a minimum of expense.

Summer
Floor
Coverings

John H. Pray & Sons Co.
646-658 Washington St., Opp. Boylston St.

Summer
Draperies

CANADIAN PACIFIC FLOWER STATIONS' STORY IS GIVEN

Farmer Acting as Depot Master in Wilds Builds Up an
Old-Fashioned Garden Which Delights Railroad
and Now System Is Vast.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is sending out its annual consignment of flower seeds to its employees all along the lines, and this year the quantity provided is over 100,000 packages.

For nearly 20 years this activity has been steadily growing until it became necessary to run a separate "floral department" to look after the work of ordering and distributing the seeds.

At present this department has 36 different varieties of seeds of the best quality obtainable—many coming from foreign countries—for station gardens and for beautifying the right of way.

There is a little romance attaching to the first flower bed of this big yearly gardening bee.

Twenty years ago the C. P. R. had many stations marking off places so small that the station and a general store seemed the only evidence that the surrounding district was not an uninhabited wilderness.

In one which was so unimportant, so uninteresting, so unused by a traveling public that it was almost unknown, a man from a farm was in charge. His letters home had told of the dreary outlook around the lonely station and the long days whose chief interest usually consisted of the whizzing "eastbound" and "westbound," which rarely if ever stopped. At long intervals a consignment of freight for a man on a far back farm would break the monotony, or sometimes a "slowup" would be made to allow of a mail bag being tossed out.

One day in early spring the mail-bag incident happened and the station agent shook from its depths a letter looking plumper than usual. As he expected, it was for himself—from home; and the plumpness was caused by several carefully folded packets of flower seeds—just the kind that father always had "put in" at the old home garden. The letter explained that they all felt that he would be so much more contented if he had a garden to look at and take

care of while he had to stay away, to earn the necessary money to "finish the payments" on the farm.

By summer time the man and the seeds and the sunshine and rain had changed the bleak looking station approaches. Engine drivers leaned out to catch the ready-tied bunches of flowers tossed up. The conductors generally wore an old-fashioned flower in their button-holes for the rest of the run. The station was no longer unknown, but its real timetable name was nearly forgotten as the trainmen called it "the bouquet station."

The day arrived when over the wires came the news that the superintendent or some such important officer was on a tour of inspection. The "bouquet station" couldn't demand much time for a sprucing up, being so small and generally in good order anyway, but "father" looked down at the home-flowers and started in to make them look their very best. By the time "the special" pulled up all the blossoms had their faces turned up to show to best advantage and the earth around them was fresh with the recent raking up.

The inspector gave a glance at the station house, but nothing more. He marched across the platform, down the couple of steps, and the next moment was on his knees with his face buried in the verberna bed!

Next year the C. P. R. "flower work" began, and now there is the "floral department" and the 100,000 packets of seeds going out through the mails; and there are prizes for the best gardens (this was started last year), and next year there will be prizes for the best photographs of gardens.

Along the western stretches of the line particularly, the gardens are growing to such dimensions that they are like miniature experimental farms, for the station agents are being aided by the forestry and irrigation departments of the company as well as by the floral department.

A World View

Of the Earth's Well-
Known Recreation
and Play Grounds
Will be Given in the

Hotel and Travel Number
of The Christian Science
Monitor on April 29

It will tell of their distinction, advantages,
scenic beauties—everything about them that the
tourist, vacationist and general reader would like
to know. Have you placed your order?

FORMAL POET TRIED HOMELY TOPICS

Shensstone, Anticipator of Gray, Pictured Child Life in Eighteenth Century Diction
and Sixteenth Century Prosody.

SECOND PAPER.

SHENSTONE was ahead of his era in his ideas of landscape gardening, but as a poet he expressed it with great accuracy. He was true to nature as compared with the artificiality of Pope, who reigned supreme in Shensstone's day. As compared with the men of that romantic school which Gray, his contemporary, foreshadowed and to which Wordsworth and the other Lake poets gave name and being, he was himself artificial.

Something of originality in his poetry, as well as of grace, should not be denied. His very sincere and not altogether futile attempt to break away from the tyranny of classicism should not be underestimated, notwithstanding the Strephons and Daphnes, the Delias and Florios plentifully sprinkled over his pages. The exception—contemptuously urged by Dr. Johnson and echoed by others against the introduction of shepherd and fleeces, crooks and folds, is ill-taken when the truthfulness of what he wrote in his "Prefatory Essay on Elegy" is considered:

His Life Arcadian
The author of the following elegies entered on his subjects occasionally, as particular incidents in life suggested or dispositions of mind recommended them to his choice. If he describes a rural landscape, or unfolds the train of sentiments it inspired, he fairly drew his pictures from the spot and felt very sensibly the affection he communicates.

If he speaks of his humble shed, his flocks and his fleeces he does not counterfeit the scene; who, having (whether through choice or necessity is not material) retired betimes to country solitudes and sought his happiness in rural employments has a right to consider himself a real shepherd. The flocks, the meadows and the grooves are his own and the embellishment of his farm his sole amusement. (As the sentiments therefore were inspired by nature, and that in the earlier part of his life, he hopes they will attain a natural appearance, diffusing at least some part of that amusement, which he freely acknowledges he received from the composition of them.)

He had these things about him as part of his daily life, and while it was, to be sure, a partially contrived environment, it was the one in which he chose to stay, and which had other origin and meaning to him than as a scene for his poems. He was one of those about whom he wrote in that quaint, fine performance

of his, the "Ode to the Duchess of Somerset":
"Lo, not a hedgerow hawthorn blows,
Or humble harebell paints the plain,
Or valley winds, or fountain flows,
Or purple heath is tinged in vain:
For such the rivers dash their foaming tides."

The mountain swells, the dale subsides:
E'en thriftless furze detains their wandering sight,
And the rough barren rock grows pregnant with delight."

Perhaps Saintsbury puts Shensstone in his right place as nearly as any when he says:
"He was not a great poet, perhaps indeed he was a very small one; but he was a poet somehow, and he wrote his rue with a sufficient difference from other poets to deserve that his name shall live long in the history of English verse."

The phrase "very small" may be allowed here only on condition that the word "great" be duly emphasized. There are few great poets, and in the choir of singers that crowd Parnassus it is a distinction to be a real poet—a "poet somewhat"; and this Shensstone surely was.

His "Pastoral Ballad" would prove this, his "Pastoral" would prove this. It may well have been when he was pouring out these lays, that he wrote:
"I heard them say my vocal reed was sweet."

The "Pastoral" is in four parts, and is addressed by the shepherd Corydon to his love, Phyllis. A tuneful temperament finds it almost impossible to read the poem without beginning to sing it instead, not in "singsong," but with music. Its versification is perfect, without a faulty line, and its imitable simplicity is one of those easy looking feats that are hardest of all to imitate. The first part, entitled "Absence," has this verse, which has been praised without modification by our best judges of a true lyric:

"When forced the fair nymph to forego,
What anguish I felt at my heart!
Yet I thought—but it might not be so—
'Twas with pain that she saw me depart.
She gazed, as I slowly withdrew;
My path I could hardly discern;
So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me return."

The second part, "Hope," is to some, still more beautiful. The first, second and another stanza are quoted:
"My banks they are furnished with bees,
Whose murmur invites one to sleep;
My grooves are shaded with trees
And my hills are white-over with sheep.
I seldom have met with a loss
Such health do my fountains bestow;
My fountains, all bordered with moss,
Where the harebells and violets grow.
'Not a pine in my grove is there seen,
But with tendrils of woodbine is bound;
Not a beech's more beautiful green,
Not a sweet-brier twines it around.
Not my fields, in the prime of the year,
More charms than my cattle unfold;
Not a brook that is limpid and clear,
But it glitters with fishes of gold."

"I have found out a gift for my fair;
I have found where the wood pigeons breed:
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She will say 'twas a barbarous deed.
For he ne'er could be true, she averred,
Who could rob a poor bird of its young:
And I loved her the more, when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue."

The third part, "Solitude," brings in one Paridel, who disturbs the harmony of the scene by his presence, while the lines flow on as melodiously as before. Corydon loves any swain who will sing in honor of Phyllis, and Paridel sings in "soft numbers." Corydon does not envy his skill as a singer, but the note of "solitude" that is faintly sounded all through comes out clearly toward the end in a nice balancing of envy and not envy, depending on whether it is Paridel or himself in question.

"Thus glide the soft numbers along,
And he fancies no shepherd his peer:
Yet I never should envy the song,
Were not Phyllis to lend it an ear."

The fourth part is "Disappointment," voiced quite as perfectly as the happier emotions:
"Yet time may diminish my pain;
The flower and the shrub and the tree
Which I reared for her pleasure in vain,
In time may have comfort for me."

"The sweets of a dew-sprinkled rose,
The sound of a murmuring stream,
The peace which from solitude flows,
Henceforth shall be Corydon's theme."

Infancy Recalled
Shensstone's "Moral Pieces," while undeniably moral, are as undeniably dull, notwithstanding his avowed purpose in all his writings not to animate the poetry with too much of a moral cast, or to "risk the excluding the fashionable reader," but he boldly adds, "at the same time never deviating from a fixed principle, that poetry without morality is but the blossom of a fruit tree."

The exception to the prevailing dullness is the long poem "The Schoolmistress" written in imitation of Spenser. Gray said, "Masterly!" of this poem and it comes as a surprise after the platitudes and circumlocutions of its companions. Shensstone never lived so vividly as he did in the days when he was learning his letters from a horn book in the dame school that he here reproduces. The poem was probably composed while he was at Oxford, and therefore from memory: the marvel is that the tiny child had seen and felt so much. The element of burlesque discernible even in the most sedate passages is of course a development of later view, as is also the mode of expression. Childhood observes, imbibes, cogitates, but does not talk in rhetorical figures, even when it talks at all of its deepest impressions, which is seldom. But the pictures come before us with all the freshness that they had for the childish eyes and we joy or wince with the child.

The scene opens in the schoolhouse, passes into the playground and from thence to the sweet-shop of the village, where it ends.

The stanzas given are not consecutive.

THE DAME.
"In every village marked with little spire
Embowered in trees and hardly known
to fame,
There dwells in lowly shed and mean
attire

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THE DAME.
"In every village marked with little spire
Embowered in trees and hardly known
to fame,
There dwells in lowly shed and mean
attire

LEGISLATORS TALK OF NEW CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARYSHIP

(Continued from Page One.)

called partly as the result of hearing that J. Frank Donohue of Needham not only would probably receive the Democratic nomination for the secretaryship, but that he had enlisted on his side some Republicans who were not satisfied with the members of their own party who had come out for the nomination and who were prepared to vote for him under cover of the secret ballot which will be used at the election.

Much work has been done quietly to effect a Democratic victory, it is said. Mr. Donohue is personally known by most of the veteran members of the Legislature of both parties, some of whom have begun active campaigning for him. The claim is being made by some Democrats that Representative Tompkins not only can control practically the whole Democratic vote in the coming election, but that with the help of the secret ballot he will have a Republican following with him. He is understood to be favorable to Mr. Donohue's candidacy.

Word has come from Senator Lodge at Washington that neither he nor Senator Crane are supporting Representative Langtry for the Republican nomination as was recently reported. Both have refused to take part in the contest in behalf of any one, it was said.

SCHOOL BOARD SALARY RAISE PLAN REJECTED

Boston's elementary school teachers do not favor accepting the compromise on the salary raise offered by the school committee and have notified Mayor Fitzgerald through a committee that they prefer to await the passage of the bill for salary increase which is before the legislature.

The mayor informed them Thursday afternoon of the proposition of the school committee that the minimum salary be increased from \$552 to \$600 annually, and the maximum from \$932 to \$1000.

The delegation refused to accept the offer, preferring the bill now pending before the Legislature, which provides for teachers' salaries by a 10-cent increase in the tax rate for 1912 and a 20-cent increase for 1913 and each succeeding year.

It is estimated that next year there will be about \$148,000 available for salary increases, and in 1913 and each year thereafter \$280,000. The mayor declared that if such was the teachers' decision he would stand by them.

BILL TO CONTROL NIAGARA'S WATERS

WASHINGTON—A bill intended to give effect to the fifth article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain relating to Canadian boundary waters, signed Jan. 11, 1909, was introduced in the Senate on Thursday by Senator Root of New York.

The bill provides that no waters shall be diverted from Niagara river within New York for power purposes without the consent of the secretary of war. Such consent he is authorized to give to companies, persons and corporations having authority from the state, but a limitation is put upon the quantity of water to be diverted under such a permit, that it shall not exceed the limitation fixed in the treaty, and provided also that in no event shall a diversion be allowed in excess of 15,600 cubic feet a second without the consent of the state of New York and the international boundary commission.

Penalties are prescribed for violations. The secretary of war is authorized to make regulations for the use of the water in Niagara river above Niagara Falls.

OIL CAR BLOWS UP IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—Four men perished and one was injured in an explosion of a tank car filled with gasoline at the works of the Bell Oil Company here today. The blaze that followed burned a part of the plant.

Burning oil was thrown over an area of more than a block, setting houses on fire and igniting the clothing of many persons. Some extinguished the flames by rolling in the street.

PROMOTE THRIFT IN CHILDREN.

Executive committees of the estate and metropolitan leagues of the urban, suburban and rural savings and loan associations of the state of New York are planning to interest the public school children in thrift by organizing juvenile branches of such co-operative associations, says an exchange. A step in this direction was recently taken by the board of education of Elmira, which gave the Chemung Valley Association of that city permission to reach the children through their parents. As showing the possibilities this juvenile branch, organized in November, now has 1700 children enrolled.

In the commuting zone of New York city there are 90,000 men, women and children enrolled in these associations, and it is conservatively estimated that 20,000 persons are purchasing their homes through this monthly payment plan, which pays for the home in 12 years, at a cost which in many cases does not exceed what was formerly paid for rent.

UNITED STATES, THROUGH ITS POSTAL BANKS, GIVES FINANCIAL FRANCHISE TO ALL CITIZENS

At Norwood, Mass., Money
Is Gleaned from Un-
expected Sources.

HOARDED SUMS NOW CIRCULATED

Only Inhabitants of Postal
District Are Allowed
to Deposit.

WHEN the United States government decided to establish a postal savings bank at the postoffice of Norwood, Mass., on Jan. 3 of the present year, it had no idea, nor did anybody else connected with that postoffice, that it would do much if any more than serve as a repository for safe keeping of some dollars and dimes that would otherwise be spent for nothing in particular.

By means of wide advertising and certain inducements in the way of small interest and the promise of converting deposits into United States bonds for those who wished, it hoped to encourage a spirit of small savings and thrift, and thereby put a stop to much of the waste of wages, prevalent to a very great degree among certain classes of people. Its purpose was purely educational and in that sense philanthropic, or, as the phrase goes nowadays, it was a matter of social service.

The bank was an experiment. In order to try out the idea the government decided to open one in every state and territory in the Union on the same date and watch the results. Accordingly on Jan. 3, 1911, 48 were put in operation. Norwood was chosen as the seat of the experiment for Massachusetts. The residents in general of Norwood thought a mistake had been made, for the town already had a bank with a good savings department, and the town of Dedham, distant but a short ride by trolley, had several. However, it might be a convenience, and everything in the way of an improvement is welcomed by Norwood, for it is a pretty town and strong in local pride.

Business Brisk

Posters regarding the innovation were placed conspicuously in the little postoffice, and literature in several languages was freely distributed. When the bank opened its windows on the Tuesday morning, signifying it was ready for business, it had not to wait. From the start it was brisk and growing. The only trouble about things was it had to turn would-be depositors away. The bank is available only to those who live in the postal district, yet people mistaking, thinking it was as other banks and would take from whoever came, made the journey from miles around only to be turned away.

Postmaster Frank A. Fales and others of the town were surprised at the popularity of the bank. They could not understand it. Then it came to Mr. Fales that it was because the government was behind it. In the leaflets so widely distributed and on the posters this statement occurs:

Object:—The postal savings system is established for the purpose of providing facilities for depositing savings at interest with the security of the United States government for repayment.

Safety:—The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits made in postal savings depository offices with accrued interest as provided by the postal savings act.

Confidence Felt

People who were unwilling to trust the regular banks with their savings had implicit faith in the United States government. If they put their money in, they were sure of getting it out when they wanted it; there would be no suspended payments, no defaulting official. As long as the government stood, there need be no uneasiness about their money, and looking about them they saw no need to question the stability of the country to which they had come to seek their fortunes.

Money hoarded in old stockings and sewed between the two sides of the bed-quilt was brought to light. It amounted to large sums sometimes; but as the postal bank is allowed to take but \$100 from any one person in a given month, all over that amount had to be taken back until the next month came around. Some persons went so far as to withdraw their accounts from the regular banks in order to deposit it with the postal.

Out in Leadville, Col., the miners came to the postal bank with fortunes to deposit. It is not so surprising out there, as there are no other banks; but in Norwood, Mass., there was no evident reason for it. At the end of February, when an official report was made of the preceding two months, Norwood stood third in the number of depositors of all the 48 banks. They numbered 197. The amount of deposits was \$3,366. Leadville, Col., took the lead with 362 depositors and \$21,253. Globe, Ariz., with its 138 depositors and \$9,747 had the largest average balance per depositor, \$70.63.

The tanneries, publishing houses and a few factories have called many foreigners to Norwood—Lithuanians, Finns, Swedes, Italians, Armenians—and they patronize the bank extensively; but a

THRIFT DEVELOPED IN MAN AND CHILD



Report of popular banking system shows Norwood third among 48 districts in number of patrons.

surprising number of Americans also make deposits in it.

The object of the banks is to encourage small savings, and this it is realizing beyond its expectations. After but three months of trial a second bank is to be opened in Massachusetts, at Rockport, and other states, also, are to be provided with a second. What is true with regard to the banks in one state may be regarded as practically true in all, allowing only for differences of population and conditions.

In Norwood it is found that every member of a family will open an account. Father, mother and children will each have distinct deposits. Wives of men on small wages and themselves earning nothing will manage to save a little from the week's expenses and lay it away in the bank. They will do this with a postal bank where they would not think of taking a small sum to a regularly established bank. The very thought of such a thing overcomes them. Not only have they a fear of banks to overcome, but also a sense that they are only for the rich and that their small savings will be despised. With the government it is a different matter. They are willing to come with their dime or their dollar, as a child would come to its parent, knowing it will be received without comment, spoken or reserved, and for every dollar they invest interest begins on the first of the month next following.

The stamp savings system is used by the bank successfully. It is found to be an incentive that is bringing many dollars to it, all to be added to for future use. The first 10 cents buys a card with a stamp, which is a certificate for 10 cents. The second buys a second stamp, which is stuck on the card by the side of the first. When 10 have been placed on the card it means that a dollar has been deposited in 10 installments. Then the card is turned in, a regular certificate made out and the first of the next month it begins to draw interest. This has been the means of starting many a small account. Nearly every one can hope to have a bank account if he can build it up 10 cents at a time, while a dollar might be quite beyond him.

Children like it immensely. Pennies

and nickels and even dimes that would ordinarily go for candy or pickles or ice cream soda now buy stamps, and the ambitious even go to work that they may add them more quickly. One little girl who has an allowance of 10 cents a week got her third dollar certificate a few days ago. That is doing pretty well in three months, especially when previous to the 3d of January every 10 cents was spent about as soon as she got it, and nothing was left to tell the tale but a sticky mouth and fingers.

The women of Norwood have taken to saving their pennies, too. They have done it at different times before for such special purposes as missionary contributions and philanthropic enterprises; but now they are doing it for more personal reasons, and are astonished to see how rapidly the money accumulates, how dollar piles upon dollar. It is the same as making it, for they never notice the penny as they lay it by, and the little nest-egg, as they come to look upon it, gives them a pleasing sense of financial resources previously lacking. One has begun in this way to provide for the further education of her children when they shall have finished the public schools. Another is saving for a trip she has long wanted to take; a third for a piano, but the majority are just saving. It is an excellent opportunity, and they are taking advantage of it; and now that they are getting into the habit they wonder they never tried it before.

The reason is plain. A dollar or two they have not liked to put into the larger bank, it seemed too trifling; and if they waited until they had more, always something came up to lure it away, and the effort at saving came to naught. As no notice is needed for withdrawal, they know they can get it back at any time, so they have no compunction about putting it in; but once there they are not liable to take it out, unless it is really necessary.

An account may be opened and deposits made by any one 10 years of age or over. It must be made in his own name, and that of a woman is free from any interference or control by her husband. This statement, it is believed, widely circulated as that of the government's guarantee, has done much to in-

People Willing to Bank at
Postoffice Because Fa-
miliar With It.

\$20 SAVER CAN BE BONDHOLDER

Depositors Protected From
Interference and May Re-
call Money at Will.

duce many of the women to open ac-
counts.

Not more than \$500, exclusive of interest accumulated, is allowed to the credit of any one depositor at a time. To encourage safe investment as well as savings, twice a year the depositor is given an opportunity to exchange the whole or any part of his deposit in sums of \$20, \$40, \$60, \$80 and \$100 or multiples of \$100 up to \$500 into United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. Savings deposits converted into bonds are not counted as a part of the maximum of \$500 allowed to one depositor, and there is no limit to the number of such bonds which may finally be acquired. These bonds can be procured only by the conversion of postal savings deposits, and are not to be issued to persons who are not depositors.

A number of interesting things have come to light in connection with these postal savings banks. One is that nearly all the foreigners who patronize them are reasonably well educated in their own language, and nearly every one of them can write sufficiently well in English to fill out the necessary blanks. Occasionally, however, some one comes to open an account for his friend, the excuse being that the latter was afraid to come for himself. What was the cause of the misgiving, whether it was the awkwardness of entering into direct negotiations with so august an institution as the government, whether it was personal shyness or some other reason, has never been made clear.

The postal bank has not been in operation long enough to tell whether it will accomplish all that is hoped for it, whether it will eventually become a feeder to the regular banks, educating its constituents into a wise frugality and investment of their savings that will lead to much better things for them, but much has been proved. It has provided people with a certain means of savings beginning with a sum as low as 10 cents, and it protects their rights in it from all interference; it has established their confidence in a savings institution as wholly reliable; it has stimulated an interest in wholesome saving; and by causing money to be brought out from dark recesses, where it has been stored through doubt of the regular banks, it has put thousands of dollars into circulation. It is educating children to save; it is a recognized convenience; and it reaches a need the regular banks do not touch.

ELEVATED COMPANY TO TRY NEW SYSTEM OF SIGNS FOR CARS

Radical improvement in the signs on the surface cars of the Elevated is under consideration, as the result of efforts of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the efficiency committee of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

It is proposed to substitute for the signs which now appear on the cars new ones of the same length, but between one and a half and two feet high, black and white, which at night will be illuminated by an electric light showing through from behind, so that a person a block away can tell what the route of the car is.

A particular feature of the plan is the discontinuance of the present circular signs bearing division numbers, such as "6," "9," etc., recently installed, which have proved of little or no value to the public.

Under the new plan a number system will denote not only the division, but also the route. The division numbers will be followed by numbers indicating the exact route, so that cars on the Newton division, instead of being all numbered "9," will be numbered 910, 911, 912, 913, etc., according to the route.

The number will appear on the left side of the sign, and on the right will be the wording which at present appears on the long, narrow side signs.

In order that the public may have a chance to see and express its opinion of the new plan before it is put into operation, a car has been equipped with the proposed style of signs, and will within a few days be placed in a central location. The retail trade board, the United Improvement Association and others have been asked to inspect this car.

RAILWAYS TO SPEND MILLIONS.
DETROIT, Mich.—Several millions of dollars will be spent here by the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railways, which are planning to construct immense freight yards.

A. F. OF L. CLAIMS 15 REPRESENTATIVES IN NATIONAL HOUSE

WASHINGTON—The American Federation of Labor now boasts, as the labor representation of Congress, 15 members in the House of Representatives and several friends in the United States Senate. The presence of this labor delegation in Congress, the federation declares, is the result of five years of active campaigning in national elections.

In various parts of the country battles have been fought by trade unionists who opposed the presence of anti-labor men in Congress, with the result that in 1906 the A. F. of L. entered the field under the labor ticket. The first campaign resulted in the election of six congressmen with active membership in the trade unions. They were: Wilson of Pennsylvania, Nichols of Pennsylvania, Sherwood of Ohio; Hughes of N. J.; McDermott of Illinois and Carey of Wisconsin. In the elections of 1908 they were reelected and in addition the following labor unionists: Anderson of Ohio, Murphy of Missouri, Martin of Colorado and Jamieson of Iowa.

The congressional elections of 1910 increased the labor delegation by 50 per cent, five members of Congress actively affiliated with trade unions being elected:

The personnel of the congressmen now in office and whose presence there, it is said, is due to the activity of the American Federation of Labor in national campaigns, follows: W. B. Wilson, coal miner, Blossburg, Pa., Dem.; R. E. Lee, blacksmith, Potomac, Pa., Dem.; John A. Martin, locomotive fireman, Pueblo, Col., Dem.; William J. Carey, commercial telegrapher, Milwaukee, Wis., Rep.; Victor L. Berger, typographical union, Milwaukee, Wis., Soc. Rep.; William Hughes, textile worker, Paterson, N. J., Dem.; Frank Buchanan, iron worker, Chicago, Ill., Dem.; James T. McDermott, commercial telegrapher, Chicago, Ill., Dem.; David J. Lewis, coal miner, Cumberland, Md., Dem.; Charles B. Smith, telegrapher, Buffalo, N. Y., Dem.; Carl C. Anderson, musician, Fostoria, O., Dem.;

HISTORICAL PAGEANT TO BE PRESENTED BY WOMEN OF NEWTON

Arrangements in detail for the historical pageant by 400 performers, depicting the founding and growth of the city of Newton, to be given June 10, 12 and 13, were announced today by the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, comprising 13 organizations, with 1500 members.

The pageant is the first of its kind to be given in Massachusetts and the proceeds are to be devoted to civic betterment. The performance is to take place on grounds off Washington street near Commonwealth avenue.

A finance committee composed of five members has charge of the general arrangements. The members are: Mrs. J. H. Pillsbury, president of the federation; Mrs. B. E. Taylor, Miss Margaret Eager, Mrs. John D. Lamond, Mrs. Arthur D. Seltzer. The rehearsals are to be in charge of Miss Eager.

Chairmen of sub-committees are announced as follows: Advertising, Mrs. James J. Wingate; programs, Mrs. E. C. Adams; grounds, Mrs. Francis E. Stanley; scenes, Mrs. Samuel A. Shannon; costumes, Mrs. T. M. Elwell and Mrs. M. E. Herron; music, Mrs. W. A. Corson and Mrs. J. J. Mitchell.

The scenes are arranged as follows: English dancers and glee singers, under the direction of the West Newton Educational Club; the Puritans, Monday and Shakespeare clubs; the Indian, Waban Woman's Club; later colonial period, Newton Center Woman's Club; times of peace, Social Science Club; Claffin Era, Newtonville Woman's Guild; allegorical tableau, Auburndale Review Club, Ladies' Home Circle, Mother's Club and Newton Parliamentary and Debating Club.

Isaac R. Sherwood, typographical union, Toledo, O., Dem.; E. E. Roberts, metal miner, Caron City, Nev., Rep. John R. Farr, typographical union, Scranton, Pa., Dem.; James P. Maher, hatter, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dem.

ORIENTAL DOMESTIC

RUGS

Conditions have operated to throw out of balance certain lines of merchandise.

One thing affected is WILTON RUGS, and we propose remedying this condition by marking at cost every regular ROYAL WILTON in our stock—not a few patterns that have sold less freely than others, but the entire line with no restrictions whatever.

The net of this all is that this week you can purchase

\$39.50 9. x12. ROYAL WILTONS for \$27.35
\$36.50 8.3x10.6 ROYAL WILTONS for \$25.65

Positively no discounts of any nature to the trade.

H. R. Lane & Co.

34-38 Chauncy Street
Daily Opposite Am. Sav.

CARPETS LINOLEUMS

SENATE INSURGENTS DEFEATED AT THE BEHEST OF MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—Senate Democrats are waiting today for the announcement of the committee, it being understood that the committee on committees, which met on Friday, would have the lists ready.

The progressive Republican senators lost their contest to make their own committee assignments largely because of President Taft's attitude.

Senator La Follette, carrying out the plan of the progressives, introduced a resolution at the meeting of the committee on committees asking that the four insurgent members of the committee be authorized to propose the names of the progressive representation on all the committees in the ratio of one progressive to four regulars, and that these proposals be accepted by the full committee.

By a strictly factional vote of 7 to 4, the resolution was lost, the full committee retaining the right to vote individually upon committee application. The vote follows:

For—La Follette, Bourne, Cummins and Bristow.

Against—Gallinger, Lodge, Penrose, Heyburn, Warren, Smoot and Bradley. Representatives of the regular organization determined to check the insurgent demands after it was learned that President Taft resented the insurgent attitude in opposing policies recommended by him and the activities of this minority faction in putting barriers in the way of his renomination for the presidency in 1912.

That this was the real reason for the widening of the breach between regulars and insurgents was freely stated by some of the majority members.

It had been expected that such a vote in committee might cause the progressives to withdraw, but Senator Bristow of Kansas, one of the most radical of the insurgents, at once moved that the work of voting on the committee memberships be taken up alphabetically, beginning with the committee on agriculture. Chairman Gallinger announced that the committee was not prepared for the detailed voting yet and a recess was consequently taken until today.

The La Follette resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, there is a division among the Republicans of the Senate, a minority of whom are known as Progressive Republicans, to wit, Senators Clapp, La Follette, Bourne, Foran, Dixon, Cummins, Bristow, Crawford, Grenna, Poinsett and Works—each division being well recognized in the Senate and throughout the country as based upon clearly defined differences on important legislative measures and questions of great public interest, and

"Whereas, the Republican senators known as Progressive Republicans are in the minority in the ratio of about one out of four, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the committee on committees that the progressive Republicans be accorded by the committee on committees such proportional representation upon the committees of the United States Senate as their numbers bear to the total Republican membership of each said committee, and the assignments of progressive Republicans upon each committee be designated by Senators La Follette, Bourne, Cummins and Bristow, the four progressive Republican members of the committee on committees, which said assignments and designation shall be approved and ratified by the committee on committees."

FIRST INTERIOR ASSISTANT ASKS TO BE RELIEVED

WASHINGTON—Frank Pierce, first assistant secretary of the interior, today formally tendered his resignation to the President and requested that he be relieved within 30 days. Mr. Pierce served under former Secretary Ballinger.

NEW ENGLAND SHOE AND LEATHER MEN IN TARIFF PROTEST

A memorial to President Taft and to Congress protesting against placing leather and boots and shoes on the free list was drawn up today by the board of directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association at a special meeting at headquarters, 156 Essex street, Charles C. Hoyt, president, presiding.

The memorial was not adopted, as there is to be some changes made in it. Those who spoke at the meeting were: Mr. Hoyt; George E. Keith, Brockton; Andrew G. Webster, Boston; Thomas P. Anderson, Boston; Charles H. Jones, Boston; Harry F. Thayer and others. Mr. Jones said:

"The proposed attempt of the Democrats to put boots and shoes on the free list is simply a piece of petty politics. Support of the reciprocity bill necessitates efforts in some direction to pacify the farming interests."

"The duty on shoes of 10 per cent on practically all grades has never cost the American people one cent and the removal of the tariff of 10 per cent on shoes imported into this country would not save the American people one cent."

"Inclusion of boots and shoes in the free list would not mean cheaper footwear for the American people. It would simply mean a division of the American market. Some would buy of English manufacturers; others would stand by the American factories. This, of course, would work considerable hardship on our shoe manufacturers as a whole. Shoes would not be sold here any cheaper than they are today."

CHARDON SEEKS IMPROVEMENTS

CHARDON, O.—Chardon village council has passed resolutions authorizing a vote on a \$20,000 bond issue for a sewage disposal plant, \$20,000 for a water works supply plant and \$10,000 for street intersection bonds. Monday, June 12, is the date set for election.

NEW YORK CURB.

NEW YORK—Standard Oil 660@666 Rubber 30@30½, Subway 4½@5½, Braden 1½@1½½, Greene Cananea 6½@6½, Ohio 1½@1½½, Davis Daly 1½@1½½, La Rose 4-16@4½, Nipissing 10½@10½.

TRAVEL

TOURS

WASHINGTON
Eight-day tours, under personal escort, from Boston, April 28 and May 12. All expenses included. \$28.50.

EUROPE
67 days, July 3 to Sept. 7. \$475.00. Highest class. Best hotels. Few vacancies.

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Send for Free Copy of our Magazine "Travel No. 19," describing tours to the Mediterranean, June 10, 24, July 1, 8 Continent, June 24, July 1, 15 British Isles, June 27, July 3, 18 Few vacancies. Apply at once for particulars.

248 GEORGE E. MARSTERS
Washington St., Boston

JOY IN THEIR WORK GIVES TO KINDERGARTNERS GLAD ANTICIPATIONS OF WEEK IN CINCINNATI

Meeting of International Kindergarten Union Will Begin
Tuesday and Many Preparations Have Been
Made for Entertainment of Visitors.

MISS WHELOCK TO LECTURE ON COMING PILGRIMAGE TO GERMANY

THE very name kindergarten types the freshness and charm which the work has for all who come into touch with it. The conventions of these teachers further illustrate this charm. The dry-as-dust grind of old educational methods no longer dominates. Here teachers meet to talk of living things in a spontaneous and happy fashion that shows what obedience to Froebel's great datum, "Come, let us live with our children," has done for these bright-faced women.

The Froebel philosophy is always prompting eager talk of theory and practice, his fundamental idea being the power of new growth from within which must condition all that is done for and with the child. There is nothing to hinder stagnation and dull formality. A sparkle in the atmosphere, merriment, good will and above all sincere aspiration to understand life more spiritually distinguish the meetings of the kindergartners.

The International Kindergarten Union is meeting in Cincinnati the coming week, and that city will feel the very impulse therefore from more sources than one. Many buildings are thrown open for the visitors, and the definite places of meeting include the Kindergarten Training school, the Woodward high school, the Cincinnati Woman's Club, the University of Cincinnati and the new Hughes high school.

One significant note of the program is that the organization of subject mat-

ter in modern courses of study is to be discussed not only as applied to the kindergarten—by Miss Geraldine O'Grady and Miss Luella Palmer, New York—but as applied to the elementary school—this discussion by Frank Manny, state normal school, Kalamazoo.

Officers of Union

The present officers of the union are: President, Miss Mary C. McCulloch, St. Louis; vice-presidents, Miss Nina C. Vandewalker, Miss Hortense M. Orcutt; recording secretary, Miss Caroline D. Aborn, Boston; treasurer, Miss Ella C. Elder, Buffalo, and auditor, Miss Julia S. Bothwell, Cincinnati.

The officers of the local organization are Miss Annie Laws, Miss Fanny Field, Mrs. W. A. Goodwin, Mrs. John R. Holmes, Mrs. Charles H. Kellogg, while Mrs. Charles Fleischmann, Mrs. Philip H. Hartmann and Mrs. Alfred Friedlander are the hospitality committee and Dean William P. Burris and Superintendent F. B. Dyer act as advisors. The International Kindergarten Union comes to Cincinnati on the invitation of the mayor of Cincinnati, the university, the superintendent of public schools, the kindergarten association and the alumnae of the training school.

One of the most interesting features of the week will be the illustrated lecture given Thursday evening at the Woodward high school on the Froebel pilgrimage. This is by Miss Lucy Wheel-

ock of Boston, chairman of the committee of arrangements, who with Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard, Miss Laura Fisher, both of Boston, Miss Patricia Hill, New York, Mrs. Mable McKinney, Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary Page, Chicago, Miss Annie Laws, Cincinnati, and Miss Mary C. McCulloch will accompany the pilgrims to the land of Froebel. Miss McCulloch will have in charge the game-playing by American kindergartners at Blankenburg and Eisenach.

Pilgrims to Be Welcome

The various records that have been received from Europe welcoming this pilgrimage of American teachers include many interesting letter-heads, such as the Berlin Union for Public Education—and we know what the dignity of the German educational system is. There are letters from the London County Council, the Burgomaster of Blankenburg, the Maria Gray Training College, London, the German Froebel Society of Frankfurt, the International Kindergarten Union, with headquarters at Eisenach (famed for Luther's experience), and the Froebel Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Letters in French, too, welcome the pilgrims to Paris and private letters from such cities as Dresden, Bonn, etc., tell the interest of foreign educators in the coming of the American teachers.

It is a fortunate thing for the Froebel pilgrimage plans that Blankenburg, one of the most important objective points of the journey, lies in a country world-famous for its beauty. Quite aside from the special associations which draw these pilgrims to the city the beauty of the Thuringian country lures tourists from all over the world.

Beauty Awaits

Blankenburg itself is described as lying in a garden. High above the city on a steep cliff the noble towers of the old

castle Greifenstein rise, one of the most splendid of the ruined castles of medieval Germany. It speaks of a princely past, for it was the rock citadel of the ancient town where Gunther, one of the Schwarzburg monarchs, was born. It dominates a glorious view over the valley of the Schwarza, that river region called the "pearl of Thuringia."

The surroundings of Blankenburg are glorious with noble mountain views, craggy regions and hillside deep with the rich Thuringer Wald or forests and lovely with the cultivated places where German thrift is declared. Wild and romantic scenery abounds, with steep cliffs and waters spending themselves lavishly over the rugged channels. The Schwarza has rapids and falls, and it flows and dashes between its dark forest walls. The whole region is full of the charming legendary lore of Germany and history that dates back to the fourteenth century and further, since the town is referred to in documents of 1071. The town was often the center of warlike struggle, as when Prussians and Austrians contended there.

The city has been a famous resort for travelers since 1837. Gradually the people have made of the region a place to attract and please visitors in every possible way. The Thuringian Forest Society has built roads and fine bridges and cleared paths through the woods, discovering all the points of picturesque charm.

A little hand-book of the city sets forth in true German fashion—for are not the Germans all savants?—some account of the geology and flora of the region. It seems that the locality has special interests to offer both to geologists and botanists. While much of the wild bloom disappears in the early summer, the later weeks are full of color and fragrance from the cultivated gardens and birds' songs are heard everywhere.

FRENCH MINT COINS RECORD NUMBER OF NEW SILVER PIECES

PARIS—Before the close of the present year the mint will have turned out £1,400,000 (\$7,000,000) worth of silver pieces. This beats the record for France by many thousands.

Up to now the largest amount arrived at did not exceed £900,000 (\$4,500,000), while the average of the last 10 years reached only £40,000 (\$200,000). This is mainly attributable to the recall of coins issued in the years between 1863 and 1870. No law has been promulgated on the subject, but a system of recalling the coins was arrived at.

Old silver coins bearing the Republican design of "La Semeuse" are still legal tender in France. These coins, which a few years ago were rare, are now, following on the fresh output, most frequently met with.

Owing to the international convention, which regulates the Latin Monetary Union, the five franc piece, or "piece de cents sous," cannot bear a later date than 1875.

The convention allows an international currency of the franc piece to Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland, on condition that those nations do not increase their stock of these coins. Thus when some are withdrawn, those taking their place still bear a date not later than 1875. When a traveler in these countries is given a new coin bearing a very old date he is apt to regard it with suspicion.

The coinage in France is very puzzling to the ordinary man who is not a native, because certain coins from other countries are legal tender, such as the 20 lire of Italy and 20 francs of Belgium and Switzerland and several others.

Enormous numbers of coins which are not legal tender here also drift in from neighboring countries and unless the traveler is able to decipher the Slavonic characters and reject the wrong coins much confusion as well as loss ensues.

SISKIYOU LAND TO BE IRRIGATED

MACDOEL (Siskiyou Co.), Cal.—To irrigate 23,000 acres of land in Butte valley in this county is one of the objects of the Central California Company, which has purchased all the interests of the Butte Valley Land Company.

The transfer includes 23,000 acres of land, the townsite of Macdoel and the hotel. The company is buying land from the Dunkards and any one who wishes to sell.

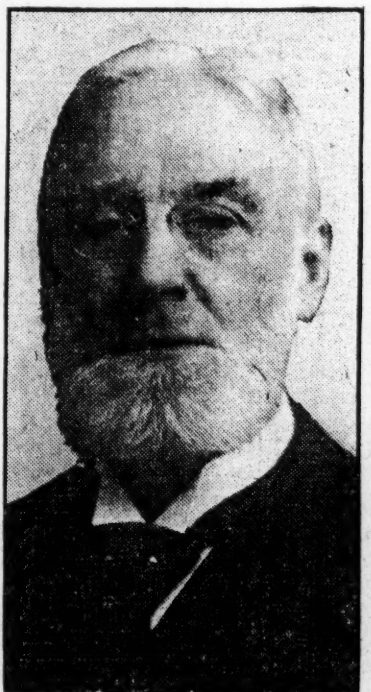
The company is planning a sugar beet factory and hemp mill to handle the crops of the settlers. Aside from this experiment will be conducted with crops which do not require a long season. Sugar beets and hemp need no testing, it being known that they will grow in Butte valley, but flax, beans, peas, apples, plums and pears will undergo thorough tests.

INTERIOR TO FIX ALASKAN RATES

WASHINGTON—An important feature in the Alaskan coal situation developed today when it was announced that the regulation of railroad rates in Alaska is in the hands of the secretary of the interior from whom the only appeal is to the United States supreme court.

In the case of the Humboldt Steamship Company against the White Pass Railway Company, the interstate commerce commission declared that it had no jurisdiction over Alaskan railroads.

NEW YORK MAN REELECTED HEAD SOUTH EDUCATION



ROBERT C. OGDEN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Robert C. Ogden of New York, president of the Conference for Education in the South, and all the other officers were reelected Friday by the delegates attending the annual convention here.

PROGRAM OF ITALIAN PREMIER HAS WIDER SUFFRAGE IN VIEW

ROME—Except for the fact that Signor Giolitti is at the head of the government instead of Signor Luzzatti, the new cabinet is very much the same as the last, for a majority of Signor Luzzatti's colleagues retain their old portfolios and the two new deputies, Signor Calissano and Signor Nitti do not bring with them any startling change of thought such as would have accompanied the acceptance of Signor Bissolati, the socialist leader.

Signor Giolitti, who is now at the head of affairs for the fourth time, made his statement of ministerial policy when the Houses reassembled.

The first item is an electoral reform bill extending the suffrage to those who have performed military service and those who have reached the age of 30 years even if they can neither read nor write, whereas hitherto no illiterate person was allowed to vote. A measure for insuring freedom of election will accompany this reform.

The next item, payment of deputies, was opposed by Signor Giolitti last time he was in office. After these political reforms, Signor Giolitti passed to workmen's pensions and proposed that the funds for them should be provided by making life insurance a government monopoly, so that the well-to-do people who insured would provide for the pensions and insurance without increasing state expenditure.

The premier emphasized the necessity of maintaining a surplus in public finance by not reducing taxation, by resisting greater expenditure, and by seeing if the government could not achieve greater economy combined with greater efficiency by a simplification of the civil service system.

Foreign policy would remain unchanged, he said, as would the relations between church and state, and secondary education would be modernized. The program met with a favorable reception on the whole.

FEDERAL POST FOR OHIO MAN

WASHINGTON—Another Ohioan has been appointed to a high federal position by the President, the nomination of Elton A. Congwer, formerly of Akron, to be auditor for the war department, has been sent to the Senate.

Mr. Congwer will succeed B. F. Harper of Indiana, resigned. For six years he has been an assistant of R. J. Tracwell, controller of the treasury, in charge of decisions dealing with the auditing of accounts. Prior to that he practiced law in Toledo. He is secretary to the Taft and Sherman Club of the District of Columbia.

MR. WASHINGTON DENIES REPORT.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The report which has originated in Dallas, Tex., that Booker T. Washington and a number of wealthy northern negroes would try to gain control of the International & Great Northern railroad has been denied here by Emmet J. Scott, private secretary to the negro educator.

SENTENCE ELECTION OFFICERS.

NEW ORLEANS—Twelve election officials of this city, who recently pleaded guilty to charges of violating the state election laws, were sentenced Friday to eight months' imprisonment each.

HIGH SCHOOL OFFICERS IN UNIFORM



Officers of the third regiment, English high school: Front row, left to right: Drum major, Justin L. Bromberg, Fife, bugle and drum corps; quartermaster, Capt. A. Lewis Tenter; Capt. James C. Stedfast; Capt. Norman Ellard; Capt. Patrick J. Callahan; Capt. Carlton M. Allen. Rear row, Capt. Francis L. Irvin; Capt. Otto E. Hermes; Capt. Wesley H. Murray; Capt. Ralph W. Brown; Capt. Alexander J. Jardine; Capt. William H. Meanix.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS READY FOR DRILL



Officers of first regiment, English high school: Front row, left to right: Quartermaster, Capt. James T. Shannon; Capt. Hugh J. E. Blakely; Capt. Edison F. Sawyer; Capt. Malcolm G. Jenney; Capt. Charles L. Wyman, Jr.; Capt. Elmont W. Holly; Capt. Samuel H. Lewis. Rear row, Capt. Patrick J. Murphy; Capt. Joseph F. O'Day; Capt. Arthur D. Proctor; Capt. Daniel F. Sullivan; Capt. Lewis H. Zepfner.

NEW WIRELESS DEVICES INVENTED

BELOIT, Wis.—After four years of continuous labor Prof. C. A. Culver, head of the physics department of Beloit College, has successfully designed new wireless apparatus which is an improvement over anything that has yet been discovered. His devices have been purchased by a Chicago firm.

One of the new designs is an improved form of apparatus for demonstrating a theory of electrical waves as applied to radio-telegraphy-telephony.

It is a highly sensitive mechanism, which may be used for demonstrative purposes and for work over long distances. It embodies the latest practices in the field and includes an original condenser, the latter being used in "tuning" and wireless work.

The new condenser is several times as efficient for a given size as the type commonly used in such apparatus.

The new apparatus was recently tested in the laboratories of Beloit College and messages were sent through 36 inches of solid brick walls.

RESIGNS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—William L. Coon of this town, the dean of United States custom house employees at Boston, has resigned his office of chief clerk and acting auditor, to take effect at once. Mr. Coon has been in the custom service 40 years and rose from the position of night inspector, to which he was appointed by Judge Russell, then collector of the port.

A feature of the meeting is an exhibition of rare specimens contributed by the delegates.

SPECIMENS SHOWN BY NATURALISTS

A largely attended annual meeting is being held today of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies at the building of the Boston Society of Natural History on Berkeley and Boylston streets.

A feature of the meeting is an exhibition of rare specimens contributed by the delegates.

HIGH SCHOOL ARMY LAYING PLANS FOR COMPETITIVE DRILL

At the Arena next Thursday and Friday the annual competitive drills for the English and Suburban high schools will be held. The English on Thursday and the Suburban, including Dorchester, East Boston, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Charlestown, South Boston and Brighton on the following day.

On these days four colonels will be chosen, one each for the first and third regiments representing the English high, one for the fourth regiment, comprising the cadets of South Boston high and Dorchester high, and one for the fifth regiment, which includes the remaining suburban high schools.

There will be no parade laid on at the Arena, but the boys will parade on hard rolled ground, and it is expected that it will be as satisfactory as the floor has been in the past. Two companies will compete at the same time on both days. The junior suburban and senior companies will divide the space.

The three companies connected with the English high school branch will drill with the other companies this year. Last year they held a separate competition, but they will compete among themselves for the majorship of the battalion, at the same time being in line for the colonelcy if they should be more efficient than the companies at the main school.

The companies in that battalion and the officers are, Co. A, Capt. Henry H. Kitzis, Lieut. Jacob J. Sax, Lieut. Albert Fleischer; Co. B, Capt. Ashley N. Evans, Lieut. Munroe Cohen, Lieut. Louis J. Ullian; Co. C, Capt. H. Leon Sharnatz, Lieut. Robert Levine, Lieut. Edward A. Nathanson.

The other companies will compete as follows. First regiment, junior companies, H, Capt. Samuel H. Lewis; C, Capt. Elmont Holly; M, Capt. Malcolm Jenney; L, Capt. Patrick J. Murphy; G, Capt. Louis Zepfner; D, Capt. Charles L. Wyman, Jr. Senior companies, K, Capt. Edison F. Sawyer; I, Capt. Arthur D. Proctor; E, Capt. Joseph F. O'Day; B, Capt. Hugh J. E. Blakely; F, Capt. Ernest Gioiosa, and A, Capt. Daniel F. Sullivan. Third Regiment Junior companies, D, Capt. Alexander J. Jardine; M, Capt. Otto E. Hermes; G, Capt. Norman Ellard; L, Capt. Louis Huber, H, Capt. J. J. McCarthy; C, Capt. Ralph W. Brown. Senior companies, A, Capt. William H. Meanix; I, Capt. Francis L. Irvin; K, Capt. Carlton M. Allen; E, Capt. Wesley H. Murray; F, Capt. James M. Stedfast; B, Capt. Patrick J. Callahan.

The officers of the day will be Captain James T. Shannon for the first regiment and Captain A. Lewis Tenter for the third. The committee of arrangements includes Captains Louis H. Zepfner, Charles E. Wyman, Jr., James C. Stedfast, Louis S. Huber, P. J. Murphy; Lieutenants J. Applebaum, D. McKee and Thomas J. Guinea.

There will be, in addition to the colonels, a lieutenant-colonel and two majors chosen for each regiment. Between the senior and junior company exhibitions, the preliminary round in the individual competition will be held with the respective regimental quartermasters in command, and the concluding round will be after the senior companies have drilled.

The suburban school companies will compete for three senior prizes and two junior. Capt. George J. Frietas of Roxbury high school will be officer of the day and will be in command of the in-

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Pale Blue ¾ Coat with soutache braiding and hand-embroidery.....	65.00	48.00
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Full Length Imported Coat of Black Charmeuse, hand-braiding; lined throughout with gray satin.....	125.00	85.00
Full Length French Coat of double faced satin charmeuse—black, with coral lining.....	85.00	65.00
Full Length Black Satin Coat, lined with purple satin.....	95.00	60.00
¾ Length Black Satin Street Coats, imported models, lined throughout with white peau de cygne.....	60.00	45.00
Pale Blue Serge Afternoon Coats, trimmed with black satin; lined throughout with pale blue silk.....	60.00	45.00
Pale Gray Serge Afternoon Coat, trimmed with satin revers to match; lined throughout with gray silk.....	70.00	45.00
Imported Automobile Coat of Gray Novelty Worsteds, trimmed with broadcloth and braid; lined throughout with silk.....	80.00	50.00
Automobile Coat of Black and White Broken Check, trimmed with broad braids; ¾ lined with purple silk.....	75.00	55.00
Also a number of Automobile Traveling Coats, both ¾ and full length, made of imported mixtures.....	\$25.00 to \$35.00	

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The materials are: Imported Serges in Navy and Grays; Home-spuns and Mixtures. Many of them are trimmed with braids.

In addition, we will offer about 25 SUITS, carried from last summer, in Pongees, Imported Tusshans and Black and White Check Cloths, Formerly \$45.00 to \$75.00 at \$18.00 and \$25.00

MILLINERY

Clearance Sale of our EARLY MODEL HATS

Prices \$15.00 to \$25.00

COURSES IN CITY FARMING STARTED AT MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS—Unique courses in city farming and gardening have been started here by the Young Men's Christian Association. Lectures on lot gardening, illustrated by colored lantern slides, are being given by professors and instructors of the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. If the preliminary lectures prove successful the agricultural department of the association will be made permanent, and fruit and poultry raising will be added to the course.

George E. Vincent, president of the State University, and A. F. Woods, dean of the agricultural college, were two of the speakers this week. Earl Finney, superintendent of the Garden Club, was another, speaking on "Profitable Vacant Lot Gardening." Next Wednesday one of the lecturers will be D. D. Mayne, principal of the state farm school. The subjects of the other lectures will cover soil, seed needs, the products indigenous to Minneapolis, preparation and cultivation of soil, succession of crops, moisture, fertilization, and the elimination of garden pests.

CAPTAIN DONDONA SPEAKS.

Capt. F. Dondona, constructor in the Italian navy, spoke on the founding of Rome at a gathering of the members of the Societa Nazionale Dante Alighieri in the assembly hall of the North End Union, 20 Parmenter street, Friday evening in commemoration of the legendary founding of Rome by Romulus 2864 years ago. Dr. Rocco Brindisi presided.

PEOPLE OF HAWAII IN VASSALAGE SAYS COMMISSIONER KEEFE

WASHINGTON—Commissioner-General Keefe of the bureau of immigration has presented to Secretary Naglo of the department of commerce and labor a study of Hawaiian labor conditions. The report is the result of his three months' trip through the islands. A few of the facts set forth in the report are:

That a great majority of the inhabitants of Hawaii are living in a state of vassalage; that for all practical purposes they are owned by the sugar planters, who work them for the lowest wages and take their pay in return for the necessities of life, which the planters sell at exorbitant prices.

That the country is not being Americanized. The planters are making no attempt to draw desirable Americans or Europeans. They are actually assisting in "orientalizing" the islands.

Almost one half of the inhabitants are Japanese. Their numbers are increasing rapidly. In another decade the islands will be little more than a Japanese settlement. Virtually all of these Japanese have seen military service at home.

The total population of the islands is 101,909. Of this number 79,863 are Japanese, while there are less than 27,000 native Hawaiians. There are 21,000 Chinese and 22,000 Portuguese.

ST. JOHN (N. B.) WANTS NEW RULE. ST. JOHN, N. B.—The plebsite here recently on the question of a commission form of government consisting of five commissioners, instead of the present system of a mayor and 17 aldermen, resulted in a victory for a commission government by about 2200 majority.

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and Wool Serge in Navy Blue or Black. 50
inches wide. 95c per yard
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your town write for
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name of nearest
dealer.

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97 Greene Street
New York

OLD RAINCOAT

Don't throw away that old raincoat
of waterproofing, says the New York
Press. Rip it apart and wash it

thoroughly, and then fashion it into a
large apron for household use, good
for scrubbing and washing wear; a
dusting cap and sleeve protectors; cases
for sponges, brushes and toilet articles,
or a cover to tie over the laundry basket.

VARIED TRIMMING

Some milliners vary the chiffon flowers
with which they are trimming dressy
hats by veiling some of the petals with
another shade of chiffon, or black.
Exchange.

PROFITS IN DUCK RAISING GREAT

Two Long Island producers net \$75,000 in season.

WHEN the waiter removes the silver
cover from the tray and displays
to your eyes the steaming roast duck
at some fashionable restaurant, you little
think of the tax you are paying to
some Long Island duck producer, neither
do you realize the profit there is in
producing Long Island ducklings for
market. During the past 12 months two
producers made \$75,000 between them
in raising ducklings for New York and
other large cities. Enormous profits
were realized by all duck growers during
the last season, which is conceded to
have been the most profitable on record.

Owing to a partial failure of the duck
crop in the West during the past two
years, the cities in the middle West have
been opened to the Long Island farmer.
There has been a call for ducklings from
nearly every section as far west as
Chicago, and with the increase in the de-
mand the prices have advanced to the
highest point ever known. The season is
now over and producers are counting
their profits. The crop, to begin with,
was the largest ever produced by Long
Island, and, with record prices, the pro-
ducers are facing the most successful
year they can remember. Long Island
ducklings sold at 19 cents a pound in a
wholesale way in New York, but the de-
mand was so strong and the supply so
rapidly disappearing that the producers
a few weeks ago set their price at 20
cents—and they got it. Some of the
largest producers marketed 80,000 ducks
this season, averaging five pounds apiece.
These birds netted their owners a profit
of at least 45 cents apiece, as it is es-
timated by those in a position to know
that it cost about 45 cents to "build" a
five pound duck, as they express the pro-
cess in technical language. On an output
of 80,000 ducks the profit to the pro-
ducer was \$36,000 for one year's work.
Some made even more than this. About
40 growers operated on a smaller scale
and raised from 10,000 to 25,000 ducks
each.

As it requires only 10 to 12 weeks to
raise the duckling from the shell ready
for the table, there is an opportunity in
this industry for quick profits. Feed is
high, but the improved methods intro-
duced of late years into duck culture
have reduced the cost. Some growers
do not use the most approved methods
in regard to feed, as they apply a fish
diet until the ducks enter the killing
pens. They ought to be on a meal and
bran feed for at least two weeks pre-
viously, as it is necessary to eliminate
the fishy flavor.

A great many ducks were put into cold
storage during the shipping season, as

some poultry operators thought that the
market would advance after the "crop"
had been moved. There is every indica-
tion that it will, and the owners of this
storage stock may reap splendid profits.
One poultry receiver in Chicago is ac-
credited with holding nearly half a
million pounds to await a higher market.
So, taking it all in all, the "ugly duck-
ling" of the Long Island barnyard is no
insignificant factor in the wealth of some
of the citizens of Nassau county, New
York.—Harpers Weekly.

PANNIERS AGAIN

Panniers are seen in some of the hand-
somest afternoon and evening gowns, but
they are far from being even indicative
of the bouffant draperies of the old
pannier days, says the New York Sun.
The new panniers are of gauze or some
satin; that is so soft and supple that it
adds no apparent bulk and they are
draped perfectly close, with the result
that the slenderness of the silhouette is
increased rather than otherwise.

COLORS BLENDED THIS SPRING

Charming combinations in hats and gowns.

BLENDING colors in gowns and hats is
really an art, and one which the
amateur dressmaker should beware of
unless she copies her ideas from one of
the many models now being shown in
the shops, for unless the exact shades
are chosen the effect will be garish and
unbecoming.

Cerise and purple is a popular combina-
tion for the spring hat, and if care is
exercised to get the cerise with a strong
purple tinge, the result is both striking
and beautiful. American beauty roses
and violets will also, by the way, achieve
this new combination, while the effect
of royal blue and green is also good and
in vogue this year, but the green must

have a blue tinge and the blue a green
tinge to properly blend.

Old rose and lavender, pale yellow and
flame color, and wistaria and pale blue
are all seen in combinations on hats or
in the pipings and embroideries of the
white blouses. But it is in the motor
veils that the colors really run riot.

The new veils for the spring are nearly
all shaded and run the gamut of colors,
from vivid grass green shading to grape
color, or cherry blended down to cham-
pagne at the ends.

It should be remembered, however, in
blending colors on anything that the
question of whether they are becoming
and tone well with the costume is the
first consideration.—Philadelphia Times.

BALANCE IN PICTURE HANGING

Only one in a group of things to be considered.

PICTURE hanging is an art. It in-
volves some of the principles of
space division, space filling and decora-
tion; balance and weight and variety of
large and small shapes, single and in

groups, light and dark tone and color.
The pictures and the character of the
place and the wall space in it must so be
related that the pictures serve as decora-
tion and become part of the interior or
even its structural force. Discordant
and conspicuous elements must be over-
come, so as to bring out the best that
there is in each picture and in all the
pictures as a whole. The size, color,
form or masses of light and dark and the
general quality of picture, picture frame
and mount must be well related to the
position, light, color, proportion and ar-
chitectural members of the interior,
while the point of view of the spectator
must be taken into account.

ORANGE FRITTERS

When making fritters cook sections of
orange in water and sugar until it begins
to thicken like syrup. Dip each piece of
orange into a delicate batter and fry in
boiling lard to a golden brown. Dust
with powdered sugar and serve in a ring
around orange marmalade. St. John
Telegraph.

MINCE THE NUTS

When finely chopped nuts are needed
for cake, salad or sandwiches the nuts
should be run through the mincing ma-
chine.—Montreal Star.

FAMILY MANNERS MADE BETTER

Complaint box helps to make things run more smoothly.

UNDERLYING politeness is considera-
tion for others. Conventional rules
are not arbitrary. They have grown
up, imperceptibly, little by little, dur-
ing hundreds of years, just as the com-
mon law which obtains in our
courts has grown. Reasons of con-
venience and comfort are under good
form, and it is that the wheels of
family and social machinery may run
without friction that we may have rules
for the daily life.

More deportment may be of little
worth. It may be a veneer, easily
cracked, soon broken. What we need
is that gentleness which refuses to
wound another's feelings, that thought-
ful love which can take another's place;
in short, we need consideration as
the basis of politeness. Thus, at the
table, good manners requires that people
should be pleasant, not glum and morose.
A meal taken in silence and hurry,
when the first effort of every one is to
get fed and get away, is not a meal
where table manners are correct.

Equally, wherever people interrupt
each other rudely each trying to take
and hold the floor, where there is
fault-finding or criticism of the food,
table manners are violated. Any fault-
finding by anybody, anywhere in the
home, for any reason, is a distinct at-
tack on the home's tranquility, and a
fracture of good manners.

A lady was much disturbed by the
tendency of her husband and chil-
dren to find fault. So she set up a
complaint box. The box, labeled duly,
was installed in a convenient place, and
there every one who had a complaint to
make of the food, the housekeeping,
or anything at all, was told to drop
in a slip of folded paper. The complaint
must be made in writing.

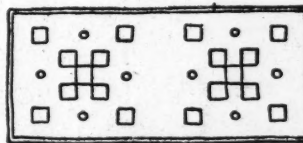
If somebody thought that baked beans
appeared too often or that there might
be pies and puddings more frequently,
he or she could say so. The bread or
butter, if not quite up to the mark,
could be mentioned in the little note of
the aggrieved one.

One Sunday, after the midday dinner,
the complaint box was opened. All com-
plaints were read by the father of the
family, and were discussed freely. If
they were held to be justified they were
passed to the mother, who promised
to set them right in the future. If
they were not justified the person
who made them paid a fine. Fines

FASHIONS AND

SIMPLE PATTERN FOR A TURN-OVER COLLAR

The smaller figure shows design for a tie.



HALF the pattern for a turn-over col-
lar is given today. This must be
duplicated to form the whole collar.
(The bow is shown reduced. It should
be made same height as collar, following
the latter exactly as to distance of dots
apart, etc.) The edge is padded and
closely buttonholed, and the small
squares and dots are worked in the
solid satin stitch. Shades of blue, lav-
ender, green and pink are used in mercer-
ized cotton No. 25.

LINEN AND EMBROIDERY GOWN

Model is in buff shade with banding of white.

LINEN trimmed with eyelet embroid-
ery makes some of the prettiest
gowns that the season has to offer. This
one is simple yet smart, consequently
it is available for many uses. The linen
is in one of the beautiful buff shades
and the banding is white, and such a
combination is always attractive. Quite
a different effect could be obtained by
the use of banding in self color or by
the substitution of heavy lace; or, if
something simpler were wanted, the
skirt could be left plain.

Embroidery worked on to this material
is extremely fashionable, and the gown,
made of linen with the front gore and
the blouse embroidered by hand, would
be distinctly different from the one il-
lustrated and eminently satisfactory.

Color on white is being much used this
season and the work could be done in
colored thread or in white outlined with
color, such effects being much in vogue.

For every day wear, the model could
be utilized for poplin or for such thinner
materials as batiste and lawn and made
without trimming.

The blouse is a simple one that can be
made with full sleeves of three quarter
length, or plain sleeves that extend to
the wrists.

The skirt is six-gored. The front and
back gores give the effect of box plaits
and there are inverted plaits at the sides
that provide comfortable fulness.

For the medium size the blouse will
require 3½ yards of material 27 inches
wide or 1½ yards 44 inches wide; for
the skirt will be needed 7½ yards 27 or
3½ yards 44 inches wide. To trim the
blouse will be needed 1½ yards; to trim
the skirt 5 yards of banding.

A pattern of the blouse (6046), sizes
34 to 44 inches bust, or of the skirt
(6732), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be
had at any May Manton agency, or will
be sent by mail. Address 133 East



Twenty-third street, New York,
sonic Temple, Chicago.

SOFT VOICE IS TO BE DESIRED

American women undervalue this potent means of charm.

A GOOD speaking voice is a joy; yet
how few people possess or cultivate
such a voice! If mothers would only
stop to think how much a good speak-
ing voice means few of them would
neglect to cultivate it in their chil-
dren. Mothers, wide awake to the in-
terest of their children, willing to
make sacrifices to develop desirable
qualities in them, seem never to think
that a harsh or shrieking voice in a
girl will seriously detract from her
other good qualities, however admirable
they may be. Beauty of face and form,
and accomplishments won by education
and travel make slight impression on
the refined person if a harsh, loud voice
come with it all.

Men are far more sensitive than girls
realize to the speaking voice; that is,
men of culture and refinement. One
often hears men say: "Yes, she is a
stunning girl, very clever and enter-
taining—but her voice! One cannot
stand that very long; it would drive
one to distraction." Or, again, one
hears: "What a homely girl she is!"
And in answer: "Yes, to be sure, she
is plain, but it is a joy forever to
hear her voice. One never tires of
listening to what she has to say just
to hear her voice."

It is deplorable that our American
girls so generally let their voices go
untrained and unrestrained. Henry
James, in his address to the students
of Bryn Mawr two or three years ago,
dwelt at length and with emphatic
exhortation on this deficiency. How
grave it is one can judge best, when
quietly in a corner looking on at a
gathering of young people, or, indeed,
at almost any party. In any group of
girls or women there are such shrieks
and cries and loud laughter, as though
each were seeking to outdo every other,
that the clamor at times is unendur-
able. If the observer be a foreigner
of good breeding, he is apt to mis-
judge our girls and to think them ill
bred. They are in most cases well
bred girls, of good homes and good
ancestries, only their voices have never
been cultivated to gain a pleasing
quality.

An American girl tells this story.
When crossing the ocean after a sum-
mer abroad she met a cultured Eng-
lishman. After an hour's talk together the
gentleman surprised our young
lady by saying: "I can not believe
an American." "Why not?" "Because
your charmed me long before I met
you, did not know an American could
be so soft and pleasing a voice." "I
what impression the average Amer-
ican traveler's voice makes on Eu-
ropeans!"

The writer had opportunity to
land and Scotland to attend
social gatherings and to notice
way stations and hotel parlors
of men and women, and large
circles and their friends together,
was only a soft hum, a mellow
ing of voices, which did not irritate
or grate on the finer senses.
Such a relief as should make us
cans wish that we also could
pleasing voices in our children,
they could grow up to know re-
sult. How much better the im-
pression of us would be upon our English
and how much more delightful
ful and less wearing our social
course would be!—Indianapolis News.

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MODES IN BRIEF

One of the pretty scarfs for spring
made of green sea chiffon edged
fringe of gold balls.

Coat suits of basket weave
modish. They have the wide braided
mings.

One of the latest hair orna-
ments made of pearl beads strung on
wire, with a bow or pearl tassel
side.

A dainty party bag may be made
of Dresden silk with a wide lace
top.

Squares of Persian silk, which
easily twisted into a turban or seen
popular for early spring wear.

One of the new lingerie mush-
rooms is trimmed with white batiste
and foliage.

A dainty hat that makes par-
trousseau is of blue straw with
get-me-not crown and very pale
pink facing.—New York Sun.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FOR THE UNEXPECTED GUEST

Attractive dishes one can prepare without delay.

THE genuinely cordial hostess welcomes the unexpected with the same sincerity as the expected guest and sets to work to arrange the most tempting menu she can with the supplies at her command. It is wise to keep in reserve a few goods for just such occasions (they need not be very expensive, but they need not be very little to the monthly bills). When you will never be at a loss to know what to serve when company arrives at the most unlikely moment. An exchange of the following recipes which may be found helpful in a hurry:

Emergency Soup—Dissolve two and one half teaspoons of beef-extract in three cups of boiling water. Add three tablespoons of milk gradually, while stirring constantly, to one and one half cups of flour, making a smooth, thin paste. Add to first mixture, stirring constantly, until boiling-point is reached; then add three fourths of a cup of cream, three fourths of a teaspoon of salt and a few grains each of pepper and cayenne. Serve with croutons.

Manhattan Eggs—Boil onions and rub through a sieve; there should be one cupful of the onion puree. Melt two tablespoons of butter, add one and one half cups of flour and stir until well blended; then add onion puree. As soon as mixture is thoroughly heated, add one third of a cupful of milk to which has been added the slightly beaten yolks of two eggs. Add five hard-boiled eggs, cut in thin slices and season with salt and pepper. Serve very hot if possible, sprinkling with finely chopped parsley just before sending to the table.

Cheese-Souffle—Melt two tablespoons of butter, add three tablespoons of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one half cupful of milk. Add three fourths of a cupful of grated young

American cheese, one half teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne. Add the yolks of three eggs beaten until thick and lemon colored, and cut and fold in the whites of three eggs beaten until stiff and dry. Turn mixture into a buttered chafin dish, cover and cook over hot water until firm.

Quick biscuit can be made more quickly than any form of bread. Mix and sift two cups of flour, four teaspoons of baking powder and one half teaspoonful of salt. Work in two tablespoons of butter, using the tips of the fingers, and add gradually, while mixing with a case knife, seven eighths of a cupful of milk. Drop by spoonfuls in a buttered pan one half inch apart and bake in a hot oven 10 minutes.

Luncheon Sardines—Melt four tablespoons of butter, add one third of a cupful of soft stale bread-crumbs and stir until well blended; then add one cupful of rich milk. Bring to the boiling-point and add two hard-boiled eggs finely chopped and one small box of sardines (freed from bones and separated into small pieces). Again bring to the boiling-point and season with salt, pepper and paprika. Serve on pieces of buttered toast and garnish with tomato points and parsley if it be at hand. Good for a chafin dish supper.

Peach-Cannapes may be a novelty. Drain peaches from syrup, and if whole cut in halves, put in a shallow pan, and in each cavity put one teaspoonful of sugar, one half-teaspoonful of butter, a few drops of lemon-juice and a slight grating of nutmeg. Surround with some of the syrup and cook in a slow oven until thoroughly heated, basting twice. Serve on circular pieces of sponge-cake sautéed in butter. If the cake is not at hand use buttered toast.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



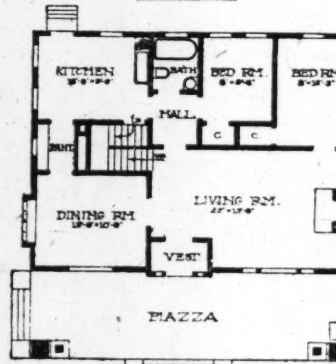
California style of bungalow, 36 feet wide in front, 38 feet deep, and costing \$3200.

THIS pretty bungalow is 36 feet wide frontage and 38 feet depth over the front piazza. It has one main floor with large living room, dining room, kitchen and two bedrooms and ample attic space in which one or more rather low rooms can be finished, but these are not included in this estimate.

There is a basement for laundry and heating plant. The exterior is designed to be cemented with a rough pebble dash, and the interior plastered and finished in fir or pine and stained dark mission. The cornices have a wide overhang with the rafters showing and stained brown. The soffits of cornices being painted a light cream color. The roof is shingled and stained a rich sienna brown. The cement can have a water-proof wash, giving it a moss green shade if desired.

This design will make a very artistic and comfortable home for all year round, or is well adapted for summer cottage at ocean or lake side.

The main floor is of birch, varnished or



FLOOR PLAN.

waxed to suit. The main piazza should be screened in and all windows and outside doors screened. The estimated cost is \$3200, without heating or plumbing. If the exterior is shingled instead of using cement it would lessen the cost about \$200.

The shingles should be of the best extra red cedar and could be stained or oiled, either making a beautiful finish.

NAMING ONE'S COUNTRY HOME

Utmost variety in the choice of titles.

IT is most appropriate to have the name of a country home radiate comfort and enjoyment. A cheerful spinsters' style here "Lafayette," which can be understood at a glance. A woman who had traveled through England the year before, when the last touches were put on her seaside home, one of those houses whose first floor is practically all one great room with stairs down its center, looked about and said, "I've an inspiration. This is 'Mostly Hall.'"

Nautical names have always had a great appeal for people who have built along the shore, and logically, says the Woman's Home Companion. One house on the Atlantic coast is "The Quarter Deck," another "Driftwood," a third "The Moorings."

The favorite way of naming a country place, it seems, is from its surroundings. Some such names are "Nearthebay," "Uplands," "Meadowbank," "The Downs," "Harbor Entrance," "Apple-Tree Hill," "Seaford."

Sometimes the master or mistress of the country home selects an ambitious and fine-sounding name. The home becomes "Rose Court" or "Green Court," or the place is given the official title of "House," as "Sunberry House," "Odessa House," "The Green House," "Holly House." Others choose the cognomen of "Lodge" instead, like "Simplicity Lodge," "Palmetto Lodge," "Cherry-Tree Lodge," "Caribou Lodge," "Milestone Lodge," "Comfort Lodge," and even just "The Lodge."

Those who love flowers are in their

element when it comes to country home names. Some of the great favorites are "The Hydrangeas," "Meadow Pink," "Rosemead," "Marigold," "Golden Glow Camp," "Heather Cliff," "The Blossoms," "Clover Lea," "Thistle-down," "Rosemary," "Clover Patch" and even "Flora-ville." Trees frequently come into play for names, also. There are scores of "Birchwoods" and "The Oaks," "The Cedars," "The Orchards," "The Ravenwood," "Forest Home," "Woodlands," "Poplar Hill," "Elm Villa," "Hazel Wood" are often heard.

Most ingenious is the "made name." A prominent man has a daughter Vera. His country place is "Veraton." "Kathmere" was named after its owner's wife, Katherine. "Willada Point" is derived from the names of a son and daughter-in-law, William and Ada. "Saramond" comes from Sarah and Raymond.

There is more of the unusual when bird names are chosen, such as "Eagle's Nest," "The Crow's Nest," "Kronest," "Gull Rock," "Eagle's Beak," "Guinea Chase." Names that indicate relaxation and comfort have never-failing popularity, and great cleverness is frequently shown in their making.

Country places are named after rocks, animals, meadows, gems (such as "Chrysoberyl Lodge") and rivers. There are "wolds" and "crafs" and "meres." The house may be named from the view, such as "Allview," "Bayview," "Overlook"; or from an architectural peculiarity, with these results, "House of the Seven Chimneys," "The Pillars," "Gray Tower" and "Green Gables."



Whatever work you want done around the house there is a

KYANIZE FINISH FOR IT

- For Floors, Linoleums and Oil Cloths Use **Kyanize** Floor Finish
- For standing finish and all inside work Use **Kyanize** Interior Finish
- For outside doors, exposed work, Motor Boat or Canoe Use **Kyanize** Spar Finish
- For furniture and iron beds Use **Kyanize** White Enamel

Each the absolute best for the purpose intended. Your money back if Kyanize doesn't do all we claim. BOSTON VARNISH COMPANY Sole Manufacturers. Everett Station, Boston. FOR SALE BY HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES



THE Crown of Curls

HAS MADE ITS DEBUT

A Beautiful and Artistic Coiffure representing the very latest in style—is easy to adjust and appropriate for all occasions.

Full particulars and beautiful illustrations will be sent upon request. Special attention given to orders from out of town patrons, whose hair I guarantee to match exactly in color and quality.

PERMANENT HAIR WAVING

HAIR DRESSING—HAIR COLORING—MANICURING—FACIAL CLEANSING

A. Simonson

HAIR MERCHANT

506 FIFTH AVENUE

Just above 42 Street

NEW YORK CITY

Largest and Finest Establishment of its Kind in the World

TRIED RECIPES

OLD-FASHIONED CINNAMON CAKE. WHEN you bake your bread, take about one quart of sponge in a pan large enough to raise it in. Add one large cupful of soft white sugar, three quarters of a cupful of lukewarm water, butter about the size of an egg, melted in the water, and two eggs. Mix all with enough flour to make a nice soft dough. Let it rise until light (say, from three to four hours), then put it into four pie plates. Let it rise again until the pans are full. Bake in moderate oven. About 30 minutes will bake them. When done, wet them with sugar water, sprinkle granulated sugar and cinnamon on top and put back into oven for a few minutes until sugar has frosted.

DAISY CAKE.

This is made in two colors; for the white part take two cups of sugar, two cups of sour cream, two teaspoonfuls of soda, and the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Whip the cream and sugar together and stir in the soda; then pour enough to make a good batter, and lastly the beaten whites. Flavor with almond. For the yellow part, stir a cup of sugar with a cup of sour cream; add a teaspoonful of soda, the yolks of four eggs beaten very light and a teaspoonful of vanilla and flour enough to make a good cake batter. Bake the white part in two layers and the yellow in one and use orange icing for putting together.

ALMOND HERMIT.

One cupful of butter, worked to a cream with two cups of sugar, two eggs three even cups of flour sifted twice with a teaspoonful baking powder; half a teaspoonful of ground mace; three dozen almonds, blanched, dried and split in half. Having creamed the butter and sugar, work in the beaten yolks, the spice, then the frothed whites and the flour alternately. The dough must be rolled soft enough to roll out. Make the roll sheet less than half an inch thick; cut round; wash lightly with the white of egg; press half an almond into the heart of each cake and sift granulated sugar on top. Bake in a quick oven. Rural New Yorker.

BEEF AND RAISIN PASTE.

Take two slices of rare roast beef free from fiber and fat, seed four large raisins, three olives, one tiny stalk of celery, chop all together very fine. Add a few drops of onion juice, pepper and salt, teaspoon of English mustard. Mix all to a paste, spread lightly on buttered slice, lay over three or four sprays of watercress and the top slice.—Washington Herald.

LITTLE HELPS

After fudge has been squared off with a knife, instead of taking all of it off the plate, take it off as wanted, and you will be surprised to see how nice and moist what is left on the plate will remain. It will stay moist for some days. Says a writer in Suburban Life. Take sauces and candies from the stove and allow them to cool before adding flavoring extracts. Otherwise, the flavoring will evaporate.

For sandwiches, bake bread in cans. Fill about one-third full of dough, when it is ready to be put on pans. Let it rise, and when ready to put into the oven, put on the cover and bake. It will have a delicious crust.

If some of the homemakers will put some powdered macaroons into vanilla ice cream when making the cream, they will surely try the plan again. Twelve macaroons will flavor two quarts.

NO BAD ODORS

It is quite possible to cook cabbage without perfuming the house, says the Rural New Yorker. One very good method is to slice the cabbage up fine, as for cold slaw, and immerse for five minutes in boiling water in an uncovered saucepan. It is then covered with cream sauce, put in a baking dish with crumbs over the top, and baked until the crumbs are brown. Cabbage, cauliflower or onions, cut into small pieces and cooked in an open saucepan with plenty of water develop little odor, and do not take so long in cooking. We notice that the cabbage served in Chinese restaurants, which is usually some of the tender green loose-headed varieties, is only cooked enough to be heated through, without losing its crispness, but it is very tender.

How to End Floor Troubles

You can make a natural wood floor tough, mar-proof and durable. You can protect a painted floor, and make old paint look new. You can double the life of oilcloth or linoleum. All this by coating the floor with **ELASTICA Floor Finish**, and there is no other way.

The result is a floor finish which hard usage doesn't mar—heels nor casters don't mark. Water cannot turn it white. It doesn't need constant replacing, like wax. It doesn't lose its newness like brittle floor finish. **ELASTICA** is needed on every uncarpeted floor, old or new. You will always use it, and end all your floor troubles, when you once know what it does.

THE SECRET IS THIS. We have worked out a way to combine in **ELASTICA**, with the other ingredients, a large percentage of properly treated oil. Thus the varnish is made extremely tough and elastic, yet the oil is so treated that the varnish dries quickly and hard.

The secret of making is ours alone. It is the result of 40 years spent in the making of varnish. Many thousands of people have found that **ELASTICA** meets all their ideas of a floor finish. It is sure to meet yours.

TRADE MARK

FLOOR FINISH.

Look for this Trade-Mark on a Yellow Label. All others are imitations. SENT FREE—We want to send you a book, "How to Finish Floors," filled with expert recommendations about finishing old and new floors. Also samples of **ELASTICA** coated on paper for tests. Also a beautiful bookmark—just to repay you for writing us.

Simply send us your name and address—a postal will do. ASK FOR BOOK 127. Address Standard Varnish Works, 29 Broadway, New York, or 2620 Armour Ave., Chicago, or International Varnish Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Also San Francisco, London, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Melbourne.

Standard Varnish Works

ASK YOUR DEALER.

A Black Judgment

All Black Dusters are Howard Dustless Dusters or Unlawful Imitations

Judge Platt in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Connecticut, has just handed down an Opinion in our COMPLAINT against L. C. Carleton, holding that we are entitled to an injunction against selling or offering for sale dustcloths DYED BLACK in imitation of our Dustless-Duster. The case, which was argued at Hartford, March 7, 1911, is one of great interest and importance to the trade. A pamphlet is now being prepared, in which the full text of the Opinion appears.

Howard Dustless-Duster Co.

164C BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, March 22, 1911.

A DARK colored extract can not be made from choice Mexican Vanilla Beans.

Burnett's Vanilla

dark amber in color, and delicious in flavor, is made only from the very finest beans grown in Mexico.

SMITH PATTERSON CO.

EVERYTHING

INVITATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS FOR 18 AND 22 CARAT WEDDING RINGS THE BRIDE AND GROOM PRESENTS FOR THE BRIDE AND GROOM

WEDDING

52 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

TO REMOVE TAR

To remove tar from clothes, rub butter or lard over the tar spots, then wash with soap and water. Apply oil of turpentine and let remain for one hour, then wash again, and the tar will be removed.

To remove tar from the hands, rub with outside of fresh orange or lemon peel, and wipe dry immediately.—Washington Herald.

BARREL GONG

As a change from the Oriental gong and the one composed of pipes, there is the barrel gong. This is made of brass

in the form of a small barrel and when struck with the felt hammer emits a deep, rich sound, much like a bell. Each end is tuned to a different pitch, while a round disk of brass set in the top sends forth still another sound.—Washington Herald.

USE FOR OLD SHOE

Don't throw away any old shoe just because the sole is broken and unfit for wear, says the Washington Herald. The insole of a buttoned shoe makes a handy ironholder. It fits the iron perfectly. Old stockings folded into several thicknesses make a cover for the leather holder and are soft and comfortable for the hands.

PORTULACA HAS MANY COLORS

Good for edging and brilliant in masses.

THE portulaca is an old-time favorite which has been greatly neglected of late. Some people do not have it because it is common and cheap. It may be, but we cannot all grow orchids, nor have large gardens and pay a dollar or more apiece for hardy novelties, says Suburban Life. A 5-cent packet of portulaca seed is a guarantee of a mass of bloom all summer. It is an ultra-tropical plant, coming from Brazil, so that there is no use of planting the seed until late in May or early June, when the ground has become warmed, for the seed will refuse to germinate in cold ground. The plant grows only a few inches high and has a half-prominent leaf, as if it had not made up its mind whether to stand up or lie down. The stem and leaves are succulent, thick and waxy, like those of the cactuses.

The portulaca can be grown anywhere in the garden where the sun shines, and you do not have to bother to water it, for the summer is dry, for it glories in hot, dry, sunny places.

The portulaca has been so long in cultivation that it is possible to get colors that will bring many colors of flowers—white, yellow, rose, scarlet, deep red and even almost purple and here are double as well as single va-

rieties, but the doubles are somewhat slower about coming into bloom. The flowers open only in the sun. They always close at night, and on dark or rainy days they fail to open.

There is no plant that will give a more brilliant effect when grown in beds, in masses. It is also good as an edging to beds. The seeds can be sown indoors in pots and be transplanted to where the plants are grown, but it is better to sow them where they are to remain, the plant is excellent to cover bare places in the garden and can be transplanted when in full bloom.

CORN CAKES

Corn griddle cakes may be made from canned corn as well as from fresh, says the Washington Herald. Drain the liquor from a pint can and mix the corn with a gill of milk, two thirds of a cupful of flour, two eggs and a little salt. The yolks and whites of the eggs should be beaten separately and the whites be added the last thing. Bake by tablespoonfuls on a hot griddle. More flour may be added if the batter is too thin, but the cakes are more delicate if little flour is used.

DEMOCRATS TAKE UP "FREE LIST," HAVING PASSED RECIPROCITY

(Continued from Page One.)

the two Republicans voting against the bill and the two Democrats for it.

The New England vote by states follows:

Massachusetts—For the bill, Ames, Curley, Gillett, Greene, Harris, Lawrence, McCall, Murray, Peters, Roberts, Thayer, Weeks and Wilder; against Gardner.

Maine—For the bill, McGillicuddy and Gould; against, Guernsey and Hinds.

New Hampshire—For the bill, Sullo-way; against, Currier.

Vermont—Against the bill, Foster and Plumley.

Rhode Island—For the bill, Utter and O'Shaunessy.

Connecticut—For the bill, Higgins, Hill, Reilly and Tilson; absent, Henry.

Mr. Underwood in reply to a statement made by Representative Cannon in a recent speech that the United States Steel Corporation favored the reciprocity bill, said:

"I am in receipt of a telegram saying that the United States Steel Company has stopped work on important mills in my district, throwing 3000 men out of employment and giving as their reason that I stood here advocating the tariff reductions on steel included in this bill. I say to the gentleman from Illinois that now I know where the United States Steel Corporation stands.

"Two years ago in my district," he continued, "the steel trust interests opposed me because I favored the reduction in the steel tariffs and they threatened to turn me out of Congress if I voted for such reductions. I voted for them just the same and they failed in their efforts to turn me out of Congress."

Representative McCall controverted in some detail the assertions that "just as the opening up of the western states depressed agriculture in New England, so the opening up of our markets to the Canadian produce will have the same effect upon the agriculture of the country, and especially upon the agriculture of the West." He said there was no similarity between the two cases.

"Why, there is absolutely no comparison between the two cases," he said. "In the first place, Champlain laid the foundations of Port Royal and Quebec long before the Pilgrims landed upon Plymouth Rock.

"That country is as old as this country. For 150 years it has been a part of the wealthiest empire in the world, and yet instead of capitalists putting in their money-thriving railroad across the cold fields of Canada, Canada has been compelled largely to build her own railroads out of her own treasury, and although she has given enormous land grants, she today has only 25,000 miles of railroads. Why, it is absurd to compare the one case with the other."

After discussing wheat, around which Mr. McCall said "this whole question has revolved," he added that the question has also "revolved much about the farmer, and I have wondered whether the farmer was really so very much agitated over this bill as we might be led to believe. I have had a suspicion that, whereas in 1865 patriotism was the pretext which certain great interests employed to terminate the Elgin treaty, whether, after all, there was not something masked behind the farmer.

"Gentlemen have been sending out telegrams indignantly. Evidently there has been a great campaign of education.

"I do not want to say that there have been any other gentlemen behind the American farmer, but I have just had a suspicion that there were some interests behind the farmer that were pushing him to the front to take the brunt of the fire."

Helps Bill in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—"The vote at Washington will be a great aid to the Canadian friends of reciprocity," said a member of the Dominion government. "I expect to see the opposition at Ottawa collapse in the course of a few days, and I believe the measure will be finally passed by Parliament as soon as it is finally dealt with at Washington.

"If there was a limitation on the length of speechmaking here we would have passed the measure long since. The only recourse the opposition in Canada has is in long speeches."

The Conservatives are saying little as to their intentions, but are keeping up speechmaking. Mr. Wright of Ontario occupied six hours on Friday in giving the House his reasons for opposing the agreement, and it is understood other Conservatives will make similar speeches most of the week.

ROUTE FOR BOSTON & WESTERN.

The railroad commission will give a hearing next Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. on a petition of the Boston & Western Interurban Electric Railroad Company asking the board to fix the route of the proposed railway in the several towns through which it is to pass between Waltham and Marlboro.

HARTFORD MAN HELD.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Charged with the theft of \$1000 from the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Jan. 11, Charles B. Kelsey, formerly employed as a clerk in the company's offices, was held for the superior court in \$8000 bonds after a preliminary hearing in police court today. Kelsey's pecuniaries are said to be \$7000.

CZAR HONORS BARON ROSEN.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Czar has conferred the Alexander Nevsky Order upon Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador to the United States.

U. S. SENATOR YOUNG ATTACKS RECIPROCITY AT BOSTON CITY CLUB



(Photo by Chickering.)

U. S. SENATOR LAFAYETTE YOUNG.

Lafayette Young, United States senator from Iowa, made a plea for more business and less politics in an address in which he declared against reciprocity at the Boston City Club Friday evening.

Senator Young was introduced by Samuel J. Elder, who presided at the dinner that preceded the address. The senator attacked the position of Governor Foss and said the protective tariff is necessary to pay into the treasury \$300,000,000 that is needed. He said that he believed in a policy of live and let live, of paying a fair price and selling for a fair price.

"There ought to be schools throughout the country to teach industries, such as there are in Massachusetts," said Senator Young.

"I was born on a free trade farm in Iowa that produced just as much then as it does now. But we had no market. There was no money and so there were no customers.

"Germany and Japan will be the principal competitors of New England," said he, "for they have cheap raw materials and cheap food."

Senator La Fontaine said in part: "Above all nations stands humanity, which, broadly speaking, knows no boundaries in the major part of its interests. Boston has 200 men, members of the international societies of science, art and letters, who are connected with the international congress of chambers of commerce, whose next meeting will be held in Boston next year.

"The world congress of international associations is in no sense an anti-patriotic movement. The organization that we are attempting to make a new force in the world has no political motives. We are sure that it will lead the nations into such a comity that wars will be a thing of the past."

Mr. Mead declared that when it is settled that there will never again be war between the United States and England, other nations will fall into line for world-wide peace.

PRINCE HENRY'S AEROPLANE HAS TO DROP QUICKLY

DARMSTADT, Ger.—Prince Henry of Prussia descended abruptly from a flight in an aeroplane with August Euler over the military parade ground today.

The aviators had been making 34 miles in a circular course in 40 minutes, when a cylinder in the machine broke. There was no time to choose a landing place, and the prince, who was operating the machine, had to come down in the midst of a drilling regiment of soldiers, obliging them to scatter quickly.

MAY NAME PARK FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

WASHINGTON—The name of Andrew Carnegie will be attached to a national park in Arizona if a bill introduced in the House by Representative Bayes of California is enacted into law. This provides that the tract in Arizona now known as the Grand Canyon and Cocino park shall be legally designated as the "Carnegie National Park."

NORMAL ART RECEPTION.

The Massachusetts Normal Art School Association is holding a reception at its headquarters in the Grundmann studios on Clarendon street this afternoon as an aftermath to the annual banquet at the Tuileries Friday evening. The attendance at the banquet was the largest the association ever had. Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells were guests of honor.

WOMEN'S CLUB TO HEAR AUTHOR.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the author, will give a course of three lectures on "Man, Woman and Child, or the Past, the Present and the Future" on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week at 3 o'clock at the New England Women's Club, Chauncy hall building, 385 Boylston street.

"WORLD IN BOSTON" EXPOSITION THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(Continued from Page One.)

pressing a telegraph key at the White House; the current reaching the platform over a direct Western Union wire, will throw a switch turning the electric light current on a star suspended over the platform.

Samuel B. Capen is president of the organization which is conducting the exposition, and Eldon B. Keith of Brockton is treasurer.

The opening program today is as follows:

The program for the remainder of the day follows:

Exhibition hall, 3 to 9:40 p. m.—Talks and tours in all sections; 3 to 5:30, children's games; 7:30, manning of mission ship by boys in costume; 2:20, 6:20 and 9, visits to chapel car; 7, Fisk jubilee singers; 8, Telegu chorus.

Educational missions, in gallery, 4, 6 and 8 p. m.—Tours through Orient, Mohammedan lands, American Indians, etc. Tableau hall, 4 p. m.—Jubilee singers; 5, Zenana scenes; 7, Little Sister Snow; 8, Doctor and devil priest.

Moving picture hall, 6 to 9 p. m.—Travologue on Burma, land of the dragon, Indian pictures and stereopticon lecture on the Holy Land.

Hall of methods, 8 p. m.—Addresses on methods in local church.

Midway platform, 9:45 p. m.—Closing service by the Rev. Dr. James A. Francis.

Pagant hall, 4 p. m.—Rehearsal by every singer who can possibly attend.

This pageant of "Darkness and Light," is a musical drama of great events in the history of missions. There are five episodes, taken from the North, South, East and West, with a final procession. Each episode shows an historic and dramatic event in the history of missions, demonstrating the progress of Christianity in the four quarters of the earth. Hundreds of persons in costume will have a part in the great pagant choir and on the platform. Beginning April 24, the pagant will be presented in the Pagant hall at 3 and 8 o'clock daily.

Among the striking scenes of the exposition are the following: American Indian tepee, immigrant station, slave ship, Japanese street, Chinese pagoda, African village, India zenana, Japanese garden, Buddhist temple, mission hospital, Arab compound, African witch doctor, Turkish mosque, Korean house, Palestine houses, wayside shrine, Chinese school, Kali temple, courts of all nations, hall of religions.

Plan Great Parade

A parade of Sunday schools, young men's classes and Sunday school teachers will be formed on the Common Sunday at 3 p. m. and proceed to Mechanics building, where it will be greeted by a great choir of young people's choirs from all parts of Boston and 6000 boys of the United Boys Brigade, accompanied by 60 wind instruments.

The Sunday school missionary mass meeting will open in pagant hall at 3:45, under the direction of the Rev. George H. Trull, Sunday school secretary, the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church in the United States. An extensive song service is to be a part of the program, which includes singing by a Japanese chorus from Aburatsubo, and by a Chinese chorus from Boston University. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Ernest Lyman Mills, the Rev. Fred B. Fisher, R. E. Diffendorfer, the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, the Rev. J. K. Green, D.D., of Constantinople.

The organizations which are to turn out the largest number of paraders in the Young People's parade of "The World in Boston" Sunday afternoon: Tremont Temple 500, Massachusetts division boys' brigade 500, Union Congregational church, Columbus avenue, 300, Immanuel-Walnut avenue church, Roxbury, 200, Baptist Bethel, Boston, 150, A. E. Carr is chief marshal.

STOCKHOLDERS IN WEST END ROAD URGE L INQUIRY

A public investigation and appraisal of the books and property of the Boston Elevated Railway Company is urged in a letter received today by members of the street railway committee of the Legislature from F. S. Mead, chairman of the West End stockholders' protective committee.

The writer of the letter sets forth that because of the refusal of the elevated company to furnish data requested by the West End stockholders are seriously disturbed by the prospect that they will be asked to give up their securities for others not as good.

In a hearing at the State House some days ago Arthur A. Ballantyne, attorney for the Elevated, said that the present statutes provide for getting information about the road, but that there is to be an investigation by a special commission it should be a general investigation and one road should not be singled out.

He pointed out that the same law that gives the state a portion of the receipts of the Elevated also applies to all other street railways in the commonwealth. In conclusion he said that the Elevated would have no objection to such an investigation of its accounts if made by recognized impartial experts.

RICHARD PHILLIPS PLEADS GUILTY.

Richard Phillips, indicted for using the mails to defraud, pleaded guilty today before Judge Dodge in the United States district court. Sentence was suspended until Tuesday.

COMMERCE SCHOOL'S ENLARGED COURSE IN SALESMANSHIP ENDS



NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR.

The course in salesmanship which was conducted for the senior class of the High School of Commerce by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., a Boston advertising expert, closed this week.

Mr. Fowler has conducted this class at the school for four years, and he says it is the only class of that nature in a public school in the world.

Numbering 30, the class this year was the largest he has had, including the members of the fifth year class of the school, who are former members of other high schools. Next year the senior class is expected to number about 150.

The course consists of 20 lectures of about one hour each, which are usually given in the opening period on Monday mornings. Half of these lectures are devoted to salesmanship and the other half to advertising.

Mr. Fowler had business men of the city assist him in many of his lectures. Exhibitions of salesmanship by experienced salesmen were given, and advertising men were there on occasions to show the pupils how advertisements should be written and displayed.

Appeals to the business men will be made in order that more invitations may be extended to them to assist Mr. Fowler in the future.

In his talks Mr. Fowler outlined the principles or ethics of salesmanship. At the same time he was careful not to force upon the pupil technical facts, which there is not the time for them to absorb and which they cannot well use in business.

An innovation was to have the pupils apply for jobs, impromptu offices being set up in the school hall, a boy from the class acting as office clerk, and the different business men acting as employers.

COPYRIGHT BILL PASSES COMMONS

LONDON—The copyright bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons. The measure not only sets forth amendments based on the copyright convention of 1908, but codifies the common law on copyright and the existing statutes, numbering about 20.

Copyright under the amended law would run, as a general rule, during the life of the author and 50 years after. Foreign authors may acquire copyright by making first publication within the British dominions, but may be deprived of it by the government if the country to which they belong refuses adequate protection to British authors.

STATE PROBATION CALLED SUCCESS

Probation methods of dealing with first offenders are reaching a high state of development in this commonwealth, according to the second annual report of the commission on probation made public today.

Especially gratifying have been the results of efforts at family reconciliation in cases of non-support, it is said. In many cases the probation officers have succeeded in reuniting families. Only when every effort at reconciliation is found fruitless are stronger measures used; it is recommended that a pension system be established to provide for retired officers.

HARBOR PETITIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

Petitions to be considered by the board of harbor and land commissioners next Wednesday at 11 include the following: Of New Bedford for extension of Merri-mac street sewer in Acushnet river; of the Union Street Railway Company for authority to build a bulkhead and fill in the Acushnet river; of Thomas J. Vallee for a landing in Weymouth Fore river in Weymouth; of the city of Boston to rebuild the feeder piles on the Neponset wharf and pier at Northern avenue pier in Fort Point channel; of Harriet G. Curry for a pier, wall, fill and float.

MR. TAFT'S SUMMER HOME BEING MADE READY FOR FAMILY

BEVERLY, Mass.—While the Evans cottage, for two years the summer home of President Taft, is being moved to the beach today preparatory to being lifted on board two big scows to be towed to Marblehead, the President's new summer home, Parramatta, three-quarters of a mile away, is being put in readiness for early occupancy.

Work on the interior of the cottage has been completed and the President will find a house admirably adapted to be the enjoyment of country life and the transaction of business affairs without allowing one to interfere with the other. The President has had an office, reception room and a separate entrance constructed for him at Parramatta.

Gardeners are now at work about the estate, and the plans call for a number of changes in the landscape arrangements. The broad avenues are being graveled and the work rushed along just as if the President were expected next month instead of June 25.

The cottage across the way from Parramatta will be used for the executive officers of the President's secretary, Charles D. Hilles, and it is expected that many of the secretaries will make their home there as they did at the Pickering cottage on Lothrop street last year.

D. A. R. CONGRESS OPENS LAST SESSION; REELECTS MRS. SCOTT

WASHINGTON—Following the reelection of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution the delegates to the continental congress opened the last session this morning with little important business to receive attention.

Of the 1086 votes cast, Mrs. Scott received 614; her opponent, Mrs. William C. Story of New York, 466, and six of the ballots were blank.

The tellers spent almost 24 hours in counting yesterday's vote and the result, which it was expected would be announced at the morning session of the congress, had to be postponed until Friday night.

With Mrs. Scott was elected the entire administration ticket, except one vice-president-general, who received 10 votes less than the number necessary to elect and for which position a new ballot will be taken today.

The others elected were: Mrs. Henry L. Mann, vice-president-general in charge of organization of chapters, Miss Eliza, both Pierce chaplain general, Mrs. Howard T. Hodgkins recording secretary general, Mrs. W. A. Dennis corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Gains Brum, haugh register general, Mrs. William D. Hoover treasurer general, Mrs. Charles Bassett historian general, Mrs. Eleanor S. Thompson assistant historian general, Miss Amyrillis Gillette librarian general, all resident of the District of Columbia, except Mrs. Bassett, Maryland, and Mrs. Thompson, Massachusetts.

Ten vice-presidents general were to be elected, but only nine received enough votes. All elected were Scott candidates, as also was Miss Harriet I. Lake of Iowa, who, although tenth in point of numbers had 10 votes too few to elect. The nine declared elected, in the order elected, were:

OFFICIALS HOLD TWO STOWAWAYS

About 2000 tons of hides, wool and linseed were brought into port today by the British steamer Shira, Captain Cann, from Buenos Aires. Two stowaways, Herman Sparman and Alec Smith, were detained by the immigration officials for a hearing before a board of special inquiry. The men boarded the boat at Buenos Aires with two others, the latter leaving the steamer at Trinidad. The steamer will discharge part of her cargo at National docks, East Boston, where she berthed, and take the remainder to New York.

YALE HAS GIVEN 26,313 DIPLOMAS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The quinquennial catalogue of officers and graduates of Yale University appeared today. The summary shows a total of 26,313 Yale graduates. The university has graduated 16,008 bachelors of arts, 4461 bachelors of philosophy, 2066 bachelors of laws and over 2000 in honorary and divinity courses.

SCHOOLMASTERS CLUB MEETS.

Prof. Lightner Witmer, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, will be the guest of honor and speaker at the dinner and regular monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club at the Hotel Brunswick late this afternoon. Professor Witmer will speak on the mission of the public schools in the betterment of the community.

SCHOONER GRAY OFF WOOD END.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—After throwing overboard half her cargo of paving stones the Rockland, Me., schooner Caroline Gray, which grounded on Wood End bar Thursday, was hauled into deep water today by the tug Neponset and towed into the harbor, apparently uninjured.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON
154-155 Tremont Street

Highest Quality Suits Reasonably Priced

The E. T. Slattery Company offer these suits at this price for the purpose of convincing the readers of the Monitor that their merchandise, although of the highest type in fabric—make—trimmings and linings, their prices are far from being high prices.

Women's Suits—Blue, Black and White Serges, Gray Worsteds, English Homespuns, fine Black Satins and English Mohairs—smart braid trimmed coats—short effect model—sailor collar style—wide braid trimming on coat and skirt and peau de cygne lining. Also Suits—coat with shawl collar in plain tailored model—Several new skirt models with fullness. Colors navy, gray and black.

\$35

FEZ HAS FALLEN SAYS REPORT BUT NO CONFIRMATION

MADRID—A telegram from Tetuan to the government says that a native has arrived who declares that the rebels have stormed Fez and that the Sultan has taken refuge in the French consulate. There is, however, no confirmation of the report obtainable.

When this Arab managed to escape from the city the rebels were overcoming all resistance in the native quarter. The Sultan and all of the foreigners had taken refuge in the consulates where they will make a desperate resistance if attacked. There are about 50 persons in the foreign colony of whom a dozen are women. So far as known there are no Americans here.

According to the report received from General Alfaro the success of the rebels, who are led by Ismail Hafid, younger brother of the Sultan, is attracting recruits to his ranks from every part of Morocco. A number of the former lieutenants of Muhid Hafid, including two of his leading general officers, have deserted to the rebels, who are well supplied with arms and ammunition.

A force of 2000 Moors left Tangier Friday to relieve Colonel Bremont and his French force who were reported surrounded by the rebels 20 miles to the northwest of Fez.

It was believed today that unless France and Spain undertake stern repressive measures at once foreigners in Morocco will perish and foreign interests will lose heavily.

LONDON—Looting was going on in Fez 10 days ago, according to a letter received here today from Dr. Vernon, an English resident of the city.

Dr. Vernon says at the time of writing, April 12, supposedly loyal tribesmen, who had been called into the city to assist in its protection, were looting the stores and committing other depredations.

The foreign residents were concerned, especially as there are five foreign women in the city, whom it is considered unsafe to send to the coast.

HISTORY LEAGUE HOLDS MEETING

The annual spring meeting of the Bay State Historical League takes place in Associates hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock with the Arlington Historical Society.

The subject of the meeting is "How far should a local historical society confine itself to local topics." The speaker of the afternoon are the Hon. James P. Parmenter of Arlington and Charles G. Chick of Hyde Park.

MRS. EUGENE N. FOSS RECEIVES.

A reception in honor of Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, wife of the Governor, was given by the wives of members of the Colonial Club of Dorchester at the clubhouse Friday. More than 100 women were present. Mrs. Foss received in a bower of palms, flanked with banks of white carnations. Mrs. John K. Berry, wife of the club's president, and Mrs. H. H. Jacobs, chairman of the committee on arrangements, received with her.

COMMUNICATE WITH CAPE COD.

Communication by telephone and telegraph with Cape Cod, which was cut off as the result of the recent storm in that section, is now restored; although in many sections it was accomplished by means of temporary emergency wires, which are to be replaced as rapidly as possible with permanent lines.

FAST STEAM YACHT LAUNCHED.

NEW YORK—The Sovereign, a steam yacht with a guaranteed speed of 25 miles an hour, was launched here Friday. The vessel was built for M. C. B. Borden, a member of the New York Yacht Club.

WAR IN MEXICO HALTS UNDER AN ARMISTICE. PENDING PEACE PACT

(Continued from Page One.)

remain peaceful. The attack which both Francisco Madero and General Orozco of the Mexican insurgents threatened many here now believe will never take place.

Despite the absolute refusal of General Navarro to surrender Juarez into his hands and the receipt of a telegram from Mexico City, formally ending the peace negotiations, Madero is said now to be negotiating for peace. This followed the arrival of Francisco Madero, Sr., in the insurgent camp and a telegram from Dr. Vasquez Gomez of Washington strongly advising against precipitating a battle at this time.

Diaz Frees Americans

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, via Galveston—Edwin M. Blatt and Lawrence Converse, the two American boys imprisoned in Juarez jail and over whom there has been much diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Mexico, were paroled by President Diaz on Friday.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS BY COLONEL OLIN

Personal friends and G. A. R. comrades were remembered in the will of William M. Olin, for years secretary of state, which was filed in the probate office today and John E. Gilman, G. A. R. commander-in-chief is named as executor.

He makes bequests of \$1000 each to Thomas G. Stevenson Post 26, G. A. R., Roxbury; trustees of the Soldiers Home; National Encampment of the G. A. R.; Columbia Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Boston. Individual bequests include \$5000 to John E. Gilman, \$1000 to Dr. Edward P. Starbird, \$1000 to Carry S. Delano, \$1000 to Miss Mary F. Nowell, \$500 to Mrs. Emma J. Perry, \$3000 to John Gard, ner.

The income of two-fifths of the residue is to be paid to the testator's son, E. R. Olin, until he reaches the age of 40, when the principal is to be paid to him. Three-fifths is for the benefit of the daughter, Caroline L. Olin, under like conditions. If either fails to attain the age of 40, his or her share shall be paid to the trustees of the Soldiers' home.

SAN NICHOLAS REPORTED LOST.

RIO JANEIRO—The German steamer San Nicholas which sailed from Hamburg March 10 for Tenerife, Santos and this port, is reported to have been lost between Santos and this city. She was owned by the Hamburg-Sudamerikanische of Hamburg and carried a crew of 45.

PUBLIC WORKS PAYROLL \$52,822.67.

The public works department payroll for the week ending April 20 was \$52,822.67 as against \$52,602.57 a year ago. The park department roll called for \$5541.81 as against \$5,103.38 a year ago. The latter amount includes also the extra expenditures for putting playgrounds in order.

WOMAN HEARD IN VITERBO CASE.

VITERBO, Italy—Maria Stendardo, the only woman among the prisoners in the Camorrist trial, gave evidence today. She is the wife of Nicola Morra and this fact alone, she said, was responsible for her arrest. She declared her innocence.

FREE SCHOOL PROBLEM IN BOSTON BEGAN TO BE SOLVED WHEN POLITICAL FREEDOM WAS GAINED AT REVOLUTION

American Educators Struggled Two Centuries Before
Adjusting Methods of Teaching to Youth's
Claim to Liberty.

SMALL CHILDREN ADMITTED LAST TO RIGORS OF OLD PEDAGOGIC REGIME

DIGGING back into the archives of the country's history there is nothing more interesting than that pertaining to its schools, and perhaps no part of it of which so little is generally known. That great system now spreading like a fine network all over the land, both the pride and the heart of the nation's prosperity, had a most humble beginning. As we trace its course through the years we find the same opposition to new ideas in the olden times that we meet today. Holding with our own eyes, as it were, the methods then in force, we cease to sigh for those "good old days," when reading, writing and arithmetic were given the attention we are wont to believe they deserved and turned out such men as made the third quarter of the last century famous for its intellectual harvesting.

The first public record we have of a desire for schooling to be found in this country is stored away in Virginia three years prior to the time when the Pilgrims set sail from their mother soil to found new homes for themselves in this wonderful America, and were brought over the unknown seas to the rugged shore of Massachusetts. Eleven years after the first permanent white settlers in this country disembarked from their little fleet of three small boats in the flowing southern land, they began to plan a school for their sons that they might not grow up wholly without the advantage of the parent stem. This culminated in William and Mary College, but it was not established until the close of that century, having been brought to a sudden stop by an Indian massacre and retarded by Bacon's rebellion, which laid waste the land, making education of far less importance than food and shelter and immediate questions of state.

First Schools Founded

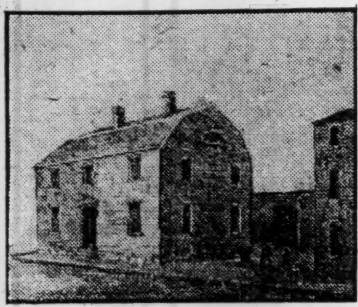
In the meantime the Pilgrims had reached Plymouth in 1620; and in 1635 we find Boston a settlement of a few hundred people huddled between the hills and the shore. The peninsula was a tangled swamp land, upon which, however, were a profusion of berry bushes which doubtless yielded a welcome contribution to the scant fare of that period. The houses were poor. Even the church, the cherished house of worship, was made of logs with a thatched roof. The streets were mere lanes leading to the springs, the pastures and the shore. But the people who had made this their home, full of vigorous purpose to found here a country where there was freedom to worship God, believed that learning was one of the best ways to lead Satan in his works. Accordingly, on the 13th of the 3d month, 1635 . . . At a General meeting upon public notice . . . it was generally agreed upon that our brother Philemon Portmont shall be intrusted to become schoolmaster for the teaching and nurturing of children with us."

This school became in time the public Latin school in Boston and from it spread out the whole public school system of the country. Boston having taken the initiative, the neighboring towns followed the excellent example and set up schools also with such satisfactory results the General Court in 1647 made the support of schools compulsory. Two grades of schools were ordered. In the smaller towns instruction in reading and writing was considered sufficient to meet the needs of the times, but in the larger ones such as Boston, grammar schools were thought necessary to prepare for the university, Harvard having already been established. The course in this grammar school was naturally formulated to meet the requirements for entrance to it, and all down through the years to today the course of study offered by the Boston public Latin school is arranged with reference to the curriculum of Harvard.

Classical Study Fostered

At that time Harvard required that all boys entering within her walls should be able to read at sight Cicero, or any other such like Latin author correctly, and without assistance to speak and write Latin in prose and verse, and to inflect the paradigms of Greek nouns and verbs." Boys entering the grammar school at 6, 7 and 8 years were put at once to the study of Latin, which constituted practically the whole of their work. Reading they had learned at home before coming to school and a part of the exercises in school each day was reading from the Bible and Psalter. A little attention to writing and some to ciphering comprised the whole of their day's work.

Lily's grammar learned by heart was the sole study pursued by the lower schools. This system of education was reflected from the English schools at which most of the men of the colony had been educated. William Blackstone, Endicott, Cotton and John Harvard, the father of Harvard College, all had a great respect for the classical studies. It must be remembered that the inhabitants of this primitive New England colony were remarkable men, most of whom would have made a mark for themselves in any country. It was this distinguishing characteristic that drove them over stormy seas to raise their standard in an unknown world. Learn-



SCHOOLHOUSE OF 1670.
Fitting boys for Harvard was prime object of Boston's seventeenth century teaching.

ing was in great repute. To have his son a good Christian and a good scholar was about all a New England father would ask.

Writing and Ciphering

About 50 years after the opening of the first school there came a demand for a more widely disseminated education, and the town voted that one or more free schools should be opened to teach the children to write and cipher. In 1683 the Legislature of Massachusetts, ever zealous for the cause of learning, enacted a measure making it compulsory for towns of 500 families to support two Latin schools and two writing schools at the public expense. As this was aimed directly at Boston, that city having reached the specified magnitude of population, it is to be inferred the selectmen upon whom had devolved the task of establishing these extra schools, had been negligent of their duties and recourse was had to the Legislature. There was a long delay before this much desired thing was brought to pass. In 1690 a writing school was set up on Queen street, where Scollay square now is, but it was not until 17 years later that the second was established on the common. This was followed in 1718 by one in the North End. Previous to that, in 1713, a second Latin school had been established in the North End.

For the next 70 years these schools were known as North Grammar, South Grammar, North Writing, South Writing and Queen Street schools.

Broader Methods Demanded

In the year 1710 we find the beginning of the unrest which ushered in the teaching methods of today. In that year the fathers of boys presented a memorial to the town making complaint of the "tedious and burdensome methods" which kept boys who had no thought of entering college at the study of Latin for several years. They had heard that at some schools in Europe Latin was taught by "easy and pleasant rules and methods" and therefore was more quickly learned, and they importuned that "more easy and delightful methods" might be introduced into the Boston school, at least for those boys who had no thought of going to college and needed to devote their time more early to the occupation in life which they intended to pursue.

But their petition came to naught. The "tedious and burdensome methods" continued in use for 150 years. It is scarcely more than half a century since the daring intimation that the process of education might be a pleasant occupation for youth has gained general acceptance.

Writing and arithmetic were practically the only studies taught in these schools for a century and a half. Reading was not a part of the curriculum. It was taught children at home or at the dame schools if at all. In 1749 the desire that reading be included in the course of school study was made known to the selectmen of the town, but no formal action was taken. Writing was taught in the different styles then prevailing. The masters made the pens and set the copies. They also taught ciphering, themselves making the examples which the boys worked out in their own copying books.

Such advantages as these town schools offered were only for boys. If girls were to be educated they had to acquire their knowledge at the private schools sanctioned by the selectmen. In consequence, only a few of the girls were fortunate enough to have their minds cultivated. In those ancient schools the girls were taught to read, write and cipher, also to embroider, to dance and to sing; so it is to be supposed they had a less hard time of it than their brothers, though a sorry enough time they must have had in that age when the spontaneous joy of childhood was not in consonance with the thought of righteous living.

According to an authority writing on those days, nearly all the children learned to read; most of the boys and some of the girls learned to write and cipher in the elementary rules of arithmetic; some boys were well drilled in Latin and Greek forms, and a few of these went to college.

Standards All Disciplinary

Such was the training inside the school. Another kind which was supposed to impress the plastic minds of children with the dire results of wrongdoing, were the exhibitions of public discipline at the whipping post, pillory

and stocks, which were in sight from the school windows.

The atmosphere of the school within partook not a little of that of the school without. Even in the dame schools the mistress carried a rod long enough to reach from where she sat or stood to the farthest corner of the room. With the older children discipline was correspondingly severe. It is recorded of one of these masters that he "was a wholesale dealer in tortuous leather and torturing blows, whose image is that of a stalwart man, six feet in his stockings, with the sweet poet of Mantua in his left hand and a twisted thong in the other, striding across the floor of the school to give some luckless blunderer over back or shoulder blade sundry savage wales from the fearful sweep of his tremendous right arm." As recently as the year 1837 a visitor to a school reported he saw 18 boys flogged in two hours. A record for a week kept by a boy in one of the schools of that year reads: "Monday a. m., 22; p. m., 23; Tuesday a. m., 23; p. m., 26. Wednesday a. m., 69. Thursday a. m., 51; p. m., 25. Friday a. m., 33; p. m., 27. Saturday a. m., 29."

In 1831 a proposal to abolish corporal punishment was voted down. Six years later a similar fate met a petition to abolish such punishment for girls.

The "good old days" do not look so attractive when put before us in this light, nor does the education promoted in this way appear as of the kind that would acquire the most useful information in the least time. In contrast with this picture was the scene at the girls' high school recently when the headmaster, pointing with pride to the loving gifts to the school of former graduating classes, and turning over in his mind plans that would add to the enjoyment of present and future pupils in their work, said simply that he wanted them to have happy memories of their days in that school. The interested, earnest, sunny faces of the girls to be found in the different rooms of the building indicated the happy fulfillment of the headmaster's wish. Corporal punishment continued to be the chief method of discipline in the schools until the latter part of the nineteenth century. The discovery that schools can be conducted without it has been said to be the greatest discovery of the age.

Modern Systems Dawn

The revolution brought a brief interruption to the school life. Harrison Gray Otis, afterward mayor of Boston, on his way to the Latin school on the morning of April 19, 1775, found his way stopped by Perry's brigade drawn across the head of School street in preparation for their march to Lexington. Troops of soldiers being no novelty, he passed down Court street and up School street, entering the schoolroom just in time to hear Master Lovell dismiss the boys with "War's begun and school's done. Deponite libes." Master John Lovell was a rigid loyalist, and his son James, also a master in the school, was zealous in the cause of freedom. They occupied desks at the opposite ends of the room, "pouring into infant minds, as they could, from the classics of the empire or the historians of the republic, the lessons of absolutism or of liberalism."

When the new republic had become somewhat settled in its way and begun to work out the more important issues of state, it undertook to reorganize its schools. It was in 1789-90 that this was done and it marks the beginning of the modern era.

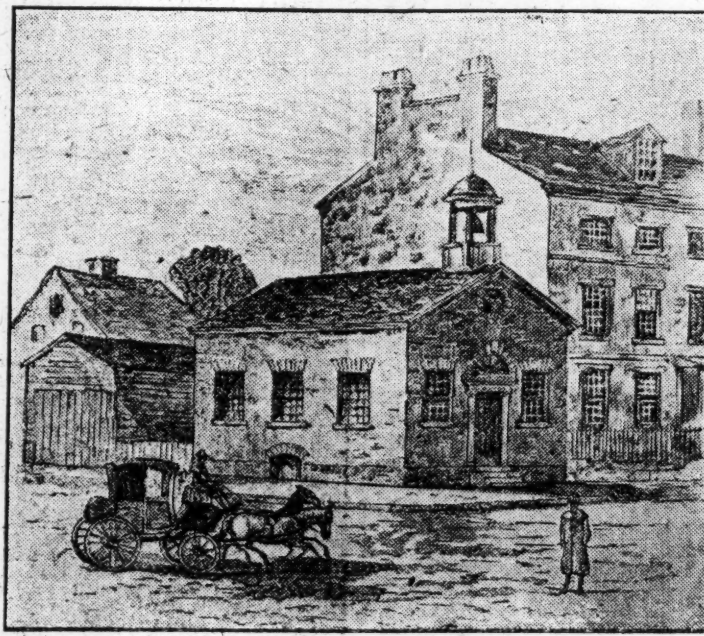
It was at this time the school committee came into being. It was decided upon to relieve the selectmen of the details of the schools, which by this time had attained quite a size. It was composed of 12 persons elected annually, and the selectmen. They were chosen from among the leading citizens of the town, lawyers, doctors and ministers, and to them was intrusted the whole management of education. Several new schools were opened, conditions of admission were fixed, and the age when the school might be left was established. The two classes of schools were continued, but to them was added spelling, which it will be noted had been given no attention up to this time, arithmetic, grammar and deportment. Boys might enter the reading schools at 7 and continue in them until 14, but must previously have received such instruction as was given in the dame schools. The Latin school could be entered at 10 and attended four years. The leaving age still remains as it was fixed 121 years ago, the present law compelling the pupil to continue at school until he is 14 years old but making it optional with him after that. If the bill now before the Legislature raising the age limit to 16 years is passed, it will break a precedent of ancient origin.

Children Provided For

As no provision was made for the public inculcation of the beginnings of knowledge, children were forced into private schools before they could enter those supported by the town and the children of the poor were therefore obliged to forego any aspiration for knowledge. This evolved a kind of aristocracy of learning not in keeping with the early ideas that had settled the land, but the horrors of the French revolution were then in full swing, producing in many sections a fear of democratic tendencies. This was strongly dominant in Boston and largely controlled the early history of the schools.

Notwithstanding, it was at this time deemed proper that certain privileges of public instruction should be accorded girls. From April 20 to Oct. 20 of each year they were permitted to attend the reading and writing schools. It was not until the latter half of the last century that they were given equal privileges

COLONIAL BOYS KNEW SCHOOL STREET



Pupils of Master Lovell read arguments for and against
Toryism between lines of Cicero.

with boys and were instructed in separate classes.

The dame schools in which were supposed to be planted the seed for future distinction were miserably poor, hardly worthy the name of school, scarcely even an apology for one. The alphabet, some syllables and a few easy words were all that the best pretended to teach, yet the babies were compelled to drone away at them for hours each day. The reading and writing schools were not, as might be expected, a common school, but were distinct institutions, at first held in separate buildings, but later housed under one roof. Two-roomed school houses were built, each room large enough to accommodate 300 pupils. The room was bare, fitted with backless benches, lighted on three sides, but without blinds or curtains, without blackboards, without adornment; there was only the forbidding face of the master and his stinging rod to give animation to the scene.

Liberal Text-Books Appear

Each school had its master and its usher or assistant; each was divided into four classes and the pupils were common to both, attending one school in the morning and the other in the afternoon, alternating their hours from month to month, going to the reading school in the mornings of one month and the writing school in the mornings of the month after. English grammar and composition, spelling, account and reading were taught at the reading school, which the children might enter at the brave age of seven. Morse's geography, or a newspaper, might be introduced occasionally among the older pupils, but this was evidently a great concession. Jedediah Morse, the father of Samuel F. Morse, who invented the telegraph, was minister of the old parish church in Charlestown. He was evidently a broad minded man and wished the youth of this new world to have a knowledge beyond the confines of their native wilderness. He wrote a geography for use in the schools but it was vigorously objected to, for what did the people of this country want to know of other parts of the world? A dilatory and grudging consent was finally made to it. The father of the man who later bound the earth together with his wire strands was the first to break down the separating walls between the continents with his book of common interest and mutual knowledge.

"Epistolary writing and composition" were supposed to be taught in the upper classes, but they never were. Spelling at last having been taken up, the long hours of each day were occupied by the children in the two lower classes of the reading school in acquiring this accomplishment and also in learning how to read. The Bible and Webster's spelling book were used for this purpose. Each pupil recited a verse and spelled a few words. The next highest class took up the study of grammar, instruction in which constituted committing the book to memory from cover to cover. In the first or highest class the pupils were thought sufficiently prepared to take up the task of parsing.

Writing and arithmetic were the sole studies undertaken in the writing school, but the second study was not to be entered upon until the pupil had attained the age of 11 years. The course included numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; compound numbers, reduction, the rule of three, practice, including tare and tret; interest, fellowship, exchange, common and decimal fractions. Before the age of 11 only writing was allowed. The youngsters were held to one page of writing, and that copied, every day for four years. After a time it was thought a portion of the time could be spared for other matters and the covers of the writing books began to contain arithmetical tables and rules for the children to memorize. The pupils in these schools, it may be said, were universally disorderly, inattentive and idle. Even so the complaint was put forth that there were "too many studies;" parents petitioning that their boys might be excused from the reading school that they might devote all their time to arithmetic. The request was not granted and the children continued to drone the hours away over their books; every roving thought to the beautiful but forbidden world outside

met with a rap from the master's stick.

Such was the preparation for the great work of life offered by the schools at the beginning of the last century. "Month after month, forenoons and afternoons of dreary monotony," a pupil of those days has called it.

Once a year the town united to do honor to itself with its schools in a great public entertainment. It was prepared for long beforehand. The writing schools were permitted to present short pieces in the belief that such things were

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Little Sidelights Gathered to Show the Activities of
the Future Citizens of Boston.

FOR weeks the children in the room of Miss Elizabeth C. Muldoon of grade VI, Washington Allston school, had talked about the marathon race to be run on Patriots day. When they returned to school on Thursday they were full of the great achievement of De Mar. They talked about it in school for a few moments, and later it was made the subject of a dictation exercise, for the children, instead of being told that the only thing worth thinking about is their geography and their arithmetic and their grammar, are encouraged to be wide awake to the world about them, making it both the basis and the object of their studies.

The dictation was to bring out the use of the possessive. Instead of talking about Susan's hat and William's shoes, it ran like this:

"Yesterday was Patriots day. It is celebrated every year on the 19th of April. One of the most interesting events is the marathon race, beginning in Ashland and ending in Boston, a distance of 25 miles. Yesterday's race was won by De Mar, and he lowered the record by two minutes."

It is pointed out that not only does a statement of this kind hold the attention of the children and bring in the several uses of the little sign, but it also familiarizes them with a clear, correct and brief way of presenting the main facts.

The day after a holiday is likely to be a difficult one in school, but there were several things to break the monotony of the usual round of lessons in this room, things given with a dash and a go which effectively roused the children from any sense of school-room routine. They were asked once to write down all the historical dates they could think of from the time the Norsemen visited the American shores to the event that is now celebrated year after year as Patriots day. Of the 43 children in the room 10 wrote down over 30 dates. That was doing pretty well, the teacher thought, and was made possible by a way they have of grouping events together. A certain number of important events happening in the same year are so fixed in the children's mind through the relation of one to the other.

The spelling lesson was not taken from a spelling book. In their geography the children were studying about England, and had talked of its industries, its government, its cities and other important and interesting things connected with it. The spelling lesson was made up of words peculiar to the country which had been used in their study. Miss Muldoon wrote on the blackboard 12 such words—Victoria, Thames, textiles, London, etc. The children studied them a moment, then they were rubbed out and the children were told to write them. Half of all the school got all the words and spelled them right.

On the board in this room is a diagram for recording the weather. It is arranged for the month and each day the children make such observations as they can and mark them down. The time the sun rises and sets, and the length of the day must of necessity, be taken from other sources.

A different method of teaching spelling is pursued by Miss Eudora E. W. Pitcher, who has the seventh grade in the Bowdoin school. Every Monday morning she writes upon the board 40 words, arranging them in syllables, monosyllables, dissyllables, trisyllables, etc., and the chil-

dren copy them so. On Tuesday they arrange them alphabetically, and on Wednesday each row takes five words—there are eight rows in all—hunts up the definitions and uses the word in a sentence. Sometimes the returns are unexpected. Once the word was patriarch and the definition came, "one of the fathers," and after it, "Mr. Meserve is a patriarch." Mr. Meserve is master of the school and has several children. Another was "Macaroni, a pop. Mr. — is a macaroni," and a third "Pigmy, a little pig."

A short time ago Miss Pitcher asked her class of girls to draw a picture of a sunset. Later they were called upon to paint it. The results were more or less pleasing to the eye of the teacher, and wholly so to the children. They were, every one of them, gorgeous in color.

Those paintings they were permitted to take home. The next day one little girl brought hers back accompanied by a verse which she had written. It reads as follows:

SUNSET ON THE CHARLES.
The radiant sun, descending,
Does cast her last bright ray
Upon the broad Charles river
On every pleasant day.

The waters of the river
Reflect each sparkling light,
Of pink, and gold, and violet,
That make the river bright.

And when the sun has vanished,
Each disappearing ray
Has left its shadow in the river
And slowly fades away.

The author of this verse is Vera Mikol, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mikol. She lives near the Charles and goes frequently to visit an aunt from whose windows a fine view of the river is obtained. This little girl has written a fairy play. She brought it to school one day and left it on the desk of her teacher with a quaint note in which she asked Miss Pitcher if she would kindly look it over and correct mistakes as it was written under the inspiration of the moment. If Miss Pitcher thought it suitable she hoped she would allow it to be played, but if not, they would not mention it again. Miss Pitcher did think favorably and so the young playwright is rehearsing her company and the play will be given in the school when she thinks the children are sufficiently prepared.

The play is called "The Disguised Princess" and is in four acts. The good and beautiful princess has been sought many times in marriage by proud princes. An offer comes one day from a prince noted for his goodness, and the princess, holding out even against the insistence of her father, determines to visit his court in disguise and try to win his love as a humble maid. She does this and the prince declares that even the beautiful princess to whom he has offered his hand cannot separate him from this lovely girl. Then the princess reveals her station and all ends joyously.

Children in the eighth grade of the Dillaway school are studying civic government in connection with which they were asked the other day to make a list of county and city officers with a statement of their duties. On the paper turned in by one girl appeared several such offices and then, "Surveyor of high-

ways, generally known as highwaymen. Their chief duties are to keep puddles out of the streets."

Iron working classes of the Quincy school have been recently enriched by the addition of \$1300 worth of machinery. James C. Clarke, the instructor, is carrying out with the boys a shop system which makes a strong appeal to them. They are boys who would ordinarily leave school as soon as they are 14. The effort is to prepare them somewhat for the world into which they must go and if possible induce them to remain in school a little longer. The department was started as an experiment a year ago and has proved itself useful beyond expectation in interesting the boys in school.

Some day when the weather is warm enough the 45 little girls who go to school to Miss Florence M. Halligan are going to have school all day out in the woods. They will gather at the schoolhouse in the morning and as soon as they are all there they will start for the Arnold arboretum. They will pluck buttercups and daisies, maybe, and have games and sing songs. They will have lessons, too, beautiful lessons among the trees and blossoms and singing birds. Down at the Bowdoin school, where they are, there is not much opportunity to follow the spring, for the houses are packed closely together and there is little room for growing things. The girls manage to find them, though, and bring to the school twigs and branches to be put in water and placed in a window where they can be watched.

Sometimes at recess the children, headed by their teacher, take walks around the neighborhood. They must be on their good behavior, for 45 who were troublesome would be altogether too many for one teacher to manage. They go around the State House, up the hill and down the hill and stop to admire and examine whatever interests them. They have named everything. The hill is the "children's hill," the arcade under the State House the "children's car tunnel" and the bronze statue of Gen. Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, one-time Governor of Massachusetts, they call "the children's friend." As they say, they have "loads of fun."

"Some people think it is a mistake to let children have a good time in school," Miss Halligan says, "but it isn't. It pays. They are more attentive, they get their lessons better and they come more regularly." Then she told of one little girl who had been quite a care and another coming into the room one morning who told her, "I know — will be a good girl today. Last night I asked God to make her a good girl in school."

They have formed themselves into a club which they call "Bowdoin's Pride." It meets once a week after school, when they carry out a program in which the club song figures prominently. Nearly all the girls are officers or else members of committees. Ida Minevitch is president; Elva Swift vice-president; Edith Springer secretary; Vida Crawford is chairman of the ventilation committee, and Maria Hooper of the music.

CANDY MEN HAVE
ANNUAL DINNER

The New England Confectioners Club held its final dinner of the season at Young's hotel Friday night. Members of the executive committee of the national association, who came to Boston for their annual meeting, were the guests.

About 100 members of the club attended.

At the afternoon session of the executive committee of the national association it was voted to hold the next national convention in Chicago June 14.

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Great Improvement Scheme Is Outlined for Port of London

Plans Will Catch Up Full Arrears of 25 Years and Take "Long and Bold" View of Needs for Future Development of London.

FULL SCHEME IS ESTIMATED TO INVOLVE \$72,133,500 COST

LONDON—It is difficult, even with a mass of statistics at one's disposal, thoroughly to appreciate the extensive area and the enormous amount of traffic under the jurisdiction of the port of London authority, unless a visit has been paid to some of the great warehouses and docks, and something of their magnitude has been explained by one of the authorities.

Previous to 1908, when the affairs of the port were put on a proper footing, a number of separate and distinct ruling bodies controlled it, all working independently of one another, with most unsatisfactory results. In 1902 a royal commission sat, and having consulted experts from all parts of the country, recommended the appointment of a single port authority to control the Thames below Teddington lock, and that the

for shipping. The plant employed includes 468 cranes, four floating derricks, lifting from 20 to 50 tons on a wide radius, in addition to which there are 23 tugs and 37 locomotives used in and about the docks and railways. The railways cover 132 miles.

The following are the names of the individual docks together with their respective distances from London bridge:

St. Katherine's dock, three quarters of a mile.
London docks, one mile.
Surrey docks, three and a half miles.
Millwall dock, three and a half miles.
West India docks, six and a quarter miles.
East India dock, six and three quarter miles.
Victoria docks, seven miles.

warehouses for the purpose having a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet.

West India Has Sets

The West India docks cover an area of 241 acres of which 165 are water. This system consists of three sets of docks running parallel, and each about a half-mile long. Vessels up to 7000 tons can be received here, and the storage capacity of the warehouse is 195,000 tons. The principal goods stored are grain, hops, rum, sugar, butter and hard wood such as mahogany, walnut, teak, lignum vitae and satin wood.

In Millwall dock, which covers an area of 232½ acres, 35 of which are water, vessels up to 9000 tons can be accommodated. The special feature of this dock is the grain, 9,000,000 quarters of which are imported annually for discharge in the docks of London, about one third of this quantity being discharged in the Millwall dock. The new central granary is 250 feet long by 100 feet wide and consists of 13 floors. The area of the floor storage is seven acres, and grain to the amount of 120,000 quarters can be stored.

In the East India dock, which is only about half a mile from the West India docks, vessels up to 8000 tons can be docked in the basin. The area of this dock is 71 acres of which 33 are water, and the storage capacity of the warehouses corresponds to about 34,500 tons.

The largest docks under the control of the port of London authority are the Royal Victoria and Albert docks



(Copyright by Lafayette, London.)
THE RT. HON. LORD DEVENPORT.
Chairman of the port of London authority.

great variety of craft that comes up the river, from the ocean-going liners down to the small Dutch oyster boat, no sign of congested traffic is to be seen. It is interesting also to note that about half of the shipping coming up the river is discharged either at the moorings in the stream or at one of the 120 wharves on the river bank.

It is interesting to note that in just over 100 years the port of London has grown to its present gigantic proportions, and the following table shows how it compares with other ports of the United Kingdom and some of foreign countries. The value of the total exports and imports (excluding coastwise goods) of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports of 1908-09 was as follows:

	1908	1909
United Kingdom	£1,019,681,008	£1,094,230,123
London	264,869,122	322,444,365
Liverpool	284,439,324	298,217,809
Hull	61,555,005	66,672,983
Manchester	40,403,721	43,208,069
Southampton	28,157,276	42,110,452
Glasgow	11,655,583	41,238,867

History is Interesting

In 1799 parliamentary powers were obtained by the West India merchants to form the West India Dock Company, with the object of constructing the West India docks for the protection of the shipping in the river. These docks were opened by William Pitt, the great prime minister, in 1802.

The next undertaking was the London docks opened in 1805, and they were followed by the East India docks, promoted by members of the East India and China trades, and opened in 1806. An act of Parliament was only obtained in 1825 for the construction of St. Katherine's dock, owing to the opposition of the older companies, but it was opened in 1828.

The Royal Albert dock was opened in 1880 and was followed six years later by the Tilbury docks opened by the East India Dock Company, being an amalgamation of the East India and West India dock companies which took place in 1838.

The net tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, from and to foreign countries and British possessions and coastwise at the port of London during 1909, was 35,151,799 tons as compared with 33,768,359 tons during the previous year, an increase of 1,382,200.

In 1909 20,228,014 tons entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and British possessions, 14,923,785 tons having entered and cleared coastwise. During the 12 months ended March 21, 28,579,648 tons of shipping entered and left the port of London and paid port and tonnage dues. Of this shipping 11,143,551 tons discharged and loaded in



(Courtesy of the port of London authority.)
GEORGE HIBBERT, ESQ., M. P.
Chairman of the West India Dock Company in 1800.

the river, 17,436,097 tons having been discharged and loaded in the docks.

The port of London is the first port in the world, and it is evident from the extensive alterations and improvements, for which it is hoped parliamentary sanction will eventually be obtained, that the lead which it already has will be increased.

The Right Hon. Lord Devenport, chairman of the port of London authority, explained to the general purpose committee in January last the proposals for the improvements and extension of dock accommodation in the port of London.

Frederick Palmer, C. I. E., the chief engineer of the port of London authority, had prepared a detailed report which Lord Devenport classified under the following three headings:

(1) The primary or urgent program, embracing works necessary to be carried out without delay in order to give much needed increase of accommodation.

(2) The secondary program comprising such works as, given a continuance of the enormous growth of trade in the port, will be necessary by the time the first program is completed.

(3) The third or contingent program which will largely depend upon eventualities. Portions of the contingent program, but not all of it, may be pressed forward or advanced by rapid growth of trade in the port, itself the result of the vast improvements to be made in its accommodation, and it must lead

Commerce of All Nations Streams Through Ten Great Docks with an Acreage of 2583 and Having 28 Miles of Dock Quays.

TUSKS OF IVORY AND OSTRICH FEATHERS AND SILKS ARE SEEN

On the West India docks, opened in 1802, and having historic associations, from the fact that Pitt and his cabinet were present on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone, it is proposed to expend £900,000 which would include a new basin and berths, and sundry other alterations and additions. The main difficulty in these docks is the insufficient size of the entrances for the class of vessels the docks are capable of accommodating.

On the Millwall dock it would be necessary to expend £12,700 at once, and this sum would be devoted entirely to the extension to a length of 550 feet of the existing dry dock.

As regard the East India dock and the Victoria and Albert docks, it is not considered absolutely necessary to

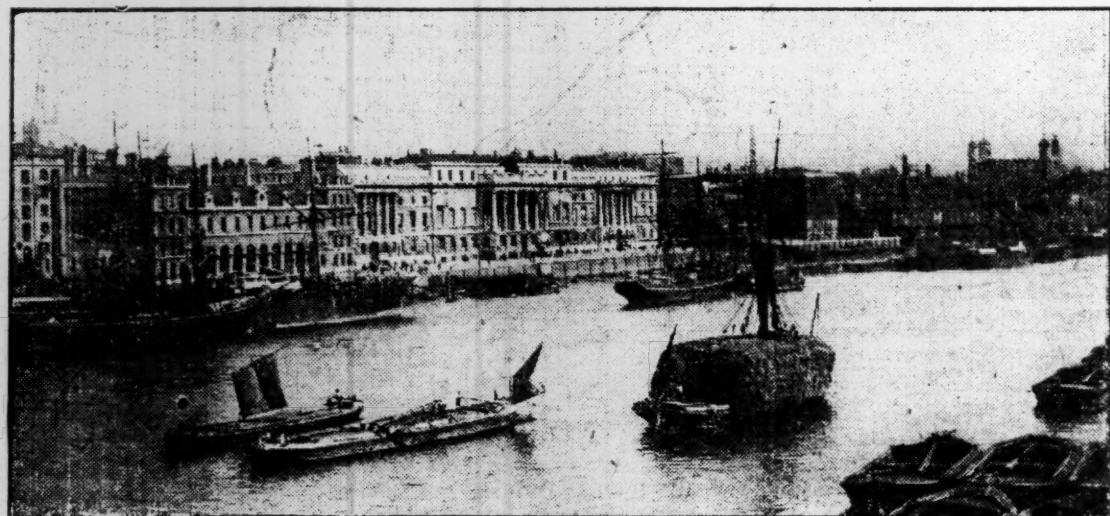
been taken by the port of London to cope with the continually increasing size of vessels.

During this period, he pointed out, the increase of the average size of the largest vessels represents a growth in length from 450 feet to 700 feet; from 52 feet beam to 77 feet; and from 7000 to 24,000 gross tonnage.

As regards the volume of shipping using the port of London, this had grown from a net register tonnage of under 12,000,000 to over 18,000,000. The necessity for taking immediate action is therefore perfectly evident.

"The task we have to grapple with," he said, "is not a simple one. We have to make good the accumulated arrears of development occasioned by 25 years of stagnation. We have also to

VIEW SHOWS ONE OF MOST FAMOUS SPOTS IN CONNECTION WITH LONDON SHIPPING



(Copyright by Spooner, London.)

The custom house, London, as seen from the London bridge; other historic buildings in the background.

powers and property of the Thames Conservancy, the London & India, Surrey Commercial and Millwall dock companies and the Waterman's Company should be transferred to it.

A bill was brought in by the government in 1903 embodying the recommendations drawn up by the commission. This bill and one brought forward by the London & India Docks Company were, however, both dropped.

In 1905 a bill was put forward by the London County Council, but it was also rejected, although the Thames Conservancy obtained an act during the same session, whereby they were empowered to borrow £200,000 and to double their dues on ships for three years.

In March of the following year a resolution was passed by the House of Commons to the effect "that the port of London demanded attention, and its management being placed in the hands of a public authority," and the present port of London authority may be said to be the outcome of that resolution.

Port Authority is Head

Among the chief duties of the port authority in the river are the maintenance and the improvement of the navigation; the regulation of the traffic in the port; the movements and the positions of vessels, and the manner of discharging and loading them; the removal of wrecks and obstructions; the licensing of docks, piers and embankments, stages and cranes; the placing and maintenance of moorings, navigation beacons; the prevention of pollution over an area extending three miles from the main river, etc.

When in 1905 the Thames Conservancy act was passed authority was given for the doubling of the tonnage dues of a half penny and three farthings, the conservators being at the same time intrusted with the duty of deepening the river and making it thoroughly navigable.

In 1908 the port of London provided for the increased dues remaining permanent in order that the funds for further improvements might be forthcoming. The extensive plant employed in deepening and broadening the channels included a powerful suction dredger, which raised no less than 2,266,000 cubic yards of material in 12 months.

The docks formerly vested in the London & India, Surrey Commercial and Millwall dock companies are now controlled by the port of London authority. The land and water areas of these former companies consisted of 2467 acres, in addition to which there are 10 acres of city properties and 116 acres of land at Greenwich, making a total area of 2583 acres.

The river frontage of the dock properties is about three miles long and there are 28 miles of dock quays available

Royal Albert dock, ten and a half miles.
Tilbury docks, 26 miles.

Docks Are Spacious

St. Katherine's dock is close to the Tower of London and covers an area of 23 acres, 10 acres of which are water. The dock is only accessible to vessels of moderate size, such as those in coastal and continental trade. The chief products stored in the sheds and warehouses of this dock, the capacity of which is equal to 86,000 tons, not including the wine and oil vaults which have a capacity of 27,500 pipes, are china, tea, wool, marble, bark, gutta percha and India rubber.

London dock adjoins St. Katherine's dock and covers 100 acres of which 40 are water. The storage capacity of the sheds and the warehouses in this dock are equal to 174,000 tons; the oil and wine storage vaults having a capacity of 105,000 pipes. The depth of the water is regulated by means of pumps and the dock is available for vessels up to 4500 tons.

One of the most important products stored and shown here is wool, for which special premises have been set aside. Here dried and green fruits, ivory, spices, gum, metals, iodine, dates, pepper, rice, coffee, isinglass and other valuable goods may also be seen. Coming principally from Africa, ivory to the annual value of some £250,000 is dealt with in this dock.

With regard to wool, the quantity passing through the warehouse annually amounts to 700,000 bales. No less than 1,400,000 feet of floor area has been set aside for the wool business in the London and St. Katherine docks and the annual imports into London amounted to \$1,600,000 bales valued at £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) and weighing about 250,000 tons.

The Surrey Commercial docks cover an area of 451 acres and include the Surrey canal with an area of 70 acres and a length of over four miles. The deep water area of this dock is 103 acres in addition to which ponds covering an area of 63 acres provide good storage for timber.

This dock is the principal depot for the soft wood trade of London and as much as 780,000 loads have been received for storage in the course of the year. Sheds for the purpose of weighing wood under cover, and with the capacity of 233,000 loads, have been constructed over an area of 48 acres. There are altogether six miles of dock quays and eight miles of paves and macadamized roads.

The most recent addition to the system is the Greenland dock with a water area of 22 acres and quays of over a mile in length. A large amount of Canadian produce is received in this dock, the

which extend for a distance of three miles. The total area covered by these docks is 767 acres of which 182 are water. Here vessels up to 12,500 tons can dock. In the cold storage warehouses in the Victoria dock 568,000 tons can be stored. The quays extend for a length of nine miles. Among the more important products dealt with at these docks are grain and frozen meat.

At Tilbury dock, which is situated opposite Gravesend, vessels up to 25,000 tons can be berthed. The Tilbury dock consists of a main dock with three branch docks connected with a tidal basin by means of a lock 700 feet long and 80 feet wide and 44 feet deep on the outer sill and 32 feet deep on the inner sill at Trinity high water. This lock is fitted with three pairs of gates. The total area covered by the main and branch docks is 54 acres. The total area of the estate is 591 acres, and the largest vessels using the port of London are accommodated here.

The area covered by the sheds and warehouses amounts to 23 acres, and the buildings have a storage capacity of 83,000 tons of cargo. While steamers trading with India, China, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada and South America are seen in the Royal Victoria and Albert docks, the principal lines using the Tilbury dock are the Peninsula & Oriental, the Orient, the Atlantic Transport, the White Star, Clan, Anchor and Bibby lines.

Vast Sums Represented

The above is a brief description of the docks in their present condition. No one who has not paid a visit to some of the numerous warehouses referred to can form an idea of the vast sums of money represented by the contents of some of these great buildings.

In one shed alone one may find ostrich feathers representing a value of £300,000 (\$1,500,000), some of them being worth about £5 (\$25) each, while osprey feathers perhaps lying about in abundance may be valued at £10 (\$50) an ounce. Again, silks to the value of £750,000 (\$3,750,000) may be seen in one department, or tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl in the rough, presenting a very different appearance to the finished article offered for sale in shops.

A visit to the London dock may reveal a wonderful collection of ivory, the floor being thick with tusks of varying sizes, while on another may be seen and smelt cinnamon, cloves and many other spices. Here also large quantities of quicksilver may be seen, the value of which is immense. The London dock is over a century old, which speaks well for the materials used, as well as for the methods of construction employed.

When the heterogeneous description of the trade and traffic of the port of London is considered, the orderly methods and sound organization are most striking. For in spite of the

VIEW SHOWS TRAFFIC ON BUSY PART OF THE THAMES RIVER IN LONDON



(Copyright by Spooner, London.)

The pool of London. Reading from left to right are the custom house, the Tower of London and the Tower bridge with the lower part raised to allow shipping to pass.

to the growth of the size of ships using the port, with a consequent vast development of passenger and other traffic.

Estimate Made of Cost

The total cost of all the works reported on would amount to approximately £14,426,700 (\$72,133,500). Of this sum £3,896,700 (\$19,483,500) would be expended on the primary or urgent program; about £5,722,000 (\$28,610,000) on the secondary program, and the balance, £4,808,000 (\$24,040,000), would be expended on carrying out the work provided for in a third program, which would be drawn up at some future date.

In his opening remarks, when explaining the proposals of the general purpose committee, Lord Devenport reminded his hearers that it was only 15 months since a complete scheme for remodeling the Albert dock was brought before the authority by the works and improvements committee.

A small part of this scheme, he pointed out, had been sanctioned, it having been decided by the authority that the consideration of schemes involving the expenditures of large capital sums should be deferred until a full and complete examination of the whole range of possibilities of dock reconstruction and development throughout the port had been considered.

It was also decided that the chief engineer should present a comprehensive scheme for consideration as a whole. The plans and report now submitted embraced all improvements, and were really the result of this decision.

Having complimented Mr. Palmer, the chief engineer, on the fact "that the fullest details are given of everything that is practicable to afford this increased dock accommodation in the port of London," Lord Devenport proceeded to deal with the primary or urgent program only. He then proceeded to refer to the docks on the north side of the river in topographical order.

St. Katherine dock, opened in 1828, was, he said, of great importance as a warehousing center, in spite of the fact that its water area covered no more than 10 acres. There were, however, no recommendations to make for its improvement.

As regards the London docks opened in 1805 the total water area was 40 acres, and they were and would, in his opinion, continue to be the home of a most important section of our trade, namely, the coasting and continental.

These trades, he explained, are at present considerably handicapped by the inadequate entrances to the main dock, and it is therefore considered necessary to expend a sum of £355,000 on reconstruction and general improvements.

expended any money on improvements at the present moment, although in the future it will be doubtless necessary to expend considerable sums.

On the South Albert dock, the sum of money necessary to carry out the alterations and additions required at the moment is £2,339,000 (\$11,895,000), and the plans submitted contain a proposal for the construction of a new dock on the north side of the Albert dock; to be termed the North Albert dock, the preliminary work on which would amount to £250,000.

On the Tilbury dock it is not considered necessary that money need be spent at present, so that the total sum required for improvements and additions which it is considered should be carried out immediately is £3,896,700 (\$19,483,500).

Necessity is Urgent

Lord Devenport referred in conclusion to a vital fact of the highest importance, namely, the necessity and urgency of developing and extending the docks at the earliest moment, for, he said, it is 25 years since Tilbury dock was opened, and since 1886 no steps have

taken a hold and long view of the possible needs of the future.

"As to how far ahead our conception will carry, it is quite impossible to say, but judging from what has happened within the past few years, it certainly is beyond my power to predict with any certainty what will be the requirements of this port to meet the developments and growth in size of shipping in the next generation. That the growth will be continuous, both in the volume of trade and the size of vessels, I am confident."

"This program when completed will certainly bring the port to the foremost position. It will be the responsibility of those who follow us to keep there."

"I venture to hope that the general purpose committee will give continuous consideration to these submissions, so that at the earliest possible moment their recommendations may be presented to the authority in order that such program as may be sanctioned shall be put in hand with the least possible delay."

It is believed that in the event of the works provided for in the primary program being sanctioned, they will not be completed in less than five years.

EAST END FAVORED AS STATUARY SITE

LONDON—Mr. Ashbee, a well known architect, was one of the many protesters against the scheme for running a foot-path and bridge through St. James park as a memorial to King Edward. This artist is in favor of the memorial being placed in some part of London which has hitherto been unadorned by statuary. He proposes the Mile End road as a site. This idea must commend itself to many people. The East end of London is not beautiful, and the erection of some fine architecture and statues would have the effect of educating the people there in matters of art. In the midst of unlovely surroundings, how welcome would a large open space be with a great mass of figures in the center.

ROYAL MOTTO FOR NEW WARSHIP.

BUDA PESTH—The Emperor Francis Joseph has decided that the first Austro-Hungarian dreadnought now in course of construction at the dockyard in Trieste, shall be called Viribus Unitis after the imperial motto of the Hapsburg dynasty. The launch of this vessel of 20,000 tons is to take place on June 24 next.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY SAILS.

LONDON—Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, will sail today on the steamship Empress of Ireland for Halifax, N. S.

SCHOLARSHIPS AID YOUNG RHODESIA TO GAIN TRAINING

LONDON—Rhodesia has realized that the development of the country means a proper regard to the question of education. The Chartered Company saw that if they wanted desirable settlers, an efficient education must be given the children. A system was therefore established which begins with a kindergarten class and concludes with the matriculation standard of the Cape University. There are also plenty of scholarships.

The Beit bursaries, of which there are 60 of £20 and £40 a year, and nine of £100 a year, are to enable students to spend three years at any of the university colleges in South Africa.

There are, besides, nine Rhodes scholarships, three of which are granted every year. These latter scholarships enable a student to pass three years at the University of Oxford.

MEADOW BOUGHT FOR AERODROME

LONDON—It was mentioned some time ago in these columns that efforts were being made to acquire what is known as Port Holme meadow at Huntingdon, for the purpose of converting it into an aerodrome. It is now reported that the meadow has been acquired by "Port-Holme Aerodrome Ltd." and that arrangements are now in progress for making such alterations as will convert it into a satisfactory aerodrome.

GAMES AND DANCES, ONCE OVERFLOW OF CHILD LIFE, NOW MADE PRIME MOTIVE IN EDUCATION

Organized Recreation is Best Study to Develop Social Beings.

RULES OF PLAY TEACH CHIVALRY

School Where Principal Uses New Method Is Much Visited.

IT IS fun to go to school. It is getting to be greater fun every year. And it is more fun to go to some schools than to others. That depends on what it is you most like, whether it is the school city where you can be mayor or a policeman; or go into a shop and be foreman; or run a house; or work in the studio; or do folk-dancing; or join the city guard.

Boston schools all have a prescribed course of study, but the master of each school district is left free to carry out such of his own ideas as are not in conflict with those of the superintendent and the school committee. This gives individuality to each school. It is fitted to the distinct needs of the immediate community. The children love it and each one seems to think that while other schools may be all right, his is the one for him.

The Oliver Wendell Holmes school in Dorchester is an exemplification of this loyalty.

All the pupils in this school have happy faces. "Make the children enjoy their school," says Michael E. Fitzgerald, the master, "and you will have no trouble about their dropping out." This he has proved by experience. The first graduating class of the school, six years ago, had 121 graduates. Of these, 119 went to high school. The next year, all but one out of a class of 185 went to high schools. The proportion has been large every year since. Such school days are what fathers and mothers lack in the days of Boston Neck scarcely dared dream of, although in the year 1710 they did venture to petition the dignitaries of the town that "some more easy and delightful method" might be employed in the education of their little ones in place of the "tedious and burdensome" methods that once made schools a bugbear.

What would those worthy descendants of Puritan forefathers of 1710, who refused the request of soft-hearted fathers for "more easy and pleasant methods" have done, could they have looked down the years to read the following passage in an official document issued to the school teachers of Boston in the year 1910, just 200 years after the first scholastic revolt: "It is of the greatest importance that we foster an enthusiastic play-spirit in our children," and "this must be carried on systematically through all the grades of our schools."

This 1910 document goes on to say, "We start with simple games and story-plays in our first grades and gradually reach the complex games and sports suitable to boys and girls of the eighth grade. From the simple play in the sand box and the imaginative plays of the primary grades we work up to the intricate and complex games which require well-equipped playgrounds. At first the games stimulate the spontaneous activities of the individual child, and gradually we reach those games which train the harmonious action of the mass, which require superior skill and intricate knowledge by the individual and organized effort of many against many."

"Plays and games have a definite educational value and they are the best form of exercise. Fundamental social relations are trained, such as devotion to a cause and loyalty to a community. Strength, health and endurance and skill are developed, and habits of rational recreation are formed. Judgment is acquired and chivalrous virtues are fostered. Fair play is a mark of the highest morality, and whenever we insist upon fair play in all difficult situations we are teaching loyalty for loyalty's sake."

It goes on to say that all lessons should be made as bright, happy, playful and natural as possible. All the children think about it is that it is fun, and they would rather go to school than stay at home.

In these days the methods of the kindergarten are sufficiently familiar for every one to know that play is made the vehicle for conveying to the child a great deal of useful information and training in his skillful ways. The Froebel idea in this respect is being incorporated more and more into all grades and classes. In the first three grades of the Boston schools a very large part of all the work is done in this way, but that known as physical training has to do directly with exercise. The games and the plays are selected solely with reference to the action they give to the different parts of the body.

It is all very well and a great relief to stand by the side of your desk with arms tight to your side, chest up, and then, "one, two, three, four" with arms overhead, in front, at the side, and down; but isn't it more fun, if you are six or seven years old, to play raising a windstorm? It begins with fluttering leaves, the arms raised gently and naturally up and down, the fingers moving quickly to represent the leaves. Then the wind comes scurrying; you run a few steps forward, then turn and run a few steps back; as you run you are not only the wind but the trees away

FIRST GRADE PLAY SIMPLY ORGANIZED



Youngest children given such free exercises in grouping as game of "Christmas" calls for.

OUT OF DOORS IS HALL FOR DANCERS



Eighth grade boys and girls find pavement as good for "Dancing Topsy" as gymnasium floor.

FIGURES ARE FORMED AMONG DESKS



Second grade children easily group themselves in shape of cross right in aisles of schoolroom.

ing in the wind. For this, the arms are swung to the right and left sides alternately for branches of the trees and the steps are taken to one side, by crossing one foot over the other.

Then the leaves whirl. The children turn and whirl lightly about, first in one direction then in the other. After that the rain comes down, the children stooping and tapping on the floor with their fingers. Then the wind blows again, the leaves flutter, the storm has passed and the children march sedately to their places.

It is a difficult exercise. It would be impossible to do it with a "one, two, three," but as leaves and the wind every child is eager to enter in and he goes through the movements wholly unconscious of self, intent only on wind and leaves. It is wholesome; it teaches bodily control, observation; it brings freedom, grace and ease of movement.

Some of the games now played by school children were brought over in the Mayflower. It is certain that some of them were played in England when Shakespeare was a little boy, even before his mother was a little girl. The little boys and the little girls who invented them had no idea they were laying the foundation of anything so overwhelming as an educational system. But the games have come down to us through a long line of little boys and girls and are just as fresh and entertaining today as when the bright sunshine turned the hair of the first little actor into spun gold and the grensward first felt the pressure of the tripping feet. They have challenged the attention of philosophers, been incorporated in pedagogical tomes; and now they dance in the feet, sparkle in the eyes and ripple from the lips of twentieth century lads and lassies whom the Boston school fathers are undertaking to bring up in the way they should go.

Some of these games are "Follow my leader," "I put my right hand in," bean bag, "Drop the handkerchief," squat tag, "Button, button, who has the button," "Huckle, buckle, bean stalk," "Going to Jerusalem," "Jacob and Rachel," "Simon says," "London Bridge," "Here we go

round the mulberry bush." There are a host of new ones equally engaging. Among these are the "squirrel play," "Christmas," industrial imitations, such as the carpenter driving nails, in which the children raise the right arm and strike downward forcibly, and do the same with the left arm, and then with a deep breath blow away the sawdust on the board. Then there is an imitation of sawing with the cross-cut saw in which the children hold hands close together, one upon the other, extend them forward and pull them back forcibly to one side and then the other. There is the ditch digger, the ice man getting ice and the game that shows how the little bird learns to fly and do a lot of other pretty things. These games are taught by the teacher, selected with careful reference to the time of the year and entered into with gusto by the children.

As the children advance in the grades, the playtime becomes less, other forms are assumed. Thus there are some of the old calisthenics with their "one, two, three," for precision, and some of the schools have gymnasiums finely equipped and a well developed scheme of athletics, contests, matches, etc., all of which have their educational significance and some of which are especially planned to the needs of certain schools. Folk dancing is the latest acquisition in this line. To see it is instantly to believe in it.

Much has been heard of folk dancing of late. As applied to the schools it has been a mystery to the uninitiated, for few could see in just what way dancing of any kind, and especially folk dancing, could contribute to the educational advancement of the pupils. Yet the fact has remained that, in Boston, in New York and in progressive schools all over the country, the folk dance is fast becoming a feature of the school work. Sometimes it is called esthetic gymnastics, to meet the objection of those who do not like the word dance. It has reached a high development at the Oliver Wendell Holmes school, where it has been going on for some years. Other schools in Boston are doing beautiful

Interest in Books Aroused Through Judicious Use of Play Periods.

BOYS CULTIVATE GOOD APPEARANCE

Dancing, Unlike Athletics, Is Carried on Without Paraphernalia.

work with it, and enthusiasm is growing among both teachers and pupils all over the city.

And the work is renowned. There is scarcely an educator who comes to the city who does not visit that school to see what it is doing in this line of work. Not that its emphasis is put on its dancing, for it is not. The academic standing of the school is of the highest. The dancing is noted because it is novel, and Mr. Fitzgerald firmly believes the close attention to books is due not only to the interest in the immediate subject aroused by the teacher, but to the wise distribution of play-time with plays of the right sort; and in this program the folk dancing has a prominent place. It has done much for the child, and he believes it will do more.

Parents also are much interested in these dances. They come frequently to see them. Some days there are as many as 25 visitors. This in no way interferes with the work. The children are not made self-conscious by it, but go on with their practice as unencumbered as though only themselves and their teacher were present. This being so, it is thought to be a good thing to have people look on, as the children get used to it.

The dances are confined to the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades, although dancing, in a way, may be said to have more or less attention all through. "The storm" of the tots in the first grade is only a less finished product of movements shown in different folk dances, and may have been suggested by them. The baby motions, however, are wholly free, while those of the older children must of necessity be more precisely controlled.

The dances are given in the fine auditorium now, in pleasant weather, out of doors. The auditorium is a pleasant room, for a school room, with white walls, soft brown woodwork and furnishings, even to the pictures on the walls and their framing. It is a bright room, nearly all glass on one side, and it is in use almost every minute of the day. It may be said to be the living room of the school. The first thing in the morning, as many of the class as can assemble there, have morning exercises, then the settlers are all cleared away and the room is free for the dancing.

This begins as soon as close work in the schoolroom has made a change desirable. Only one class at a time is taken, but the course of the day gives all an opportunity to come into the big room for 15 or 20 minutes, which is all the time they have for it. They march in two by two, the girls together and the boys together, while one of the pupils plays the piano. They form in a long line around the room; then, under the direction of the instructor, they go through the old dances and learn new ones. Prettier dances would be hard to find. They are not "round" dances, not the dances of the ballroom, but the kind that make one who looks at them wonder why these beautiful figures through which the rhythm and joy and harmony of motion are brought out, ever gave way to the modern round dance.

The dances the children learn are the Spanish dance, the Yankee caprice, Cubanola, minuet, barn dance, sunflower dance, Brownie, Dixie, dancing Topsy, toe-toe polka, cross step and turn, clap dance, rocking step, slow march, baby polka, dainty step, Skattische (skating), washerwoman's dance, etc. The primal value is the play they give to every part of the body, the perfect control that the boys and girls acquire. The children carry themselves better, they move more lightly and easily and are more graceful, they take more pride of the right sort in their appearance, their shoes are kept better, also their hands. The combination of music and rhythm has a refining influence and the coordination of head, hands and feet gives them harmonious precision.

If children at first seem awkward, in only a few lessons they are quite at home. Some are naturally more expert at it than others. One class, which has been having this folk dancing but four weeks is an illustration of the whole work. In it are boys and girls who found their hands and feet clumsy and very much in the way. They did not know what to do with them. Now they are learning that they can step lightly and not bump into things when they walk, that they can even move with grace. They are assuming an erect carriage. They are altogether better to look upon. In this same class are two little girls who take to the dance as readily as ducks to water. They lead the whole school in the matter of grace and beauty of movement. They are like two little high-bred ponies in their dainty stepping and the pretty toss of their heads. There is no self-consciousness about them. They are no more vain about it than any little girl who has just said the multiplication table correctly.

One of the prettiest of sights is these boys and girls at their dancing lesson. They are so interested, so happy, so intent, and they do it so well, and more than that it obviously does so much for

SAN DIEGO TAKES STEPS FOR 1915 EXPOSITION



Men selected to carry out the details of California city's scheme to provide an additional inducement to world to come to the state during Panama fair.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The building of the Panama-California exposition for 1915 in San Diego has begun. The first welcome to those passing vessels which will inaugurate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915 will be given by San Diego, the most southern of the Pacific coast ports of the country and the oldest of the settlements in the state of California.

San Diego's exposition plans are being

rapidly matured. While based on the lines of an international project they have been so arranged in scope that they cannot in any way be considered as rivaling the world's fair planned for the same year in San Francisco. Here will be an additional inducement and attraction to the world to come to California during the exposition year, 1915.

San Diego promises that its Panama-California exposition will supply in more detail features which have always been dominant in the development of this empire state of the Pacific coast and afford an opportunity for the people of all the nations of the world to see at a glance just how California has made its progress.

San Diego has begun the work of installing its exposition. Rallying to the call for hospitality and enterprise its citizens have subscribed a preliminary fund of \$2,000,000 for the work and its 50,000 people are ready to meet all the other demands to complete the plans as outlined. The state of California has appropriated a quarter of a million for a state building.

In the selection of men to carry out the general scheme of building Director General D. C. Collier has secured the services of three experts in their line, Frank P. Allen, Jr., as director of works, will have charge of all of the construction. Bertram G. Goodhue is designing all the buildings of the "Mission City." The other expert is John Clark Olmsted of Olmsted brothers, accepted leaders in landscape architecture, who has laid out the grounds, placed the gardens, arranged the drives and walks and planned the attendant features in the national park of 1400 acres which is the site for the exposition.

Four features will be given prominence at the Panama-California exposition: Irrigation, reclamation, colonization and history. It will be the endeavor of the exposition to show the entire progress of the science of irrigation, from the rude efforts of the aborigines to the most elaborate systems of governmental works. The reclamation exhibits will show the methods of drainage and restoration of waste lands to cultivation.

Some schools have objected in the recent past that these dances and these games could not be performed in an ordinary schoolhouse, one not equipped with an auditorium, but it is being demonstrated that they can. At the Oliver Wendell Holmes the younger children use the kindergarten room in the afternoon, and between times they play in their own room, in and out among the desks, and have no end of fun about it.

Other schools are beginning to do likewise. The auditorium is coming into general use, also the kindergarten room; the class rooms themselves are being utilized as they never have been; where there is no auditorium and no kindergarten room available, the halls will serve. Teachers like it as well as the pupils. Usually one or two teachers of a school have taught the folk dancing; at the Oliver Wendell Holmes these have been Miss Corinna Barry and Miss Joanna Keeney; but all the teachers are taking it up and receiving instruction. At the school mentioned classes in which nearly all of the teachers in the school took part and some attended from other schools were held all winter. Wherever dancing has been tried the teachers declare they never dreamed it would exercise such an influence over the children or make such a difference in the work of the whole school.

NEW MONTREAL ELEVATOR RUSHED

MONTREAL, Que.—Work on the harbor commissioners' new elevator is being pushed along very rapidly, and a large portion of the reinforced concrete work has already been completed.

If the present rate of progress is maintained, those in charge of the work consider that by the fall the whole structure will be nearly completed, and that the original plan of having it ready for operation in the spring of 1912 will be easily carried out.

UTAH LAND TITLES DEPEND ON COURT

WASHINGTON.—On the meaning to be given by the supreme court of the United States to the word "including" depends the title to practically all the immense tracts of saline land in Utah. Hearings are now being held.

The word was used in the enabling act under which Utah was admitted to the Union.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN GOING TO OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Ont.—William Jennings Bryan will pay Ottawa a visit on May 19. Mr. Bryan is coming here at the solicitation of the Y. M. C. A. He will speak at the annual business men's luncheon at noon and in the evening he will deliver a lecture in the Russell theater.

It may be interesting to note that Mr. Bryan is a cousin of Publicity Commissioner Baker and a large framed photograph of the distinguished American adorns the wall of the publicity bureau.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY GET LINCOLN LOG

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—William Morgan has presented to the state historical library a red elm log, two feet long, bearing the inscription, "A. Lincoln, March 7, 1832." Lincoln lived in the neighborhood where the log was found in 1893. He was 23 years old at the time the inscription was carved.

YOU ALL

Know the Saturday Monitor, replete with Special Articles on Timely Topics, Splendidly Illustrated: Have you taken time to

NOTE THE Wednesday Monitor?

It's Worth While

No Increase in Price
Always Two Cents

ART INFLUENCED BY AUTOMOBILES

Money Once Spent for Pictures Now Shown to Go for Gasoline to the Grief of Both Dealer and Artist—Boston Art Notes.

FROM automobiles to pictures seems a far cry, yet here is another industry which has suffered from the advent of the horseless age. Money which was formerly used to encourage art now goes for gasoline or new tires. More people come to look at pictures but fewer remain to buy, and either automobiles or the opera must take the blame. Years of protection and a 40 per cent duty have failed to put the picture-making industry on a paying basis in America. Foreign-made articles still command the market and will continue to do so until all the old masters are owned on this side of the Atlantic. Here is a chance for the government to subsidize something without giving offense to any one.

It has long been considered proverbial that painters live on crusts in garrets, but the casual observer of rents in certain Boston studios is moved to inquire into this theory. Can it be possible that the painters, too, long to possess automobiles?

Photography is becoming so much of a fine art that it is beginning to have "schools" of its own. The exhibition of work by the Boston Camera Club at the Boston Art Club shows work by what might be called the impressionists, as well as work of the older style of realism. A group of pictures made by J. P. Lond represents a happy medium. They are admirable compositions of unusually picturesque places. "Torello," "Cypruses Bolognaro" and "On the Road to Bahia" are the most interesting. They have the quality of drawings. Frank Roy Fraprie exhibits some remarkably fine pictures of the River Elbe and one of a Scottish headland jutting into the sea. Miss Elsie Whittemore's portrait heads are skillfully taken, as is No. 28, an interesting interior by G. R. Fisher. Charles Peabody shows a fine group, including a portrait of Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child and her two boys.

The exhibition is so large and of such a high standard it is difficult to commend particularly. Lowell T. Clapp's

"Motherhood," Phineas Hubbard's clever snapshot of the "Tennis Player," W. H. Wing's "Twilight Study" and "Shadows in the Rain" and Dehon Blake's little boy selling papers are among the most interesting. The work sent by the Buffalo Photo Pictorialists is wonderfully fine. W. H. Portersfield seems to be their most skillful exhibitor. His "seashore series" look as if they might be photographs of paintings. They are a revelation of what can be done with the camera.

Fifty water colors by E. W. Kingsbury are hanging in Cobb's gallery on Boylston street. They include a great variety of subjects, for they were painted all the way from Maine to Florida. Boats and water seem to be Mr. Kingsbury's specialties. So few painters really have an eye for boats that it is a pleasure to see some which look like the real thing. "Among the Florida Keys" shows a little boat with a flapping sail becalmed on a placid mirror of blue water under a cloudless sky. It is a simple enough subject, but it is so well and truly done that it transports the spectator out of chilly Boston into the land of perpetual summer. "In the Fog, Seal Harbor," is a similar subject equally well painted and there are several others.

There seems to be a tendency among water colorists to see too much and so to carry their pictures too far. In Mr. Kingsbury's paintings of some beautiful marshes in Framingham he apparently was not able to resist any of the profusion of melting colors which met his eyes and the result is not so good as that in his more simple compositions. "A Winter Road, Framingham," is a good little picture of New England winter. "Clearwater Harbor, Florida," shows a stretch of gray water under a gray sky with the sun breaking through and touching the ripples with a wonderful pink light.

The exhibition includes some Venetian sketches and others made at Jamaica. It will remain open for one more week.

A group of four pastels by Henry O. Walker of New York is being exhibited at Doll & Richards. They are decorative

subjects of figures or heads against blue-green backgrounds which are in agreeable contrast to their warm flesh tones. A boy sitting under a tree playing the flute is the most charming of the four. Mr. Walker's color schemes and arrangements remind us vaguely of Pissarro de Chavannes. Two of his decorations are in the Congressional Library at Washington.

Five little water colors by John La Farge and some of Charles Carroll Coleman's pastels of Vesuvius are also at Doll & Richards. Mr. Coleman's studies were made from the window of his villa on the island of Capri, where he has an uninterrupted view of the volcano across the bay of Naples. During the eruption of 1908 he was able to make about 30 drawings which would have made rather an interesting record of the disturbance, but the collection unfortunately has been broken up and sold separately.

An exhibition of work done by members of the Normal Art School Alumni Association has been installed in room B of Copley hall. There are two very good show pictures by A. H. Emly, one of "Beaver Brook" with thin ice fringing its black water. Aldro Hibbard exhibits an exquisite little painting of some woods and a hilltop touched with rosy light which he calls "The Last Rays." His work shows great promise. There is a portrait by Lyman Fanny with a well-painted head and a vigorous landscape called "Garland of August," by Harold C. Dunbar. Wallace Bryant exhibits a study of the picturesque domes of the exposition building on the Cambridge bank of the Charles as they look on a gray day, which shows one more reason for calling Boston the "Venice of America." Rosamond Coolidge exhibits two pictures, one a portrait of "Helen," is childlike in its expression. Harriet F. Smith has sent a carefully drawn water-color sketch of an English street with crooked half timber houses and an old mill at the end of it. Two or three clever pencil drawings by H. F. Cleaves and one excellent little portrait done in pencil by C. H. Richert are included in the exhibition.

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. Exhibition of work by Boston artists, recently acquired Egyptian antiquities. Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury—Admission by ticket. Boston Camera Club Exhibition. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—H. O. Walker's pastels; George Hibbard's water colors; Old English color prints. Cobb's gallery, 165 Newbury street—Copies gallery, 220 Boylston street—Joseph Ludlow Smith's paintings; pastels by Mrs. Harold Peabody; Margaret Patterson's wood block prints. Cobb's gallery, 165 Newbury street—E. W. Kingsbury's water colors. Normal Art Gallery, 194 Clarendon street—Exhibition by Normal Art School Alumni Association.

DRAWINGS MADE BY CHILDREN ON SHOW IN LONDON

LONDON—An exhibition of children's drawings is being held in the Fishmongers hall. Children of all ages, from two years upward, are allowed to exhibit. In order to qualify the drawings for admission to this exhibition, the work must be done exclusively by the children, without aid from their elders. It is believed that in this way the drawing will depict the vision of the child.

A young child has, however, no vision of form or color, which could possibly be outlined or painted, so it is manifestly absurd to present the scribble of a baby of two years old in an exhibition. In this case of course the parents are the exhibitors, therefore the children must be acquitted from all blame in this trivial undertaking. There are pictures, however, by older children, and when the prizes were given away by Princess Louise, Master E. T. Martin, aged 16 years, a student of Clifton College, was awarded one for the best specimen of drawing from memory. Master E. K. Hart, aged 17 years, received the prize for his drawings of animals. A cadet on board one of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's vessels, Kenneth Shoemist, who is 19 years old, presents a series of pictures of ships which are very clever. This young artist has exhibited in this exhibition since he was eight years old. Much of the work of these older children is very creditable indeed.

HOPPER BRINGS SUM OF \$31,000

LONDON—The large price of £6200 (\$31,000) has been given at Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods auction for a portrait by Hopper. On three previous occasions only has such a price been realized for a Hopper. This picture belonged to a collection made in the early days of the nineteenth century by the Rev. Basil Barry Beridge, and is a portrait of this gentleman's second wife, the price given for it is astonishing, more especially as the picture is in bad condition.

It represents a lady in a white dress with a sash and golden trimmings seated on a sofa. The hair is powdered and wound through it is a ribbon which is tied in a bow under the chin. Behind the figure is a red curtain and landscape. It was probably painted at the time of the lady's marriage, as was the custom of that day. Mr. Howard is the name given of the present owner, but the underbidding was done by Messrs. Partridge, Lewis & Simmons.

This interesting portrait has never been exhibited, so a glimpse of it in the sale room at Christie's is all the public has been enabled to enjoy. Fancy bidding for old masters is becoming more general every day, enormous prices being given by those who are determined to make a fine private gallery at any cost, and who can afford to acquire what they want.

VELLUM BOOKS UNDER HAMMER

LONDON—At Messrs. Sotheby's rooms some valuable and interesting old vellum manuscripts from the library of Charles Butler were sold by auction. They included a Vulgate edition of a thirteenth century Anglo-Norman Bible with prologues by Jerome, and 149 illuminated miniatures. This was purchased by a private buyer for £810 (\$4050). A Tuscan Bible and a fine manuscript translated into French by Raoul de Prinelles of Augustine's "City of God" went for £100 (\$500) and £80 (\$400) respectively. Three hundred and fifty nine leaves of a French translation by Laurent du Premier of Boccaccio's "Falls of Princes" were knocked down to Mr. Edwards for £81 (\$405); while a printed edition by Peter Schoeffer of the Sixth Book of Decretals of Pope Boniface VIII., and Brant's "Ship of Fools" in the first French translation with woodcuts by Geoffrey de Marnef (1497) were bought by Mr. Leighton for £25 (\$125) and £22 (\$110) each.

LONDON CHAMBER TO AID PEACE PACT

LONDON—A resolution was passed by the council of the London Chamber of Commerce Friday night according to the request of the New York Chamber of Commerce to cooperate with it in bringing about a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States as proposed by President Taft.

WINNING OF WEST TOLD IN COLOR

While Artists Struggle for New Word, Either Revolutionary or Academic, Montana Painter Turns Interpreter of History.

By R. W. MACBETH.

THE staid and dignified gentlemen of the Union League Club received a jolt on Friday and Saturday of last week, the occasion being the monthly exhibition arranged for their enlightenment in American art by Harry Watrous, secretary of the National Academy. It has been Mr. Watrous' idea, throughout the winter, to present in these monthly exhibitions every phase of work that our painters are doing. This month it happened that the independents had the floor—hence the jolt above referred to. And the shock is not confined to the members themselves, but extends to their invited guests, who always attend in goodly numbers. "Disgusting," "Ridiculous," "Aren't they queer?" and similar concise remarks overheard on every hand summarize admirably the general effect of the collection; but let not Mr. Watrous and his fellow committeemen be discouraged, for they were presenting a most useful phase of art, for the most part admirably designed to satisfy us with the saner if more "old-fashioned" things to be found elsewhere.

Wherever "independents" are, there are Davies, and Lucks, and Kent, and Prendergast, and Shinn, and Sloan; they are consistently at odds with the rest of the art world—that is, the art world of academy standards. So, of course, they were here. So, also, were the occasional protestants, Henri, Bellows and Lawson. They found company this time, too, with some more good, notably E. Dimock (Mrs. Glackens), Walt Kuhn, James Preston, May Wilson Preston (who might well be ashamed of this contribution) and Max Weber. And the new blood hasn't helped much.

George Bellows showed a really good portrait; a little hard, perhaps, but quite agreeable. The same may be said for Robert Henri's "The Blue Kimono," which won the gold medal at the 1909 exhibition at the Philadelphia Art Club, and for his "Portrait in Brown"—of his wife and an excellent piece of work. Rockwell Kent's "Burial of a Young Man" is a big, elemental conception, and carries us back to medieval days. It is not a cheerful canvas, for it gives us a funeral procession passing along the borders of a stormy bay, but there is a sense of vastness in it, of storm and sunshine beyond, that is very impressive. Prendergast sent down from Boston two of his recent canvases, and one of them, at least, a park promenade overlooking a river, is very delightful in color and is much more defined than we are accustomed to see from him. It is just possible that it was its environment that made it look so sane. Davies may always be relied upon to give us something that almost no one can understand. In this exhibition, this was perhaps a little less true than usual, for the group of tall, slender figures of wind-swept grasses, and one could vaguely feel the spirit of "River and Mountain" in the carefully drawn figures. Davies has not favored us with such draftsmanlike in a long time. Everett Shinn had two pastels, a "Singer" and a "Dancer," that were much in his usual vein. Glackens showed a New York park corner in winter that was full of atmosphere and John Sloan showed "Jefferson Market, Summer Night," with a group of very lifelike children at play in the glare of an electric light. James Preston, one of the newcomers, had a Connecticut winter that was somewhat in the vein of the canvas by Schofield that won the landscape prize in the academy. Max Weber had a group of angular nudes and a still life which looks, according to an observer "as though it were in a continuous earthquake." New York is not yet ready to accept Weber or his ideas.

Subjects Outvalue Technique
Arthur Wesley Dow of the Columbia University faculty, is showing 33 paintings and a few prints from wood blocks at the Montross gallery, 550 Fifth avenue. Whatever may be said of his skill as a painter, Mr. Dow must be credited with originality in everything that he does; it is unusual to see a collection of so many canvases by one man, none of which is reminiscent, however slightly, of some one else. We do not like all of the examples that he shows, in fact we really like but very few of them, but there is a vigor and freedom in his method of handling that does distinctly commend itself.

With the exception of one Japanese subject, "Fuji San from the Hakone Pass," Mr. Dow has confined himself to subjects furnished by the charming country in the neighborhood of Ipswich, Mass. He gives us a "Daisy Field and Ipswich River," in which the daisies make a solid white throughout the foreground, leading up to a very blue river. This delightful bit of landscape is shown us under a sky that spoils the entire effect, for not only is it of a blue such as we should never expect from such a river, or vice versa, but it runs off very rapidly into lighter shades, till near the horizon we feel an early morning effect totally out of keeping with the spirit of high noon that pervades the rest of the picture. It is in his skies, in fact, that Mr. Dow is at his worst, and we like best those canvases that lay full stress on the landscapes, which are often beautifully handled. There are some exceptions to his weakness as a sky-painter, for in "November Blue" we are given a very effective sunset, one in which the chill of the fall may easily be felt; and again, in "The Isle of Tomorrow"—one of the most effective pictures in the exhibition, by the way—an exquisite sunset just

shows itself through a massive group of mist-covered trees that occupy the middle distance.

Some of the best canvases are the smaller ones, "The Unknown Corner," with its field of goldenrod stretching away to an old stone fence; "Iris and Willows," the iris forming a bright colored foreground as a foil to the gray-greens of the willows behind them; "The Yellow Field," in which the goldenrod again furnishes the color; and several others, are among the small things that do a great deal to make the show attractive. On the whole, however, the exhibition is not convincing; there is no real solidity to the earth in many, perhaps most, of the canvases; the water as often as not, when it really is water, runs up hill; there is a line of paint in most of the work, a mannerism that Mr. Dow might well dispense with, that interferes badly when the canvases are shown, as here, under a top light. But there have been many worse shows in New York this winter, and Mr. Dow has until now been known more as a teacher than as a painter, so we shall await with much interest other offerings from his brush.

We do not need to wait till some future time, however, to congratulate him upon his little collection of wood-block prints. They are hand painted in water colors by the method so long ago perfected by the Japanese; and Mr. Dow has proved himself an apt pupil, for they are delightful in color, and their very "sketchiness" lends to their attractiveness.

Successor of Remington

Before many more years have elapsed one of the most interesting civilizations that history has ever recorded will have ceased to exist. The Indians of the great West, with all their curious customs and traditions, are rapidly passing away, and with them will go the sturdy pioneers and frontiersmen who opened up the vast stretch of country beyond the Mississippi. As we all know, the almost complete extinction of these peoples has been brought about within a very few years. The railroad has replaced the pioneer, the locomotive the great barren plains, and the comforts and vices of eastern civilization the hardships and brutalities of the red men. There are today comparatively few who have seen the Indian in his primitive condition, and in another generation or two he will have become a tradition merely—he will have taken his place with other semi-mythical races of days gone by.

The name of Frederick Remington has become inseparably connected with Indians and cowboys in their native state. From association with them on his western ranch, he knew, and he had the ability to tell others pictorially, the very essence of the savage life, amid which he lived for many years. Mr. Remington's work in perpetuating for posterity "the West that has passed" has been taken up by Charles M. Russell, who has adopted this picturesque title for a group of oils, water colors and bronzes, now on exhibition at the Folsom galleries.

Mr. Russell is a Montana cowboy, born and bred in the West. While manager of a great cattle ranch, the story goes, he was asked by its eastern owners for a report on its condition, and his only answer was a bitterly truthful sketch of a starved and emaciated cow!

This was the beginning of his serious artistic career. He did not give up his vocation, however, but with him on his ranch routine he always carried his sketching outfit, and when his duties permitted, utilized his time in finishing a canvas

that would give some interesting phase of the life in which he played a part. To all intents, he was self taught, though he doubtless received, in the early days, some valuable hints from Mr. Remington, whom he knew well and greatly esteemed. Yet his work, as shown here, is not like Remington's, except in its subject matter. It is but natural that the newcomer should hint of his predecessor in the same field, but it would be most unfair to accuse him of imitation. His strength is in his knowledge, shown by his every line; in his draughtsmanship, and in that he need ask no odds of Remington nor any one else; and in his ability completely to grasp the spirit of the scene he depicts. His color sometimes is raw, he may occasionally be accused of verging upon the melodramatic, frequently his canvases are a trifle "hard," but he has the artist's instinct, nevertheless, and, besides, he is doing a most valuable ethnological service.

Among his 25 oils and water colors now here, Indian and cowboy scenes are about equally divided, and both are intensely interesting. One of the most important of them all is a large canvas entitled "Sun Worshippers." Three braves, in full war paint and astride their "pintos," have come to a halt beside a shallow stream; across this lie some bones. It is a peaceful scene, and the almost horizontal rays of the setting sun bathe the trio and the mountain peaks in the distance in a beautiful rosy glow. One of the three has advanced a little from his companions; he holds his arms upstretched in attitude of devotion. It is in many respects an impressive picture.

Quite different in character are "The Smoke of a 45" and "In Without Knocking," both showing us the cowboys on a holiday and celebrating by "shooting up" the town. These are really little but illustrations, and as artistic productions compare unfavorably with most of their companions. The tragedy of primitive life is well presented in "After the Chase," breaking camp in the early hours of a bitterly cold winter morning; in "When Sioux and Blackfeet Meet," a triple combat that furnishes one of the best bits of action in the collection; in "The Range Mother" that is savagely attacking the cowboy who has just lassoed her new-born calf. Comedy, too, plays its part. "A Bronk to Breakfast" shows us a "broncho-buster" inconsiderate enough of the feelings of his newly awakened companions to ride his mount through the pots and kettles of the nearly-ready meal; and a big grizzly, just appearing over the crown of a hill, awaits shot for the ready rifle, in "An Unbidden Guest," for breakfast.

Then there are pictures of real historic interest. A group of Indians stoop in silent perplexity over "The First Wagon Trail" and are plainly puzzled over the parallel marks so new to their experience; and in another canvas "The Wagon Boss" rides in advance of his long ox-train, just starting out on their all-day pilgrimage from a frontier town. This, by the way, is one of the really good things that Mr. Russell has given us; there is a wonderful sense of distance over the river-valley, and his light effects are handled with more than ordinary delicacy. It is bright and crisp in the dry clear air of the early morning, and in it, as in most of the others, we feel the real spirit of the occasion.

In his bronzes Mr. Russell is equally convincing, for he models as he paints, with a sure knowledge of what he has in hand, and in addition, with the true sculptor's sense of mass and grouping. The exhibition well repays a visit, and will last throughout the rest of the month.

SHERATON HAS ALL HONORS

"Colonial House" Museum in Providence Is Outgrowth of Art Education Scheme.

UNIQUE among the museums of New England is that of the Rhode Island School of Design. It was established to aid the students in the school, consequently all the collections have an educational purpose.

The school itself was incorporated in 1877 and opened the following year. Its founders had three primary aims: "The instruction of artisans in drawing, painting, modeling and designing, that they may successfully apply the principles of art to the requirements of trade and manufactures; the systematic training of students in the practice of art, that they may understand its principles, give instruction to others or become artists; the general advancement of art education by the exhibition of works of art and art studies and by lectures on art."

The museum consists of three galleries of oil and water color paintings and engravings, two containing casts of the masterpieces of classic and renaissance sculpture; one of autotypes illustrating the history of pottery, metal work, lacquer and textiles, and one illustrating the peasant pottery of many countries.

A feature of the museum is the "Old Colonial House," which is claimed to hold the finest collection of colonial furniture in America. The house was built by Stephen O. McCall, and contains the Pendleton collection of antique furniture, pottery, textiles and paintings. A valuable addition has been made in the last year in the collections of paintings, china, glass and silver, bequeathed by Mrs. Hope Brown Russell and collected by her mother, Mrs. Anna A. Ives. The galleries of the museum are

opened every week day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Sundays from 2 to 5 p. m., with four free days, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. The library contains 1707 volumes and 3756 mounted photographs and reproductions.

The "Old Colonial House" is a separate modern building of fireproof construction. There are eight rooms and the woodwork is of the finest quality and all especially designed in the styles of the period. It is such a house as a wealthy merchant might have furnished and lived in in the times of the Georges. Each room is furnished with beautiful pieces and as opportunity comes to buy better specimens the inferior ones are discarded. The rugs, draperies, pictures, ornaments, silver and all the minor furnishings are of the period.

Charles L. Pendleton made the collection in Worcester and presented it to the museum in 1904. The house, Stephen O. McCall's gift, was designed by Edmund R. Wilson of Providence.

The collection covers the century between 1600 and 1700, showing the Dutch style, also called Queen Anne, the Georgian, the Chippendale, the Hepplewhite and the Sheraton.

There is a lower hall, a parlor, a library, a dining room and china closet, besides an exhibition room, an upper hall and three bedrooms.

DIXON TO GET ENCAMPMENT

DIXON, Ill., Adjutant-General Dickson has wired the local authorities that the third brigade, consisting of the third and sixth infantry, Illinois, national guard, would be ordered to hold its encampment in Dixon Aug. 12 to 26.

QUICKLY READ SCENE SUITS MODERNS

Walter Shirlaw, Whose Work Is Shown at Washington, Found Taste of Today Accepting Decorative Claims of Color

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The memorial collection of works by Walter Shirlaw now on exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art is marked by unmistakable creative genius, and it awakens that spontaneous joy in art which is very frequently missing in the presence of admirably canvases. It is impossible to say of the work of Walter Shirlaw merely that it is admirable, although it satisfies academic requirements to a very exceptional degree; here the set terms of criticism have a tendency to dissolve in a warmth and fulness of appreciation, and one is reminded that the end of art is primarily to capture the imagination in just this fashion.

Undoubtedly some of the imaginative brilliancy of Mr. Shirlaw's work is accounted for by his Celtic origin. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, where his father was an inventor and maker of fine hand-blown for weaving the Paisley shawls. The boy was brought to New York city when he was three years old, and at the age of twelve he left public school to become an apprentice to a bank note engraving company, which satisfied to a certain degree the artistic instinct that was beginning to make itself felt. He continued in the company a number of years, designing and engraving, attending the night schools of New York, and evening art classes. After opening a studio in New York and exhibiting in the Academy of Design, he moved to Chicago, and was active in the founding of its Art Institute.

In 1870 he went to Germany to study art, together with a group of young American painters, who later effected what is known as the American renaissance, and his first work received the impress of Munich. The entire group of pictures painted during this period has a quality of tone and of conception which allies them to European masters. But they are at the same time individual and sincere, and are as entirely free from affectation or mannerism as his later pictures. Painting under German influences, Walter Shirlaw for the time being saw things that way, but the power of his individual imagination, together with his artistic integrity, made him incapable of mere imitation.

These canvases are low in tone, inclining to a brownish color-scheme, although the painter is too good a colorist to produce the snuffy browns that are sometimes associated with the Munich school; and the subjects have a certain literary interest which is replaced in the second period by pure aesthetic values.

One of the finest of these early canvases is a portrait study entitled "Very Old," interpreted with the tender dignity and masterly simplicity of a Rembrandt. A very beautiful bit of genre painting is "The Old Fiddler," which in its quality of human interest as well as its handling of the light and shade of an interior also reminds one of some of the fine old Dutch pictures. One of the largest and most notable pictures in this group is a barn interior with figures and geese entitled "Good Morning." It is

owned by the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy.

The second manner of Mr. Shirlaw is more original, more the untrammelled expression of the painter's temperament. A more spontaneous buoyant quality takes the place of the earlier repose and reserve, and a brilliant decorative talent asserts itself. Academic influences are lost sight of, or rather assimilated, and the versatile imaginative genius of the artist expresses itself with fluency and freedom.

Bacchanalian subjects now attract the painter, whose creative instinct seeks material which shall lend itself to the expression of pure rhythmic beauty. Color and movement together in these canvases express a buoyancy and fullness—a joy in life as fresh and pure as morning. The most striking of these pictures, "Bacchanalian," has the abandon and spontaneity of unpremeditated art. But this spontaneity is made possible by an academic knowledge which has its moral for the art student. On an opposite wall is a scholarly red chalk drawing of one of the figures in the picture which is painted with such apparent ease.

Another delightful painting of this character is "L'Allegro"—a young man and woman dancing forward with blithe movements. The color is individual here as in all the pictures painted in Mr. Shirlaw's characteristic manner, and it is difficult to describe. The high values have the quality of old ivory, and the low tones are rich, and vibrant with many color elements. It is the work of the born decorator rather than the realist.

But it is impossible to touch upon the subject of Mr. Shirlaw's color without proceeding immediately to the subject of his drawing, which is masterly. Like his color it is individual; at the same time it is absolutely convincing and assured in an academic sense, and serves to enforce his imaginative conceptions, giving them a vigor and completeness which are often lacking in highly imaginative work. His line is firm and expressive, his contours clearly determined. He draws with the technical confidence of a man who is master of his method.

Another of the remarkable attributes of Walter Shirlaw is his versatility. In addition to the kinds of work already described, the present exhibition contains a number of very fine oil landscapes, some of them striking and vigorous, others characterized by lyric delicacy. To the latter class belong the water-colors of coast subjects, in which the painter passes with unusual facility into true water-color technique, into higher values and lighter color.

But one of the most brilliant phases of Mr. Shirlaw's self-expression is his decorative work, which constitutes one of the most interesting features of the present exhibition. Most of this work is executed in pastel or charcoal, or both. Some of the panels are complete in themselves; others are studies for mural decorations that have been painted elsewhere. But all of them, whatever the medium or degree of finish, are the work of the born decorator, who rejoices in line and color and aesthetic pattern. In

deed this instinct is so strong in Mr. Shirlaw's creative mind that it is impossible to draw a distinct line between his decorations and certain of his pictures—"Peacock Garden," for example, or "On the Terrace," two canvases in which he has made most picturesque use of the peacock, which seems to appeal peculiarly to his decorative sense. The present exhibition contains, among other mural designs, the original drawings for the distinguished series of illustrations of the sciences, in one of the corridors of the Library of Congress; also some studies in charcoal and chalk for the decorations in the home of Mr. D. O. Mills. One of the most beautiful pastels in point of color is "The Rain-bow," designed together with "The Lost Chord" for stained glass windows in the house of Mr. William T. Evans.

The career of Walter Shirlaw was brought to a close in Madrid in 1909—a career covering a period of 40 productive years. During this time he established a reputation not only as a painter, but as a teacher of the first order. When one of his students went over to Germany to continue her art studies she was asked why she had left America. "We have no such man as Walter Shirlaw over here," she was told. At the same time Walter Shirlaw was enough of a recluse that his present reputation is not commensurate with the value of his work. Although he associated himself with the art life of his country to a certain degree, he lived rather apart from his contemporaries, and it is the result of that more perfect consecration to his profession which is now brought before the public as one of the most notable collections left by an American painter.

LONDON GALLERY STATISTICS GIVEN

LONDON—During the year 1910 630,882 people visited the National gallery on the free days, making a daily average on such days, which were 207 in number, of 3047 persons. On Sunday afternoons 69,012 people visited the gallery, showing a daily average attendance of 1380. On Thursday and Saturdays, which are students' days, 58,974 persons were admitted between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1910. The fees at 6d. each, which are taken on students' days, have amounted to £1474 7s. as against £1584 15s. 6d. received in 1909.

There were 276,149 visitors to the Tate gallery, Millbank, on the free days during the year 1910, showing a daily average attendance on such days, which were 206 in number, of 1340 people. On Sunday afternoons 65,859 persons attended the gallery, making an average attendance of 1317. On Tuesdays and Wednesdays, student days, 44,506 people were admitted in the year, the admission fees at 6d. each amounting to £2112 13s., as compared with £2911 11s. 6d. received in 1909.

The fees taken on students' days at both galleries are devoted to "appropriation in aid" of the parliamentary vote to the National gallery.

GOV. WILSON PLANS TO START CAMPAIGN BY TRIP TO FAR WEST

Intention Announced as New Jersey Legislature Adjourns After Enacting Reform Legislation.

WON AT EVERY POINT

TRENTON, N. J.—Elated over putting through an indifferent Legislature a sweeping program of reform, Governor Wilson announced his plans today for a trip through the west, with especial attention to the Pacific coast cities of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, ostensibly to "keep engagements made some time ago," but with the actual purpose, it is said, of starting a campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Some of the Governor's friends frankly admit that this is the object of the trip. As showing that he may yet have the active support of William Jennings Bryan, they say that while en route the Governor will stop off at Lincoln, Neb., and will be entertained at Fairview by Mr. Bryan. The trip will occupy a good part of next month.

"The progressive legislation enacted and now the law of New Jersey constitutes one of the most remarkable records, I may venture to think, that has ever distinguished a single legislative session in this country," said Governor Wilson today.

As was expected the income tax failed to pass by the House but the Republican Senate declined to ratify it despite the fact that Governor Wilson sent two messages urging it to do so. After his bill extending the commission form of government to cities with a 30-per cent majority vote was cast in its favor had been beaten by the House on Friday, Governor Wilson served notice on the leaders he would hold up appointments, and the bill was reconsidered and passed.

The Governor signed the bill today which limits the period during which foodstuffs may be kept in cold storage to 10 months.

Governor Wilson is admitted to have made a remarkable record with the Legislature which adjourned early this morning.

CORN RATES REDUCED CHICAGO EXPORTS TO GO BY BOSTON PORT

More than 1,000,000 bushels of corn sold at Chicago will be shipped from this port instead of Montreal, owing to the efforts of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has obtained a reduction on the freight for corn from Buffalo to Boston from 4½ cents to 4 cents a bushel. This follows the reduction to 44 cents on wheat recently announced. Both these rates go into effect on Thursday and continue until Oct. 31.

Boston will be enabled by this reduction to compete with Montreal in the open season, it was said at the chamber today. On account of the shortage of the Argentine crop it is expected that exports of corn will be larger than those of wheat during the season of lake navigation and much larger than for a few years.

The result of the efforts of the chamber is said by its members, is gratifying to grain exporters and also to steamship companies, as the steamships could not be operated from Boston without the grain. The imports of the port will be greater and Boston merchants be given better service. It is probable that the sailings will be increased.

In order to obtain the reduction the chamber was obliged to deal with the interstate commerce commission first, and after a number of hearings Mr. Ives succeeded in getting the commission to state that it approved the policy of the roads of publishing a low rate from Buffalo to the north Atlantic ports on export grain.

Transportation lines decided, early in the week, to make the reduction on wheat, but did not see their way clear to reduce the rate on corn. Mr. Ives went to New York Thursday and wired on Friday of his success.

BETTER VERMONT NORMAL SCHOOLS

RUTLAND, Vt.—At the state board of education meeting on Friday night one of the members said:

"It is the plan of the board to raise the standard of the normal schools in this state. This is something which is understood by the board to be required by the recent legislation at Montpelier. The normal schools of this state must be placed on an equal plan with those of other states. When that is done other states will recognize our normal graduates."

SOCIALIST TO OPPOSE SCOUTS.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Socialist Club has announced its intention of combating the boy scouts movement on the ground that its teachings are such as to interfere with the freedom of an employee to strike, in the opinion of the organization.

BOSTON ART MUSEUM MAY TAKE FIRST RANK SAYS JEAN GUIFFREY



(Photo copyrighted by Marceau, Boston.)
JEAN GUIFFREY.

Jean Guiffrey, the new curator of paintings of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, says that the museum bids fair to take a place in the first rank of art museums of international reputation.

As to the collection M. Guiffrey says it enjoys a great reputation in Europe. The pictures are good, he says, but the collection needs strengthening to make it count among the museums of the world. This does not mean, he says, that it will be advisable to buy many pictures. A dozen or 20 of the first quality is a considerable collection.

Mr. Guiffrey says further: "It is the importance of its pictures, not their number, which gives rank to a museum. In my own purchasing, care will be taken to avoid buying merely because the occasion of a sale offers itself, or because something may be cheap."

"The Boston Museum of Fine Arts must be enriched by works that are important and typical—by paintings of important masters, and by pictures that represent, let us say, an epoch or a school. Of course, it will be necessary to travel to get such productions, and I shall be away from Boston now and then during the period of my sojourn here."

SIR BENJAMIN STONE APPOINTED TO TAKE CORONATION PHOTOS

LONDON—Sir Benjamin Stone has been appointed officially to fill the post of photographer to the coronation.

The special object of this appointment is the procuring of a number of photographs of the procession to the abbey and of as many of the ceremony inside the abbey as possible.

These will form an historical record of much importance, and better represent the period, dresses and decorations than any other record could do. Sir Benjamin Stone, who was not at that time in an official position, took over 300 photographs on the occasion of King Edward's coronation.

It is understood that Sir Benjamin does not expect to be able to take any animated photographs of the ceremony inside the abbey in June next. He intends to center his interest principally on the ceremony itself, and with this end in view has already visited Westminster Abbey and taken notes of the best places in which to station the cameras.

Difficulties of all kinds will have to be surmounted. The "dim religious light" of the interior of the building does not lend itself to successful photography. It will also require the exercise of much care and foresight in selecting the spots from which to obtain good views of the procession and the ceremony. The consent of King George will be required before taking a photograph of his majesty at the absolute moment of the coronation.

Lord Beauchamp has accepted from Sir Benjamin 24 photographs of events of importance which will be hung on the walls of the Harcourt room corridor. This he regards as a step towards the realization of a scheme which he has at heart, and which he has been urging upon the government for some years, of forming a large collection of photographs depicting great ceremonies or events in the life of the nation.

HOLD THREE IN ARSON CASE.

Hyman Jersey of 35 Benton street, Boston, pleaded guilty today in the district court in Cambridge on the charge of attempted arson Friday at 9 Fourth street, East Cambridge. Max Garfinkle of 2 Brighton street, Boston, pleaded not guilty on a like charge. D. Pearlman of 148 Williams street, Chelsea, owner of the building, was not arraigned, but was held in \$2000 bail, as were each of the others, for a hearing April 23.

BRITISH MUSEUM IS ENRICHED

Selection of Fifty Items From Huth Collection Includes Priceless Books.

LONDON—The greatest bequest which the library of the British Museum has received for many years has been made to it by the trustees of Alfred Huth. That gentleman bequeathed to the department of manuscripts and printed books the right to select from his library 50 volumes which would be most valuable to the museum. The trustees of the museum have now made this selection, and the list of the 50 volumes has been published.

The selection includes 13 volumes in manuscript and 37 printed books, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the acquisition. Among the manuscripts, all of which are profusely illuminated, are three famous thirteenth century works, the "Merlin," which was used largely by Malory in compiling the "Morte-d'Arthur"; an English Psalter, with no less than 11 pages of miniatures; and a Latin Bible, magnificently written and illustrated. The fourteenth century has supplied a French Apocalypse, a German manuscript of the "Speculum Humanae Salvationis," and the "Pilgrimages of Guillaume De-guillville," with no less than 142 miniatures. The remaining manuscripts are of the fifteenth century, and number among them a French Apocalypse, a copy of Petrarch's "Sonnets," and a Flemish and an Italian "Horae."

Of the printed books 14 are previous to the fifteenth century, and the remainder subsequent to it. Of those printed previous to 1500 the most celebrated is perhaps the "Diets and Sayings of the Philosophers," the first book known to have been printed in the Caxton Press at Westminster and dated 1477; a "Roman de la Rose," printed in Paris in 1493; a German "Decameron," a "Legende Doree," the first French book printed in France; and a French Old Testament, printed at Lyons in 1470.

To the ordinary man, however, the books printed subsequent to 1500 will be more interesting. They contain first folio editions of "Richard III." and "Richard II." and the "Merry Wives of Windsor"; Thomas Lodge's "Rosalynde," out of which Shakespeare's "As You Like It" grew; Rich's "News from Virginia," with an "Emigration Prospectus in Verse"; the curious "Interrogations to Church Wardens," issued in 1558 during the Marian persecutions; and Daniel's "Book of Ballads," containing 75 black letter ballads, mainly of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

ART MUSEUMS AND ACTIVITIES

Boston Welcomes New Curator of Paintings—Fogg, Worcester, Rhode Island Notes.

CHIEF interest at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this week has been centered in M. Jean Guiffrey, who has come from the Louvre in Paris to take the position of curator of paintings.

In the print rooms Mr. Richter has arranged a beautiful and representative collection of engravings by Albrecht Duerer.

The series of "The Little Passion" on copper is unusually fine, the impression being as brilliant as could be found in any other collection in the world. The collection is fairly complete. It shows engravings on wood, copper and three on iron, and some examples of dry point. At the end of the room are some interesting examples of the "little masters" who followed after Duerer.

Dr. Reiser will give his next conference on Wednesday, April 26, instead of Thursday. In the upper gallery of the Egyptian department.

Mr. Okakura will speak on a subject connected with Eastern art and culture, May 4 at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Okakura returns to Japan in the course of the summer.

On May 11 at 2:36 Dr. Denman W. Ross will speak on "Methods of Color Composition," and will illustrate his lecture by a number of recent acquisitions of the textile collection.

The Decent service Sunday, April 23, will be as follows:

Department of Egyptian Art—Louis Earle Rowe will meet visitors to the exhibition of finds by the Harvard University—Museum of Fine Arts Egyptian expedition in the forecourt room from 2:30 p. m.

Department of Chinese and Japanese Art—Assistant Professor Arthur Pope will speak on the "Conventions of Chinese and Japanese Painting" at 3:45 p. m. in the Japanese study.

Worcester Art Museum

Plans for a new building which have been held in abeyance till the suit brought by Benjamin W. Hibbard was decided are expected to proceed now that the United States supreme court has dismissed the action.

This week there has been on exhibition a painting by Jean Francois Millet of a peasant woman washing clothes.

EFFICIENCY NOW CRY IN PUBLIC BUSINESS SAYS PRENDERGAST

William A. Prendergast, controller of the city of New York, told the Boston Credit Men's Association Friday evening that efficiency is the watchword in private and public business today and that "the public official who condones wrong, knowing it to be wrong, and who carries favor with powerful forces in order to get support for future political nomination, ought to be pilloried in the most public manner."

Mr. Prendergast was the only guest and speaker at the last dinner of the credit men to be held this season, because he was at the head of a credit department himself before he became register of Kings county some years ago, and because he was the first secretary of the New York Credit Men's Association and second secretary of the national association. Austin H. Deatour, vice-president, was toastmaster.

In tracing the growth of the credit men's organization during the past 15 years, Mr. Prendergast credited them with having exercised a deal of influence in the uplifting of civic and business ethics and on legislation, notably in the securing of the national bankruptcy law.

MUSIC NOTES

DEBUSSY BUILDS IN SPAIN.

Night falls on the valley that divides you from the neighborhood of hard toilers. The hill whereon the toilers live, the hill whose helter-skelter housetops you have so often compared, and not unfavorably, either, with the geometrical zigzag of roof lines on your own street, is as indeterminate in contour as a cloud; every last fluttering hoist of linen from backyard porch has lost its gleam. The factory chimneys stand up plain on the valley floor, but objects beyond them are indistinguishable. Since you turned into your yard at 6 o'clock the scene of the sloping bank of houses has been rolled up; a back drop dull in hue, with points of light pricking through, has been lowered in its place; the wing illumination has been switched off.

You see the hill no longer. You hear it though. The homeliness of the toilers' demesne, a memory now to the eye, has become a pleasantly insinuating picture to the ear.

There are no such things as tone pictures, do you say? Then why, as you sit on your evening piazza, do you reconstruct the life of the hill from the sounds that come so clearly through the cool night air? You hear a footfall on the distant flagging, you hear the bark of the dog that it startles; you hear a bandman run the scale on his cornet, you hear a boy shout the last cadence of the day's play. You see a flash in a doorway; you hear voices of revellers who meet and set out on adventure; and you wonder at the strange harmony, the quaint coloring which the distance gives their speech. In five minutes of listening and feveric you have thought out the whole evening program of the hill folk. Yes, and the locality you are dreaming about is more like somewhere in Spain than in industrial America. In fact it is the "Iberia" of Debussy.

You are in Symphony hall, not on your piazza; you are hearing Mr. Fiedler's orchestra meditate on some new pages of French scoring: "Night perfumes."

An example of American tone architecture was exhibited along with the French work at the Friday Symphony rehearsal. The architect himself, Arthur M. Curry, was there to set forth its meaning. Indian sentiment, decidedly classicized, finds expression in the "Atala" symphonic poem. An effect of spaciousness, in agreement with the large ground area on which the structure is reared, is successfully attained. A cold imagination has the composer? Yes, but not narrow. Poverty of idea? No, no; economy of resource. Conducted with skill by Mr. Curry and performed with earnest purpose by the symphony men, the new native piece made a good impression on the listeners.

Mme. Rider-Kelsey has come to her two appearances as Symphony soloist in the same manner that her American soprano predecessors in the season, Miss Farrar and Miss White came, with every detail of her program conscientiously studied. Her singing of her two florid arias is irreproachable in technique and indisputably truthful in expression. In the large ways as well as in the small her performance must win the approbation of any critic who stands behind the scenes with chalk and slate. Listen to her as Beethoven's unnamed heroine in the "Ah! Perfidio" aria and then as Weber's Agatha on the balcony; compare the two interpretations and see if you have not the classic and the romantic in music as well illustrated as you ever hope to have them. A conscious artist is before you, you feel sure of that; an artist, however, who is independent of coach and studio, an artist who has made every technical difficulty own the interpreter's mastery.

Curry, "Atala," symphonic poem, after Chateaubriand, first performance, conducted by the composer; Beethoven, scene and aria, "Ah! Perfidio," op. 65; Debussy, "Iberia," "Images" for orchestra, No. 2, first time in Boston; Weber, Agatha's recitative and aria from "Der Freischutz"; Mendelssohn, overture, "Sea Calm and Prosperous Voyage," op. 27. Soloist, Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey.

ance Company of Boston. Other workers will make brief addresses. The executive committee in charge of the campaign is: William A. Jepson, chairman; John C. F. Slayton, Franklin P. Shumway, W. C. Goss, E. C. Lang, Otis S. Kate, Victor B. Friend, Albert D. Franklin, Charles M. Cox and George E. Gilchrist.

The business men's teams are made up as follows: team 1, Andrew J. Burnett, captain, John Crolley, W. deHaven Jones, George D. Moulton, E. L. Grundy, Roscoe A. Leonard, John F. Shields, Charles E. Swain, James A. MacFadden, Alden Smith; team 2, Joshua T. Noell, captain, E. F. Pierce, Oscar A. Adams, Edwin Shirell, R. E. Sewall, E. S. Harris, George C. Mower, F. L. Pugsley, J. N. Gould, J. Ralph Wellman; team 3, A. H. Colby, captain, John H. Goldthwaite, Arthur M. Burr, David W. Huntley, Andrew Dutton, H. F. Carleton, George F. Small, Dr. William B. Osgood; team 4, Charles A. Baker, captain; team 5, Charles B. Sweet, captain, George E. Damon, William A. Leonard, Charles C. Barry, A. L. Holmes, Charles A. Knapp, B. Dunbar, W. A. Norris; team 6, John F. Keating, captain; team 7, William S. Briry, captain, George F. Higgins, L. F. Wentworth, A. R. Eales, Frank E. Newell, Richard P. Fleming, James Gillies, W. Frank Allen.

Young men's committee, E. C. Lang, chairman; team 1, Dr. Charles E. Derby, captain, J. V. Day, Charles M. Ide, Charles B. Shepard, Walter H. Todd; team 2, Leonard F. Leighton, captain; team 3, Herbert F. Gerrish, captain; team 4, Dr. R. Stratton, captain, William S. Briry, Dr. Paul Provandee, A. L. Chibbick, Armour Clark, William S. Fisher, Carl Gerry, Horace Thomas; team 5, William H. Pierce, captain; team 6, Claude L. Allen, captain; team 7, Edward Pryor, captain; team 8, F. W. Danforth, captain.

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PROTECTIVE STEPS TAKEN FOR ALBANY CAPITOL BUILDING

ALBANY, N. Y.—Proposals for fire equipment for the capitol building will be considered late this afternoon by the trustees of state buildings. Henry W. Carfield of New York has been appointed auditor to take charge of all bills for labor and materials and to exercise supervision over the finances and business end of the restoration work.

Lieutenant Governor Conway and Speaker Frisbie of the Assembly, at the meeting of the trustees Monday, voted to ratify the act of Governor Dix in ordering the immediate repair of parts of the electric wiring in the building.

Senator Wagner has given notice that the income tax constitutional amendment proposition would come up for discussion and passage in the Senate Wednesday.

REAL ESTATE

BIG SOUTH END SALE TODAY.

More than \$100,000 is involved in the conveyance just recorded at the Suffolk registry of deeds of property on Camden street by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to the Boston Elevated Railway Company, adjoining the latter's premises, between Columbus avenue and Tremont street, South End. The parcel comprises a brick gas holder and \$20,055 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$40,400. The total assessment is \$110,400.

Andreas Blume has just sold to Agnes C. Andrews the property at 238 Columbus avenue, between Charlestown and Dartmouth streets, South End. There is a well-front brick house and 1983 square feet of land, all taxed on \$10,000, of which amount the lot carries \$10,000.

The estate at 59 Mountfort street, which George W. Johnson sold Harriet S. Knott earlier in the week, has just been sold by her to Flora M. Lopus. The assessment is \$10,000.

Another South End sale takes the three-story and basement well-front brick house at 137 West Newton street, near Tremont street. There are 1924 square feet of land, rated by the assessors as worth \$2200 and the total valuation is \$7200. William H. Stedman sells to Jacob Swartz.

In the Charlestown district the Alfred O. Lindsey estate has granted title to Elinor E. Prendergast to the estate at 19 Sackville street, through to Sheafe street and Cook street corner. There are three frame houses and lot containing 4820 square feet of land, with \$2400 on the lot. The total valuation is \$5000. Dorchester realty in new hands is that numbered 57 Whitfield street, junction of Aspinwall road, comprising a frame house and 5968 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$1800. There is an additional \$3800 on the house. Christina B. Hall sells to Caroline T. McCobb.

At 134 and 136 Winthrop street, near Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, there are two frame houses and 2600 square feet of land, which have passed to the ownership of Bessie E. Pinanski, the grantor being Edward H. C. Joy. The total rating is \$5300.

Also in the Roxbury district Walter Curley has sold to Mary Martin et al the estate at 68 Dey street, junction of Creighton street, which is a frame house and 3122 square feet of land, all taxed on \$5100, with \$1400 on the lot.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OPENS CONTEST WITH BELL LINES IN TEXAS

NEW YORK—A new telegraph line in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri for the Postal Telegraph Company, work on which has already been started, has begun to meet competition of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which controls the telegraph lines in Texas and the Southwest, through which the Postal had an outlet by contract arrangement.

This contract was for 50 years, and had many years to run under existing conditions, but the Postal has decided to establish its own system in Texas, paralleling the opposition lines. The Texas company is known as the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas, which was independent, though working in conjunction with the Western Union, prior to the absorption of the Western Union by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, otherwise known as the Bell system. While the Western Union was an independent company the Postal worked in harmony with it and the Western Union under its contract for Texas and southwestern business.

The establishment of a Mackay Companies line independent of the Bell system's controlled company will extend throughout all of the Southwest territory.

It was said at the office of the Mackay Companies Monday that notice had been served on the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas in February notifying them of the abrogation of the 50-year contract.

ROADS CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

CINCINNATI—The railroads are beginning to curtail expenses in all departments. The Pennsylvania road has laid off many men in the construction department and has announced that at the end of the month it will discontinue its train from Cincinnati to Chicago leaving at 12:45 p. m.

The Big Four will cancel the trains leaving Cincinnati for St. Louis at 8:40 and 10:10 a. m. and will put on another train at 8:30.

The two trains from St. Louis will be combined and one train put on in their stead. The roads give a falling off of business, increased operating expenses and the refusal of the government to allow rate increases as the cause.

ASK DEMOCRATS TO PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON—Speaker Clark and other Democrats of the House of Representatives who have taken an interest in the Philippines were invited today by Commissioner Quezon to visit the islands as guests of the Filipinos.

The invitations were extended by direction of the Philippine Assembly.

FRENCH ARMY TO TEST UNIFORM. PARIS—It is understood that experiments will shortly be made in connection with a change in the pattern of uniform at present used by the French army. It is believed that the new uniform will be of a light gray-green color, and that two battalions will be supplied with the uniform of the new design in order that experiments may be carried out during the forthcoming maneuvers.

If you are interested in a 7-passenger car, with plenty of power, for \$2250, look at the

WESTCOTT 45-50

It would be the sheerest folly to approach the motor car buying public in these days of strenuous competition in moderate priced cars with anything but absolutely the best value for the money ever offered.

Measured by perfect motor car satisfaction—appearance, durability, dependability, performance and economy in upkeep—the Westcott 45-50 is the best motor car value money can buy, and the greater your knowledge of motor cars, the keener will be your appreciation of this, the car that ends the era of artificial motor car values. No car like it has ever been sold for less than \$3,500.

Part of the Specifications:

The Motor.—The 45-50 H.P. Motor, 4 1/2-inch bore, 5-inch stroke, water cooled, positive rotary pump circulation, one of the best ever put into a motor car, is housed under a big, handsome steel hood. Its 4 cylinders are cast separately, as is always the case in building the best engines, from a special Gray Cast Iron mixture, and are accurately ground to a standard size and individually mounted on the crank case of special aluminum alloy, giving it great strength and durability. The case is divided horizontally into halves. The upper half containing all of the bearings—the lower half serving only as an oil pan.

The Transmission.—The transmission is of the selective sliding gear type, 3 speeds forward and reverse—easy and accessible. The sliding gear shaft (squared, hardened and ground). All shafts are hardened and ground, running in Timken Roller Bearings. The case is of aluminum, and so shaped as to form a receptacle for oil.

Drive.—Shaft Drive Timken Roller Bearings.

Clutch.—One type, leather faced spring under leather.

The Steering Gear.—The 1911 Westcott is equipped with a gearless steering device, absolutely non-reversible, readily adjustable for wear. Positively the best steering device ever made.

Axles.—Front axle 1 beam, drop forged in one piece. Rear axle full floating type. The axles are equipped with the well-known Timken Roller Bearings throughout, insuring minimum friction and requiring little attention.

Equipment.—One tail and two side oil lamps, two solar gas lamps and Prest-O-Lite gas tank; robe rail and footrest; complete set of tools including jack, pump and tire repair kit.

Weight of car complete—3,000 pounds.

Fore Door Touring Car, 7 Passengers.....\$2,250
Touring Car, 5 Passengers.....\$2,000
Torpedo Body Roadster—with Artillery Seats.....\$2,000

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HARRY KNIGHT MAY DRIVE WESTCOTT IN THE GLIDDEN

Harry Knight, the 23-year-old driver of the Westcott car, who will be one of the starters in the big 500-mile Indianapolis race, is one of the youngest of the American racing stars. Beginning his automobile driving career when 13 years old, Knight piloted a two-cylinder car from Indianapolis to Washington through Virginia. It was a 34-day trip, and four passengers were carried.

On reaching Washington he met President Roosevelt and was congratulated.

Knight joined the automobile industry with D. B. Sullivan, Indianapolis agent for the Cole and Westcott, in 1903, and has remained a protégé of that automobile dealer during the past nine years. He has driven in Glidden tours, endurance runs and on various race courses. It was on the Indianapolis speedway that Knight made his first big sensation when he entered the free-for-all race and came in closely following the 120-horsepower foreign car driven by Hearm, in September, 1910.

Knight will be seen in Boston this summer, for Pres. John I. Taylor of the Taylor Motor Sales Company, is considering a plan to have a Westcott car in the Glidden tour, with Knight at the wheel. The Westcott has made such a hit locally that it has a big future here.

The Decatur truck, which the company also handles, has proven one of the best sellers in the commercial field, and statistics showing comparisons with sales in other territories show New England the leader. It is adaptable to many uses, and merchants everywhere are taking kindly to it.

ENTER COLE RACERS.

Entered in two 24-hour races, a 50-mile dash and the Redland, Cal., hill climb, is the racing schedule of the Cole 30 in the far West during the next six weeks, with John Jenkins the main racing driver.

PENNSYLVANIA LICENSES.

The motorists of Pennsylvania are making a strenuous objection to the proposed plan of setting automobile license fees in that state at \$25, \$50 and \$75. They feel that there is no reason why they should be taxed more than motorists in other states.

No Tinfoil or Paper on the L-S Shaving Stick. The Soap is Applied from the L-S Holder.

You handle the holder—not the soap. As the stick of soap wears down, bring it farther out by turning the bottom of the box.

The soap itself stays dry, firm and clean, and cannot get stuck in the box as your ordinary stick frequently does.

L-S Soap is absolutely non-caustic, with a lather as kind to the face as whipped cream.

L-S SPIRAL SHAVING STICK AND HOLDER

The action of this soap, however, will prepare the toughest, wiriest beard to yield to the razor's edge without pulling. Then there's the economy of buying only one box, which is really two of your shaving outfit. The L-S Holder, heavily silver plated, a handsome toilet article of permanent value, filled with two L-S sticks, 50c. In Nickel, filled with two sticks, 25c. Refilling sticks only 10c each. The remarkable non-caustic qualities of L-S Spiral Shaving Stick are also employed in the making of L-S Creme Lotion, Toilet Soap. Sold in sanitary sealed packages, 2c.

LIGHTFOOT SCHULTZ CO., NEW YORK



News of Interest to the Automobolists

AUTOMOBILES CAN BE REFINISHED AT FAIRLY SMALL COST

Cheaper Method for Rejuvenating Cars Outlined—Begin by Preparing Metal to Hold Pigment.

TAKES TEN DAYS

Complete outward renovation of a car is sometimes too costly an operation, says the Automobile. Those who may desire a cheaper and quicker method can begin with the body, presumably metal, and have it gone over with emery cloth or some substitute to rid the surface of foreign substances and get it into condition to receive and hold the pigment applied to it.

Use, if possible, a purchased ready-to-use metal primer, to be applied with a soft point round or oval bristle brush, the coat being brushed out smooth and uniform. If shop-prepared, use two parts raw linseed oil and three parts pure turpentine, to a pint of which mixture add a teaspoonful of pale drying Japan.

For coloring matter and to give body to the primer add enough oil ground lead colored in the direction of the to be finally chosen color.

As soon as the primer is dry beat up some keg lead in one part raw linseed oil and six parts turpentine, give it the proper coloring and apply with a soft chisel point brush.

After allowing for secure drying proceed either with a ready prepared knife material or with a shop-mixed one prepared of three parts dry white lead and one part best, boiled whitening, worked into a plastic glazing condition in equal Japan, letting the mass down a bit with a little pure turpentine. Apply with a broad one-half-inch scraping knife, half elastic, working the pigment out so uniformly smooth and fine as to necessitate little if any sandpapering. Permit this coat of knifed-in surface to dry for 48 hours, at which time, using first No. 1 sandpaper and last No. 0 to polish with, fetch the work up to a smooth, glassy condition.

Over this foundation lay a coat of color ground work. Prepare this by using one part raw linseed oil to five parts turpentine, which, in case of a Japan ground color, will furnish requisite elasticity, durability and a ground color devoid of gloss yet not drying out to a dead appearance.

In the event of using lake pigments for the final color the next coat over this preparatory ground color should be a coat of the lake whipped in turpentine to dry flat. Then over this use the lake floated in elastic rubbing varnish. When the color is of the ordinary opaque pigment, or at most semi-opaque, such as for example ultramarine blue, wine color or carmine, make a varnish color for the opaque pigments, consisting of one fourth pound of color to two pounds of varnish, and for the semi-opaque or transparent pigments, following a solid ground, use three fourths ounce of color to one eighth gallon of varnish.

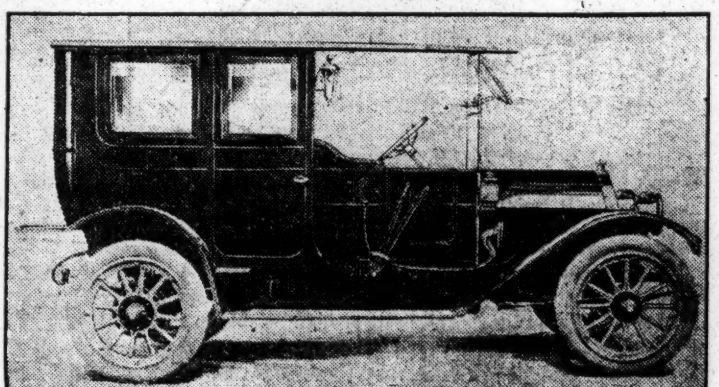
After 36 hours this varnish color, or the transparent glaze, will have dried so that it may be lightly rubbed with water and pumice stone flour to the extent of flicking away any dirt nbs, and an elastic body-finish varnish of the very best grade obtainable should be applied.

For the next coat reduce by one half the amount of color used in the varnish and apply freely to the surface. Let this coat stand two days, at the expiration of which time again rub with water and pumice stone flour, wash up, stripe and apply such other ornamentation as may be desired. Then apply a coat of clean rubbing varnish. After three days rub this coat moderately with water and pumice stone flour, wash up and finish with an elastic body-finish varnish of the very best grade obtainable.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

April 22.....From 7:00 p. m. to 4:32 a. m.
April 23.....From 7:04 p. m. to 4:28 a. m.
April 24.....From 7:05 p. m. to 4:19 a. m.
April 25.....From 7:06 p. m. to 4:17 a. m.
April 26.....From 7:07 p. m. to 4:16 a. m.
April 27.....From 7:08 p. m. to 4:14 a. m.
April 28.....From 7:09 p. m. to 4:13 a. m.
April 29.....From 7:10 p. m. to 4:12 a. m.

NEW MODEL OF THE COLE 30



WELL KNOWN AUTO CONCERN NOW BUILDING LIMOUSINE TYPE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The greatest activity prevails here at the plant of the Cole Motor Company, manufacturers of Cole 30 automobiles, for which G. E. & H. J. Habich Company, 117 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, are the New England representatives. An inspection of the already large factory, distributed in three buildings, gives rise to a speculation as to how all of the work is turned out with such a degree of efficiency. J. J. Cole, president of the Cole Motor Car Company, says he is not ready to solve the problem just now.

The other automobile manufacturers in Indianapolis, all friendly towards Mr. Cole and his product, are of the opinion that the Cole Motor Car Company within a very short time will announce plans that will give to Indianapolis one of the largest and finest automobile plants in the country. Mr. Cole is too busy just now to even commit himself on the proposition.

Every wheel is turning in the Cole plant, the working hours being from seven in the morning until midnight, with two shifts. Numerous orders are daily coming into the Henderson Motor Sales Company, general distributors for this popular car. The shipping clerks are busy and the railroad officials are giving this firm every consideration. Over 20 freight cars are being consigned daily to the various automobile loading platforms to take away Cole cars.

Among the shipments that have been made by the Cole factory this week were three to Australia, four to Brazil and one to Austro-Hungary, not counting a consignment of six cars to Montreal, Canada. The foreign business of the firm is on the increase. Of the cars shipped to Brazil one was of a pure white, another of a canary yellow and a third of light brown. It was explained by I. S. Schmidt, order clerk for the Cole company, that of all the shipments the general trend of orders is for the firm's standard color of Russian blue, but that in Brazilian orders the firm always have to specially paint the cars.

One of the pretty cars that will soon be traveling over various portions of the United States, the first one of the style having already been delivered in Boston, is the Cole speedster. This car, which has long, low rakish lines, was decided upon after Mr. Cole had turned out several models. It was left for critical Boston to give the final decision to make this car one of the standard models for the Cole product. It is not the regular Cole roadster, but it is a specially constructed roadster for that class of motorists who like a car of a racy type.

A new addition to the Cole 30 line of machines that will soon make its appearance in the country is the Cole 30 limousine. The body for this car is now being constructed at the Cole factory and a shipment of these cars is scheduled to go to New York within a month.

One of the peculiar characteristics of the Cole Motor Car Company's business is the fact that a large number of orders are from persons who have not seen the models, but have sent in their orders just from catalogues or literature description.

Although but three of the Cole speedsters have been turned out the firm have on file 87 orders for this style car, all of them but three coming from places that never saw other than a photograph of the speedster. The same situation applies to the limousine. The factory has not turned out one limousine, but there is on file in the order clerk's office specifications for 28 of this type machine.

Mr. Schmidt explains this by saying that the reputation of Mr. Cole for car-

GETTING AUTO TIRES READY FOR SPRING SERVICE

Some Timely Advice to the Motorist Regarding Important Part of His Motor Car.

Motorists who are bringing their cars out of winter storage and putting them into shape for the summer's driving will appreciate the following seasonal tire advice which is being distributed to their customers by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, O. The enjoyment and economy of motoring is so thoroughly dependent upon freedom from the annoyances of tire trouble that the more experienced drivers are always ready to follow any authoritative advice in the treatment of their tires. In the first place, the tires and tubes should be inspected by a reliable repairman and put into the best possible condition at the beginning of the season. Small injuries which are not even apparent to the owner often weaken the tire at one point and cause a blowout before the rest of the case is worn out. The wear of ordinary service is very much greater in a slightly injured tire than in a perfect one as the resilience and constant stretching and bending tend to enlarge the weaknesses. Only minor injuries should be repaired by the car owner himself, as he has not the equipment nor materials for doing satisfactory work.

See that the rubber covering of the tread and side walls is not cut or worn sufficiently to allow the water to penetrate to the fabric of the tire. This may be caused by bruises from stones or sharp objects or from riding the tire deflated, and should be vulcanized with new rubber repair gum after any injuries to the fabric are reinforced.

Make sure that the inside of the tire presents a smooth surface to the tube, as the slightest roughness will wear through the tube. Brush out all old French chalk with a stiff brush and dust plentifully with fresh chalk. Do not wash the inside of the cases with water under any circumstances.

Before applying the tires, the rims should be put into proper condition. It is even advisable to remove all the tires for this purpose alone. Clean all rust off the rims with a wire brush and emery paper, then polish them smooth with graphite and stove polish or some similar rust-preventing lubricant. This precaution is necessary to protect the tires and in the case of quick detachable and demountable rims is easily done, and insures their easy operation throughout the season.

OREGON TO IMPROVE ROADS.

Motorists of southern Oregon have laid plans for a most active season in highway improvement work, it being their desire to make the roads in that section as good as any in the Northwest. The Booster Club of Cottage Grove, Ore., will purchase a rock crusher and maintain it through the coming summer. It is proposed to build 20 miles of crushed rock through Lane county, starting with Cottage Grove.

CUNNINGHAM MOTOR CAR ATTRACTS MANY BUYERS

A visit to the plant of Chauncey Thomas & Co., Chestnut street, is of interest especially to those familiar with mechanical work. Every department is in the hands of experienced and highly competent mechanics, many of whom have grown up with the business and consequently take great pride in the quality of work produced. All the departments are crowded with work, but harmony prevails, owing to the constant personal supervision of the heads of the firm.

Although the concern still produces high-grade carriages, their efforts are now largely employed in the designing and building of automobile bodies and the overhauling of domestic and foreign cars. The firm is now introducing the Cunningham car, which, they claim is the equal of any American machine and is meeting the indorsement of automobile experts and critical buyers. They feel confident that the Cunningham will be extremely popular, possessing the desirable features of easy riding, ample motor power and great fuel economy.

Tires 10% Oversize

How Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires—at no extra cost—add 25 per cent to your tire mileage.

Goodyear Tires have become the sensation. Last year our tire sales increased by 200 per cent in one year.

This year 64 motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires. We have sold half a million of these patented tires—enough to equip 125,000 cars.

Every man who buys tires is wronging himself if he doesn't learn the reason.

No-Rim-Cutting

Rim cutting is utterly out of the question with a Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire. All this worry and damage is forever avoided.

But the feature which makes this type of tire practical is controlled by our patents, and others can't use it.

That is the only reason why other tire makers cling to the clincher tire.

An ordinary tire, if you run it flat, can be ruined in a single block. A No-Rim-Cut Tire can't be harmed in that way. Our Tire Book is filled with facts we have learned in 12 years of tire making. It tells you clearly how to cut tire bills in two. Will you write us a postal for it?

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities. (303) We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires
BOSTON BRANCH, 669 BOYLSTON ST.

Act Quick and This Car Is Yours

HERE is your opportunity to get a beautiful brand new 60 h. p. Touring Car fully equipped. Original price \$5000. Price to you, for quick sale, \$3500. You will learn the reason why in our interview.

Address:

Box R 591, Monitor office

CAT'S PAW

CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

ALL DEALERS

THAT PLUG PREVENTS SLIPPING

ORDER BY NAME

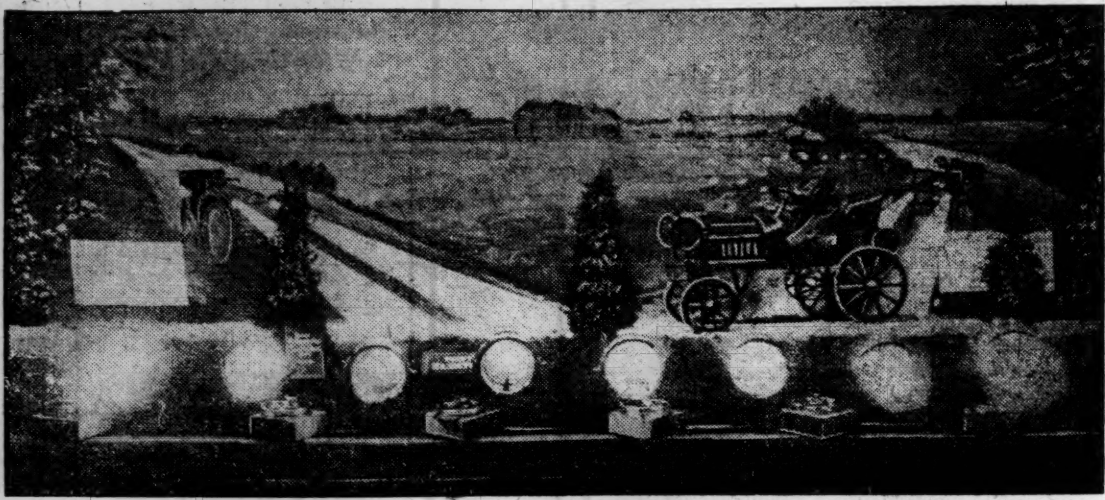
50¢ ATTACHED

THAT PLUG PREVENTS SLIPPING

IF you have tried rubber heels and like them, try Cat's Paws next time. You will like them better. They do not slip. They wear longer and cost no more than the ordinary kind.

FOSTER RUBBER CO., 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Mapping Out Glidden Tour WINDOW DISPLAY ATTRACTS AUTOISTS



NEW HEADLIGHT DEVICE AT HENRY SIEGEL COMPANY'S STORE.

The Henry Siegel Company is making an elaborate display in its Essex street windows with an exhibit of an automobile appliance for governing the headlights. Indeed, novel methods have been adopted in the display, as a scene is depicted which is attracting large crowds, which, no doubt, is of much interest to all motorists owing to the utility of the device itself and the scenic presentation of its use, as portrayed by the setting. The exhibition is well worth a visit by every local motorist. Briefly described, the windows are arranged in the form of a panorama.

A miniature automobile is employed, together with other stage paraphernalia, which presents in minute detail the utility of the headlight controller, and the completeness of the arrangement perfectly illustrates a story familiar to every motorist.

In conjunction with the window displays, the appliance is being shown in the sporting department on the third floor, where the operation of the device is carefully explained to all interested. This new and unique method of merchandising an automobile accessory will no doubt be the source of much emulation owing to the effectiveness of the general display.

The new appliance, which is known as Scheen's high low headlight controller, as its name implies, is a device for the instantaneous regulation of the headlights from high to low flame and vice versa from the driver's seat. The importance of such an appliance is manifest. By its use the headlight may be instantly controlled. A quick turn of the lever and the glare is removed from the eyes of the driver of an approaching car or other vehicle.

Again, as a gas economizer it is of great importance. It is estimated that from 75 to 80 per cent of the gas consumed is wasted. This controller saves the gas and thereby reduces the expense. This ingenious mechanical invention is so simple in construction that there is practically nothing to get out of order. It is non-electric and is not to be confused with the electric spark headlight controller.

MOTOR TRUCK IN MOVING PIANOS

NEW YORK—Piano moving with auto trucks is one of the many uses to which the new model light delivery 12-horsepower Reo motor truck, listing at \$750, is being put to throughout the country. G. A. Lewis had a new piano to deliver in a neighboring city, covering a distance of 65 miles. The old piano was brought back and several calls were made on prospective buyers. The actual running time was four hours, which ordinarily would have required 17 or 18 hours if done with a horse.

Mr. Lewis says that the time, labor and money which the Reo light delivery wagon saves is enormous; besides it has transformed the drudgery of suburban and country delivery into a real pleasure. Enterprising merchants everywhere are fast awakening to the superior economy, efficiency and adaptability of the light delivery motor trucks and are daily discarding the slow and more expensive horse delivery. The spirit of progress again demands that the old methods must make way for the new one.

SONDER KLASSE YACHT SOLD.

The sonder klasse sloop Skidoo, owned by J. H. Smith, Jr. of New York, has been sold to Dean K. James of Cohasset and the cruising yawl Olwyn owned by R. H. Chesbro of Brookline, to Cyrus K. Small of the Boston Yacht Club, through the Hollis Burgess yacht agency.

GLIDDEN PATHFINDING TRIP STARTS MONDAY

Chairman Longstreth, S. M. Butler and E. L. Ferguson to Leave Washington for Ottawa, Can.—To Return to New York by Scenic Route.

The pathfinding trip of the annual Glidden tour will start Monday from Washington, D. C. Following out the plans of President Robert P. Hooper for increased activity on the part of the A. A. A. touring information board, Chairman Howard Longstreth and his crew will leave the Capitol early Monday morning, bound for Ottawa, Can. This route will be followed precisely by the contestants in the association's eighth reliability run June 19-26, which this year will be known as the "Glidden reciprocity tour." While the possession of the famous Glidden trophy will be sought, there will be trophies dedicated to President Taft and Governor General Grey.

After Chairman Longstreth has completed the tour itinerary he will return to New York by a scenic route, and thus an international tour will be made available to members in such compact form as to insure much popularity. Motorists demand definite tours, conveniently arranged, and Chairman Longstreth has a great amount of this work in prospect and will gradually work out a systematic plan to cover all of the most visited sections of the country. Maps

will supplement this scheme and the local books of the many A. A. A. clubs fit into the general plan.

Chairman S. M. Butler of the contest board will accompany the party, which will include E. L. Ferguson, who has compiled the details of many miles of American road, including a coast-to-coast expedition. The pathfinding of the Glidden route will cover a period of about two weeks.

Interest manifested by manufacturers indicates that the entries this year will outnumber those of any previous season.

The route of the tour is as yet tentative and subject to change according to conditions disclosed by the pathfinding trip. It may be discovered that certain detours can be made to better advantage, that some of the day's runs are too long, or too short, or that in some place planned for an overnight stop the accommodations are insufficient. Entries are already coming in and requests for blanks in almost every mail.

Numerous big cities will be visited. Starting at Washington, the route will be through Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and several large Canadian cities.

AUTO BUSINESS HELPS RAILROAD SAYS BUILDER

Revenue Derived From This Industry Amounts to Millions of Dollars Every Year.

The enormous revenue derived by the railroads from the automobile business amounts to millions of dollars annually. The shipping of automobiles is one of the most desirable classes of freight traffic and one which is constantly growing. A good example of what this business means to the railroads is shown by the traffic figures of the United States Motor Company. The railroad revenue from a single day's shipments of this company amounted to \$12,944.44. This represents 108 carloads of automobiles shipped to 27 different states, but it does not include the shipment of parts or raw material. Nor was this an extraordinary day.

The enormity of the business is shown in a more striking manner by the record of shipments during the entire month of March, 1911. In this period of 27 business days the railroads actually hauled 2639 carloads, 102 railroads having had hauls. Only out-bound business was included, so it can be readily seen that the tonnage obtained from the automobile business in all its branches is far greater than the average person would imagine.

Including steel, lumber, leather, rubber and other raw material, as well as parts, supplies and accessories, the volume of automobile traffic would refute the statement of some railroad men that the industry reduces their revenue or is unproductive.

If all the 2639 carloads shipped by the United States Motor Company in March were placed endwise, with the necessary locomotives, tenders and cabooses, they would occupy 25 miles of tracks.

FIND FLAT TIRES BY WHITEWASH

In order to detect chauffeurs who are prone to drive their cars with the tires improperly inflated a New York taxicab company has hit upon a novel and time saving scheme.

This firm uses Goodyear tires of 32x4 1/2-inch dimensions and they are supposed to be inflated to a pressure of 90 pounds. By the simple experiment of running a car over a newly whitewashed floor it was found that tires at the pressure left a track of uniform width. Thereafter they stationed a man at the entrance to the garage and as each car leaves the building it must pass over a spot covered with fresh whitewash. Immediately the inspector whips out a rule and measures the width of the track and if it exceeds the proper width the driver is sent back properly to inflate his tires.

An exact system of accounting has proved that this method has resulted in prolonging the length of the life of tires. Three makes of tires were experimented with, but the concern has recently decided to use Goodyear tires exclusively on account of their lasting qualities.

BARNHART HAS METZGAR AGENCY

William P. Barnhart, well known in the automobile world, has accepted the position of sales representative for New England for the Metzgar Motor Car Company of Detroit, and will sell Everitt "30" pleasure cars and Hewitt trucks exclusively, both being made by the Metzgar Motor Car Company.

His headquarters will be in Boston and for the time being with the local agents, the American Auto Company, who sell the Everitt car in eastern Massachusetts.

MR. RICH MAN THIS IS YOUR CHANCE, TOO

A Splendid Car for Depot, Supply,
Extra Work at Rock Bottom Price

Want a car for the boys to knock about in? Or a rainy day wagon for the country house? Or a depot service car? Or an extra auto for emergency work?

Then see the spick and span used cars (guaranteed) that we are selling at slashed prices.

We have no more 1911 cars to sell. So we are cleaning house. Selling everything we've got.

Price no object. Cars that look like new and run like new. See them today.

In the long history of the Winton Company this is our first bargain sale. And it's a bonafide sale.

Buyers will get the greatest values ever offered. See the cars and judge for yourself.

See them now, for this is a quick sale; no time to lose.

Yes, we demonstrate them to your satisfaction.

Come in today and get your pick of the full line.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30 O'CLOCK.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE CARS WE OFFER

1910—6-Cyl. Four Door Winton, Five Pass. Touring Car, Equipped with Top, Glass Front, Speedometer, etc. Overhauled, Painted, Guaranteed.....\$2000
1909—(Same specifications).....\$1400
1908—(Same specifications) 7 Pass.....\$1200

1907—4-Cyl. Winton, Model M Runabout.....\$600
1909—4-Cyl. 7 Pass. National.....\$950
1908—4-Cyl. 60 h. p. Apperson Jack Rabbit Runabout.....\$750
1908—Stevens-Duryea 6-Cyl. Touring Car.....\$850
1909—4-Cyl. Columbia Touring Car.....\$900

THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO., BERKELEY and STANHOPE STS.

INTERSTATE CAR TO BE ENTERED IN ENDURANCE RUN

Much Interest Being Taken in Model Power Canadian Reliability Tour to Take Place in August.

The growing popularity and use of the automobile in the Dominion of Canada has awakened much enthusiasm in endurance or reliability motor car performances, and for the first time in its history western Canada is to have a national motoring event to be known as the Modern Power Canadian Reliability Tour. This event, which is to take place this summer, is attracting considerable attention.

This tour will start at Winnipeg about Aug. 1, and will comprise a circuit including Morris, Estevan, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Portage, La Prairie and Winnipeg, the distance being approximately 2500 miles, and to traverse sections where only trails exist for many hundreds of miles. Such a tour will undoubtedly develop every possible flaw in the construction of a car, and those which survive this run will likely go through a grilling which will make even the 1910 Glidden tour seem a gentle ride.

The Interstate Company of Muncie Ind., in conjunction with their Canadian branch, the Hamilton Machinery Company of Hamilton, Ont., will enter an Interstate "40" in this tour with the utmost confidence that the car will go through this metal-destroying trip and come out sound and stanch at the finish. The success of the Inter-State in the 1910 reliability runs in the eastern part of the United States augurs well for the Muncie-made car being among the leaders at the finish.

Don't feed gasoline too fast; carbon accumulations will then be deferred if, indeed, they ever appear.

At a well attended meeting of the Electric Automobile Dealers Association of New York this week, Thomas E. Edison was elected the first honorary member of the organization.

Robert L. Morrell of the Automobile Club of America has accepted an invitation from the Automobile Club de la Sarthe et de l'Ouest to be one of the judges in the Grand Prix race which will be run by that club on July 2 next.

The failure of tail lamps to remain lighted is sometimes due to the vent holes having become clogged with soot or road dirt. In removing such obstructions, however, care should be taken to avoid enlarging the holes.

The state highway department of Pennsylvania issued automobile license number 25,000 last week. This is the largest number issued this year and is 3000 ahead of the number issued up to the same day last year. Over 9000 chauffeurs have been licensed up to date.

The President of the republic of San Salvador has recently placed an order for two Lozier cars, one a limousine to be used on state occasions, the other a Lozier Lakewood touring car for the personal use of the President in touring the republic.

An automobile road from Chicago through the northern tier of Indiana counties and the southern part of Michigan to Kalamazoo is planned by W. M. Bryant. Mr. Bryant proposes to improve these roads and to secure assistance in the work from the counties through which the route will pass.

At the annual election of the Automobile Club of Bridgeport (Conn.) the following officers were chosen: President, F. T. Staples; vice-president, R. M. Sperry; secretary, F. W. Bolande; assistant secretary, H. M. Lyon; treasurer, L. B. Powe; directors for two years, W. E. Burnham, A. W. Robinson, E. W. Fairchild, Dr. H. S. Miles, H. H. De Loss and B. H. Edwards.

The Empire Motor Car Company recently sold 25 of their roadsters to an agent in Australia. Shortly after the receipt of them the agent wrote that they were extremely pleased at the reception the cars received; that every one had already been sold; the principal feature that pleased them was the strong construction and appearance of the car, its frame and wheels especially.

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

A total of \$6500 has been added to the \$25,000 gold purse which is hung up by the Indianapolis motor speedway for winners in the 500-mile international sweepstakes race next Memorial day. This side money has been offered by various accessory manufacturers, and it is expected that between \$10,000 and \$15,000 more of the same kind of money will be offered before the close of the entries, May 1.

When the springs of an automatic valve become weak they may be strengthened by inserting thin strips of brass or other metal, between the spring and the spider of the valve cage. A spring thus strengthened may be tested against another spring known to be right, by placing the ends of the stems together and pressing the cages toward each other. The metal liners can then be put in place until the valves both unseat equally, indicating that the springs are of equal power.

Lozier branch house managers and a number of dealers from some of the more important cities throughout the United States held their first Detroit meeting in the executive offices of the new Lozier factory on Mack avenue this week. The regular annual convention of dealers is scheduled for June, the present meeting being a rather informal gathering to give branch house managers and dealers an opportunity of inspecting the plant and talk over plans for 1912 season, following the announcement of new models for the coming year.

In removing valves for grinding on other purposes it often is necessary to remove the "spiders" or clamps which hold the push rod guides in place. If they are removed, great care should be taken in replacing them to see that they are bolted firmly and in the same place they were originally. Usually they are held in place by means of two nuts, which should be screwed down alternately a little at a time in order to avoid a slight disalignment and a consequent binding of the push rods. After the nuts are seated very little additional pressure should be applied or the same effect may be produced.

One of the most unique and surprising mountain road constructions encountered by A. L. Westguard and his pathfinding Premier in the recent transcontinental run was the government highway down the western slope of La Bajada mountain. From a standpoint of scenic grandeur there is perhaps no point in the nation where a greater expanse of wild and beautiful country can be seen than on the road between Santa Fe and Albuquerque, where the motorists turned completely around 20 or more times in making the steep descent. Retaining walls are built up in many cases for more than 100 feet, and for 35 miles the Premier car coasted without using its motor and depending entirely upon its well known efficient brakes, it so happening that this make of car has the largest braking surface of any motor car built. This highway was constructed by the government and is famous in all road building circles.

CHAUNCEY THOMAS & CO., 101-107 Chestnut St.
LEONARD B. NICHOLS, Pres. (Inc.) OSCAR H. SCHILDRACH, Vice-Pres.
THE CUNNINGHAM

Price, Fully Equipped, \$3500

EASY RIDING NOISELESS IN OPERATION AMPLE MOTOR-POWER
EXCEPTIONAL FUEL ECONOMY
We recommend the Cunningham as being unsurpassed by any American Car. Prospective purchasers will do well to consult us before buying elsewhere. Demonstrations by appointment.

Proctor Automobile Co.

REMOVAL NOTICE

We beg to announce our removal to our new and larger quarters at

108 Commonwealth Ave.

We shall continue our business as dealers in new and renewed PULLMANS and STANLEYS, also other makes of used cars taken in trade.

We extend to you a cordial invitation to inspect our new plant.

THE LARGE NOISE OR THE MAIN PERFORMANCE

TALKING POINTS or **Diamond**

Greatest Tire Mileage? The point is, will you let imaginary benefits divert you from the real issue—What you will get for your money.

The Diamond Rubber Co. Akron Ohio
223 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON
Springfield, Portland, Providence

WHAT COLLIER'S WEEKLY SAYS OF US



"One of the best newspapers, in our opinion, in the United States is The Christian Science Monitor. It prints the important news and leaves out the dismal shocks which make up such a large part of journalism. The Monitor is guided by a great and fertile principle. It has purpose, but it realizes that men are influenced toward the good, when the good is enthusiastically shown, more than they are when evil is exhibited and condemned. The positive in the world always counts more than the negative. The best lesson is conveyed by the best example."—*Collier's Weekly, April 22, 1911.*

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911

William Ladd, Maine Farmer, Founded American Peace Society

GENERAL SECRETARIES OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

1828-1837—William Ladd.
1837-1870—George C. Beckwith.
1870-1871—Amasa Lord.
1872-1875—James B. Miles.
1876-1879—Charles Howard Malcolm.
1880-1884—Howard C. Dunham.
1884-1891—Rowland B. Howard.
1892—Benjamin F. Trueblood.

By THE REV. JAMES L. TRYON, PH.D.,
Assistant Secretary American Peace Society.

MAINE farmer founded the American Peace Society. He was William Ladd, who in an essay on a congress and court of nations, published 1840, made the best forecast of The Hague conference on record.

But who was William Ladd? The people of this generation do not know him. No child in the schools calls off his name while reciting a list of American worthies, and yet no man ever served his country more faithfully or nobly than he. This is not as it should be. He should have his due.

William Ladd, a son of New Hampshire, was born at Exeter. His father, a wealthy merchant and shipowner, moved later to Portsmouth, where he became a leading citizen. William was educated at Exeter Academy and at Harvard College, in which latter institution he won high standing in a class of distinguished men who were graduated in 1797. He left college at the age of 19 to become a common sailor before the mast in one of his father's vessels, but before he was 21 he was given command of one of the largest ships that at that day sailed out of Portsmouth.

In going to sea he entered upon an occupation that enabled him to have contact with men and to see foreign countries. He could not have laid a better practical foundation for the work in which he was destined to become famous. It gave him wide experience and helped him to deal with realities. After making several prosperous voyages he left the sea and for a time experimented with a colony of Dutchmen in Florida with a view to supplanting slave labor in the cultivation of cotton; but, owing to lack of response and incapacity in his immigrants, this was only an experiment, though it was a costly one to him.

Ladd Good Farmer

His father, however, left him with a considerable fortune and he went to live at Minot, Me., in 1814, on a farm that he inherited. Here he maintained a commodious house, with six ample barns and had well kept grounds with garden, summer house, fancy shrubs and trees. He liked farming not so much for its profits as for its own sake. He had the faculty of making everything that he touched whether in moral or material matters better than he found it. When he took his farm it produced five tons of hay. After he had cultivated it for a time, it yielded 150 tons. His sheep increased until they numbered 700. He was considered the best farmer in the county of Cumberland and perhaps in the state.

His hospitality was so abounding that his house was described as a free hotel for his friends. He was good to the poor, but, being a practical philanthropist, created work for a needy man to do instead of pauperizing him with gifts. Although there was a popular impression in his town when he went there that he expected people to take orders from him as if he were still Captain Ladd, he always showed himself a true gentleman and was thoughtful for others. He was kind to beasts as well as to men and refused to sell for use in a threshing machine a worn-out horse that had been faithful to him.

Mr. Ladd had the tastes of a scholar and when not at work out of doors, was a diligent student and had a study properly fitted up in his house. He bought a library with the intention of "reading himself into Christianity" and became converted to it. From the time of his conversion, he maintained family worship in his house and lived a sincere life among men. More than this he became so possessed with the teachings of Christ, that he gave himself up to the unselfish service of his fellows. He was intense in his beliefs, but never denounced his opponents, having charity for all who differed with him and he had the reputation of having always kept his temper.

Peace Work Taken Up

Mr. Ladd was interested in the leading philanthropies of his day, but when he took up the cause of peace, he gave himself up to it exclusively. He was a friend of the temperance movement, but once when asked to speak on it, replied in language borrowed from sea-faring life, "One man can't scull two boats."

Up to 1819 William Ladd knew nothing of the peace cause and thought the peace societies which had then lately been formed were the mere day-dreams of benevolence. He had been a member of a military company in which he won the reputation of being a good soldier and attained the rank of captain. After he gave up command of his ship, he thought of offering himself for service in the navy. In becoming an apostle of peace he changed his views very much like him who from the zealous Saul of Tarsus became Paul, the untiring missionary. It happened that Mr. Ladd was with Rev. Jesse Appleton, the president of Bowdoin College, in his last hours.

Dr. Appleton was one of the saints of his time, a man for whom Mr. Ladd had deep veneration. Looking forward to the improvement of the world, Dr. Appleton in a prophetic vision spoke of the various benevolent societies that had been founded and among them gave a prominent place to the peace societies.

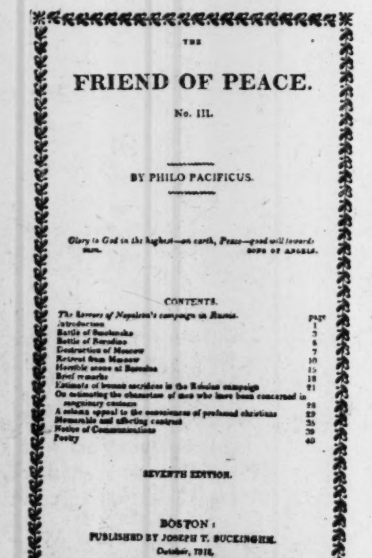
"It is probable," wrote Mr. Ladd, "that the impressions made at this interview first turned my attention to the subject, but it probably would soon have escaped from me had not the 'Solemn Review,' which came soon after into my possession in a very singular way, riveted my attention in such a manner as to make it the principal object of my life to promote the cause of peace on earth and good will to man."

Becomes Enthusiast

Mr. Ladd was then about 41 years of age, about the age when Franklin began to devote himself chiefly to public work, and when his varied training could all be brought into play. He felt that he had received a divine call, and from that time gave his life to the peace cause. He was "listed for the war," as he expressed it. He began to study up the subject and to speak and write on it. People, he admitted, called him an enthusiast to his face and he doubted not that they spoke of him as a fool behind his back, but he believed that if they ever came to study his subject they would become as interested in it as he was himself.

At that time peace literature pure and simple consisted of little else than Dr. Worcester's "Solemn Review," the "Friend of Peace," a few addresses of Channing and the works of David Low Dodge, but in its collateral fields upon which Ladd with his scholarly instincts now entered, it embraced religion, morality, philosophy and the history of nations, which meant also diplomacy and international law, with which this pioneer in the peace movement became acquainted. Today peace literature, owing to the efforts of Ladd and his successors, is a department of political study to master which one must know the completed work of the Hague conference and the history of half a century of internationalism.

Mr. Ladd first gave his views on peace before the Peace Society of his state and found in the Christian Mirror, published at Portland, a welcome for his first writings. He published in the Mirror 32 essays in one year which were afterwards reprinted in book form. It also republished in book form other essays from that paper. His first addresses at Portland and Boston were of



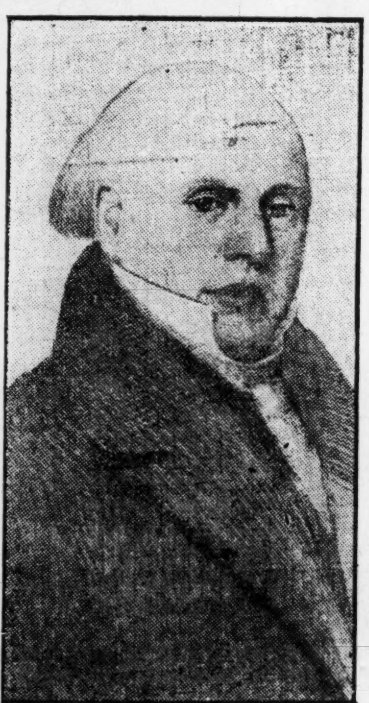
TITLE-PAGE OF "FRIEND OF PEACE."
To this magazine William Ladd was a frequent contributor of peace articles.

sufficient note to be reprinted in England, and he was soon recognized as a man of force in the movement.

Following Organized

Not only could he impart inspiration to a following, but he could organize it. He saw that the philanthropic societies which were proving successful were formed on a national basis and believed that the peace societies should have a national organization. For three years he went about the New England and middle states promoting his idea, supported by a resolution from the peace society of Maine, and helped by Dr. Noah Worcester, who drew up for him a constitution for a national society. His plan was realized in the American Peace Society, organized May 8, 1828, in New York City. It was intended to unify and did affiliate or absorb nearly all the fifty peace societies then existing in this country, and has remained the historic peace society in the United States since its foundation. Its headquarters were first in New York, then in Hartford, where peace workers gathered with great enthusiasm around William Watson, the founder of the Advocate of Peace, next in Boston. They remained in Boston from 1837 to the present week, when they were removed to Washington, in the belief that the work of the society might be better promoted if conducted from the national capital.

Mr. Ladd became the first agent and corresponding secretary of the society and later its first president. He was also made the editor of its paper, The Harbinger of Peace, the successor of which was the Advocate of Peace which the society adopted as its organ after Mr. Watson's decease. The first treasurer of the society was David Low Dodge. Its board of directors was made up of distinguished men from the New England



WILLIAM LADD.
Erstwhile sea-captain and then Maine farmer founded first peace society.

states, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina and Ohio. One of its great men of those days was Thomas Grimké of South Carolina. Dr. Worcester, who while he lived was a staunch supporter of Mr. Ladd, was one of the Massachusetts directors of the society. Worcester, Dodge and Ladd, the first three founders of the peace movement in America, were therefore brought together in a single association.

Mr. Ladd's Work Heavy

Mr. Ladd's work consisted of organizing auxiliary societies, writing articles, giving lectures and conducting a large correspondence. This extended not only throughout the United States, but to foreign countries, particularly to Great Britain, where he was in close touch with the peace leaders of the London society. He served without salary, paid all his traveling expenses and was responsible for all the expenses of the society, but received some contributions to be applied to its work. These, however, hardly reached a thousand dollars a year. When Mr. Ladd went to Minot he is supposed to have been worth \$80,000. When he had finished his work he was worth about \$40,000. He had given away to friends or spent on the peace cause one half of his original fortune. With the rest he provided for his wife and for the American Peace Society. All the money he gave to the society he desired to have spent on the peace cause immediately and not hoarded up for the future. Mr. Ladd was, therefore, as a donor to the peace movement, a forerunner of Mr. Ginn and Mr. Carnegie, who have laid greater foundations outside the society; but George C. Beckwith, his successor, followed his example by leaving to the society a bequest of about \$100,000, the interest of which is still applied to its work. To Ladd and Beckwith, benefactors as well as workers, the peace cause in America is practically indebted for its life from 1828 to 1870, at a time when the philanthropists of America, though liberal towards other charities, failed to recognize the importance of this cause which in our day has become the most commanding.

Licensed to Preach

Towards the last of his life he was licensed to preach in the Congregational church, with which he had been connected. Though churches were always open to him, he found they were easier of access to a regularly recognized preacher than to a layman. He was a popular speaker, full of good humor, "apt to teach," rich in illustrations drawn from his varied life, had sentiment and imagination, but always made a strong appeal to the intellect. He was called "the old man eloquent." Large audiences, crowding the churches to the doors, listened to his speeches, and were deeply moved by his appeals. His last mission, which was to western Massachusetts and New York in the winter of 1840-41, occupied him six months, during which time he traveled hundreds of miles and gave many lectures. On his way home to Minot he went to Portsmouth where his wife was waiting to see him in the old home of his youth. The end of his journey was like that of Livingston, who is said to have been found in the attitude of prayer. William

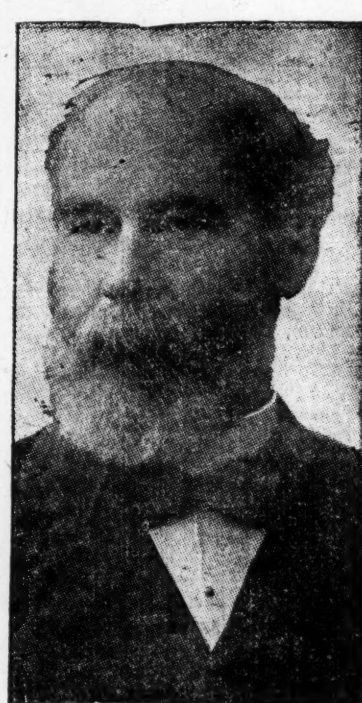
Ladd, after his arrival and reception home, had only time to fall on his knees and give thanks to the God who had blessed his labors, when his earthly work was ended. He was buried at Portsmouth where a monument raised to his memory by the American Peace Society bears the inscription, "Blessed are the peace makers for they shall be called the children of God."

Views of Society

Mr. Ladd at first took with Dr. Worcester what might be called the "half way covenant" view, by which he justified defensive war, but as he studied the question of war and peace, he became convinced that all war is contrary to the spirit of Christianity. In this position he was sustained by the American Peace Society which put this tenet of faith into its constitution and has retained it to this day. This did not and does not mean, however, that those who join it have been expected to be non-resistants; far from it. The society has always appealed to people of wide variety of views to work together for the greater things upon which they could agree. From the first it urged people to join it regardless as to whether war was ever necessary or Christian. It has stood for no sect or denomination, but has given people of whatever religious principles an opportunity to express themselves on war. Mr. Ladd himself in writing to a radical on the subject of physical force, once said that he believed it might "sometimes be used in the spirit of love, as in family government, the restraint of drunkards, lunatics and criminals." He considered "moral power the only defense allowed a Christian," but when this would not protect him he should be willing to suffer for righteousness' sake. He believed in submission to magistrates and at times in "the appeal to Caesar." "There is such a thing," he says, "as going beyond the millennium. I am content to stop there."

Propaganda Practical

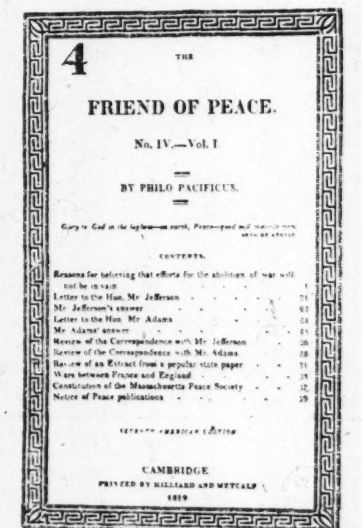
The American Peace Society not only represented a Christian philanthropy, but put its propaganda on a practical basis. William Ladd urged from the first the importance of having a substitute for war, a peaceful means for the redress of international wrongs, or peace with justice and equity on the basis of Christian morality and law. He believed that there should be a court and congress of nations and began writing on the subject. In order to get the whole country interested in the idea he used his influence to induce the American Peace Society to offer prizes, first of \$30, then of \$50, then of \$100, and finally of \$1000. About 40 essays were received, but when read by a jury consisting of Joseph Story, William Wirt and John McLean, the five best of them were pronounced to be of equal merit, which meant that no prize could be awarded. A second board of judges consisting of John Quincy Adams,



DR. BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD.
Boston man has been secretary of the American Peace Society since 1892.

James Kent and Daniel Webster read these five essays, but agreed with the judgment of the others. These essays were ordered printed together with one written by Mr. Ladd himself, who made it up from his own studies and the best ideas contained in the rejected essays.

The American Peace Society published the essays (1840) in a single volume which was sent to the crowned heads



TITLE-PAGE OF "FRIEND OF PEACE."
This was the magazine founded by Dr. Noah Worcester for peace propaganda.

and ambassadors of Europe, the President of the United States, the governors of states, to many publicists and the principal libraries of this country. Had it done nothing else but give this work to the public, it would have won an honored place in history; up to that time there was practically no available literature on this subject except the Great Design of Henry IV. and the plan of William Penn. It went further than this, however, and secured memorials recommending the promotion of the congress and court of nations to state legislatures and to Congress. The Legislature of Massachusetts was foremost in taking up the idea, having approved it before the essays were published. Coupled with these memorials went a petition that provision for arbitration be inserted in every treaty made between the United States and other nations. This was the suggestion of Judge William Jay of New York, son of John Jay, who afterwards became the president of the society.

Mr. Ladd's Plan

Of the unique character of Mr. Ladd's plan he himself wrote in the preface to his essay:

"My claim to originality in this production rests much on the thought of separating the subject into two distinct parts, viz.: first—A congress of ambassadors from all those Christian and civilized nations who should choose to send them, for the purpose of settling the principles of international law by compact and agreement, of the nature of a mutual treaty, and also of devising and promoting plans for the preservation of peace, and mediating the condition of man; second—a court of nations, composed of the most able civilians in the world; to arbitrate or judge such cases as should be brought before it, by the mutual consent of two or more contending nations; thus dividing entirely the diplomatic from the judicial functions, which require such different, not to say opposite, characters in the exercise of their functions. I consider the congress as the legislature, and the court as the judiciary, in the government of nations, leaving the functions of the executive with public opinion, 'the queen of the world.' This division I have never seen in any essay or plan for a congress or diet of independent nations, either ancient or modern; and I believe it will obviate the objections which have been heretofore made to such a plan."

As one reads over the essay he sees that it is a complete and almost exact program of the leading reforms in international law that have been proposed in the nineteenth and even in the twentieth century, some of which have been realized since his time in the Hague conferences, of which they were almost an exact prophecy and anticipation even to small details. The essay dealt with the regulation of war which occupied students of international law from the time of the American civil war

PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

1838-1840—William Ladd of Maine.
1840-1846—Samuel E. Coues of New Hampshire.
1847—Anson G. Phelps of New York.
1848-1858—Hon. William Jay of New York.
1859-1861—Francis Wayland of Rhode Island.
1861-1872—Howard Malcolm of Pennsylvania.
1873-1891—Edward S. Tobey of Massachusetts.
1891-1910—Robert Treat Paine of Massachusetts.
1911—Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

to the first Hague conference, when the rules for land warfare were adopted by an international convention. It laid out a program for the regulation of neutrality, a subject which the first Hague conference was unable to take up, but which was dealt with by the second. It proposed the abolition of privateering and the admission of the principle of free ships, free goods, both of which were secured by the declaration of Paris, 1856.

It also proposed measures for the prevention of war such as mediation and arbitration which are now a part of The Hague system. The court of nations proposed by Mr. Ladd resembles in principle the proposed court of arbitral justice. This is to be judicial and is intended to prevent diplomatic compromise by judges. Mr. Ladd, though he advocated arbitration, distinctly separated the diplomatic from the judicial functions in his scheme for a court. His idea was that the court should be like the supreme court of the United States. When it was impracticable to follow law, it should be guided by principles of equity.

He believed that the congress of nations should deal not only with subjects related to war, but should take up other beneficial measures. When The Hague conferences do this, they will advance one step further than they have already gone and will resemble more nearly what they ought to become, the real parliament of the world, an institution in which great international questions may be dealt with in the light of reason just as the Congress of the United States deals with questions that may arise between the states of the American Union. This will be one of the best means for the prevention of war.

When the story of the nations is written with true historical perspective, when the peace movement comes to its own, William Ladd, the Maine farmer, founder of the American Peace Society, will be recognized as one of the world's greatest worthies and will stand in the company of Grotius, the father of international law, in the world's hall of fame.

BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Salesman—What He Can Do for Himself.

A CERTAIN general manager of a large New York house is an experienced salesman of many years experience in various lines. His ability to direct a business was developed chiefly in selling goods. This work brought him in contact with many different sorts of people and interests. He found out how goods are made and distributed, learned trade customs and popular preferences.

In his desk today this former salesman has a book containing names of several thousand persons and firms to whom he has sold goods in the past. Some of these are people in business or professions and other persons who have bought for their homes.

"If I found myself out in the street tomorrow with nothing but experience, time and this book," he says, "I could make a handsome income by taking that list as a basis for selling almost any desirable thing. These people know and trust me."

The salesman's opportunities for self-advancement are very wide. A surprisingly large proportion of the men holding responsible positions in this country today have been salesmen at one time or another. Selling ability enters into every executive business problem, for it is always easier to make goods than to dispose of them. Many a man

of fine talent along some special line, as engineering, has fallen short of developing all that was in him because, having had no selling experience, he lacked the broad, human view of modern business, and its direct service to the public, that is gained by the salesman. On the other hand, many a lad with little education, but who first got this selling insight through peddling newspapers, has risen to power and place in the business world.

The good salesman keeps his eyes open. Some years ago a young fellow went to work in the New York freight soliciting department of an ocean steamship line. Ocean freights are remarkably complex. There are hundreds of rates and routes to be kept in mind, with intricate regulations of weights, custom duties, packing, foreign exchange and the shipping laws of other countries. Besides having these well in hand, the solicitor must know his own country thoroughly, keeping in touch with places where ocean shipments are likely to originate.

This particular solicitor made it a rule to travel in daytime whenever possible. In going about the United States he was constantly looking into conditions. If the train crossed a river, he wanted to know its name, and what steamboat lines navigated it, if any. If he stopped off at a junction, he wanted to know what was made there, and what was grown and manufactured in the district. He got acquainted with manufacturers by going to see them. Very often, when he called on a manufacturer who had tried export trade and found it unprofitable or complicated, he revived his interest and made him successful by helping with his knowledge of export requirements.

About that time well-to-do Americans began taking their automobiles abroad with them. This solicitor worked out an idea in a way that illustrates the salesman's capacity to give true service. The shipment of an automobile to another country is a complicated piece of business for the man who has never done it before. Arrangements were made whereby a car could be driven right to the pier from which its owner was sailing, turned over to the steamship people, and delivered to him a few hours after his arrival in Europe, all crating and customs details being taken off his shoulders.

This service not only proved popular, but in one case was the means of getting shipments from a manufacturer who was a director in a rival steamship line. Today that solicitor is at the head of his company's freight forwarding department.

In another case a young man from high school got a job driving a laundry wagon. He found that the average driver was content with delivering a certain amount of laundry every week on his allotted route, and did little or nothing to get new customers. Having read something about modern selling methods, he began trying to extend the patronage on his own route. First he made a list of all his present customers, laying it out in such a way that a new driver could go over the different streets and find each customer. Then he undertook to call at a certain number of houses each week where he had no customers, soliciting business, and also working to increase the business from each of his old customers. In a little while his route ran so far ahead of other drivers that the proprietor of the laundry wanted to know how he did it. When it was explained, he asked him to list other routes, and teach his method to the men. Within three months he was no longer a driver, but sales-manager for the laundry. The latter's drivers now call on a certain number of possible new customers every week. They earn commissions on all additional business brought in. Customers' bundles are all delivered promptly because each one is scheduled. Formerly the laundry had to employ a man to make collections from slow-paying customers. The drivers have been taught to do this, and the slow-pay customers have been decreased by a better system of credits, or dropped altogether as a better class of patronage was developed. New routes have been laid out in fresh territory, and new wagons sent over them. The increase in business has been so great that the laundry has doubled its facilities, and the former sales-manager now has an interest in it.

Sales work imposes certain handicaps. One of these is the handicap of lost time. As salesmen usually work on commission, it is always possible to ease up when a man fancies he is not in a good working "mood." The humoring of

moods has led to many failures, and good salesmen see this danger so clearly that they usually take measures to guard against it.

Some men make it the rule to work so many hours a day, rain or shine, mood or no mood. Others treat each day as a unit, and draw up a little statement of what has been accomplished every evening. Still others set a certain minimum of accomplishment for each day, and live up to it as nearly as possible.

One of the best plans ever devised was that of a cash register salesman who had good territory and a branch office. His household and office expenses came to a certain average sum monthly, and he divided the month into two parts. From the first to the fifteenth all his commissions went to defray these expenses, while from the fifteenth to the first of the following month his commissions were profit, to be saved. If he could meet expenses before the fifteenth, that gave him just so many more days to work for the savings account. If he had a good customer almost ready to close a purchase on the thirtieth of the month, he could afford to work very hard, for if he closed the transaction before the first, his commission went into savings, while if the deal ran over into the following month it went to expenses. In time this salesman became general manager of the company he worked for, and today he is at the head of an enormous manufacturing corporation.

NIGHT REFUGES PRAISED IN BERLIN

BERLIN—The night refuge for men recently opened by the Salvation Army here is proving very acceptable to them, every bed being occupied. An official acknowledgment of the good work done by the army has just been made by the mayor of Mayence.

This Salvation Army refuge has been used by 11,000 homeless men during the past year. In 1909 over 6000 persons were taken into custody in the district of Mayence, and in 1910, since the opening of the night shelter, the number fell to 2800.

WILLIAM LADD SUCCESSFUL FARMER



Farm at Minot, Me., bought by great peace worker after he retired from the sea.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

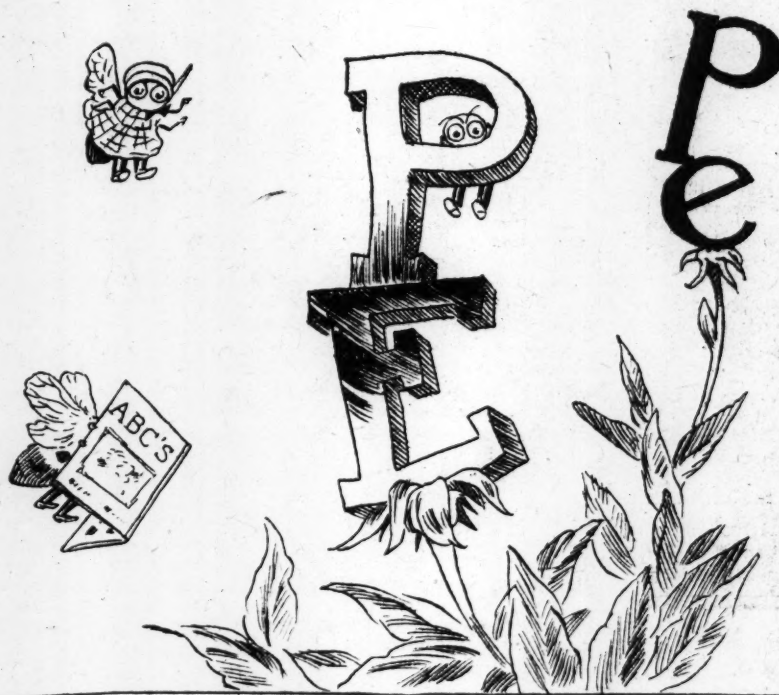
THE BUSYVILLE BEES.



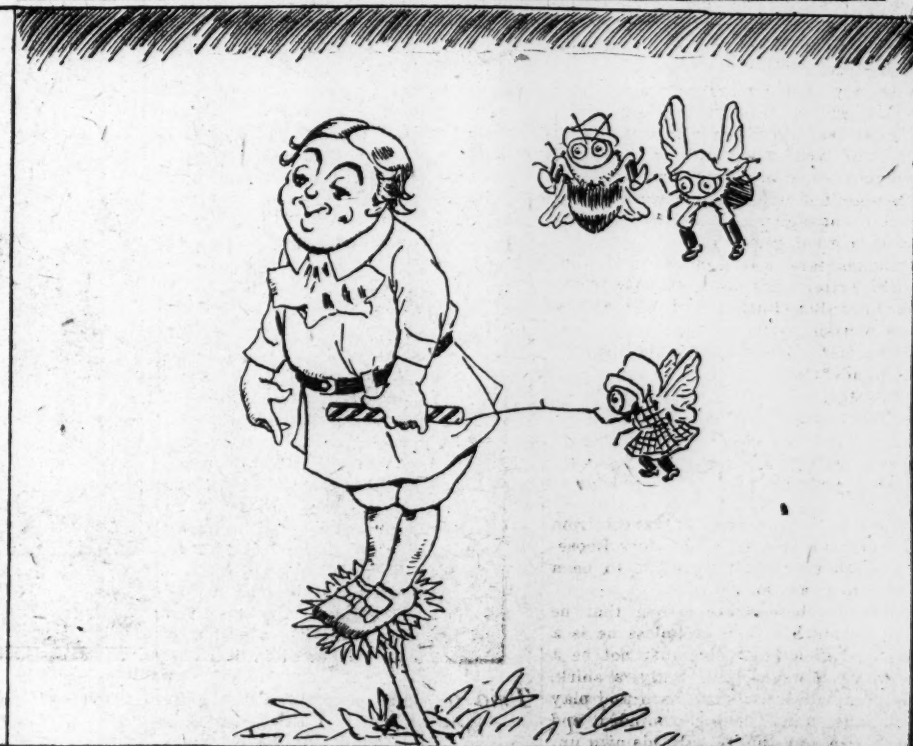
Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM



Our "How to Know the Wild Flowers" class
Examined poor Buss to tickle her.
Here's Ragged Robin, who, we learn,
His living still declines to earn;
A Dandy Lion's better dressed,
But Ragged Robins sing the best.



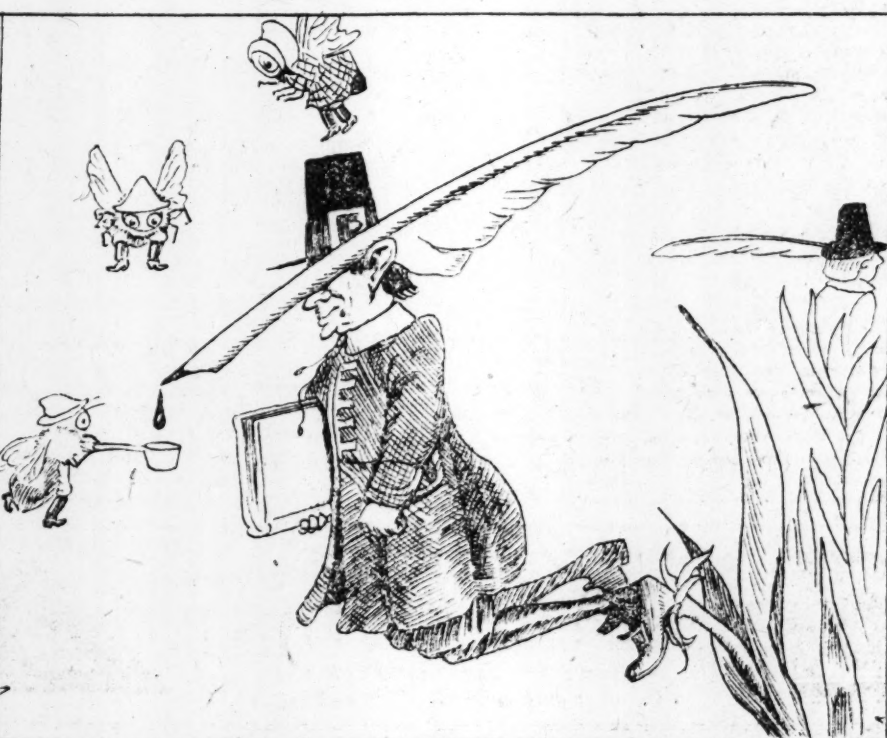
"This flow'r," says Buzz, the learned Bee,
"I think is known as P-on-E";
And in a book named alphabet
He looks it up—but I regret
That in the book he will not see
About a B-on-P-on-E.



Sweet William is the next we greet,
We notice his expression sweet;
Buzz calls him "Bill," for still his smile
Proclaims him blameless, free from guile.
He's just as sweet 'z his candy stick,
—How Sally longs to get a lick!



The Tiger Lily's tawny fur
Enticed poor Buss to tickle her;
The flow'r was curled up, kitten like,
But now she shows she's quite a "tike."
That wild flow'r do not please her well
Is Sally's verdict, we can tell.



John Quill's among the fav'rite flow'rs
For spring and even winter hours;
The florists grow them by the dozen.
—No, Johnny Jump-Up's not his cousin.
Buzz hopes to get a drop of honey,
John Quills give ink of course—how funny!

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The Fox Glove waves his stylish paws
For pretty Mary Gold's applause;
And Sally'd be glad to grow on a stem
Could she wear hat and gown like them.
Here's flowery metaphor galore
But not one flow'r you've met afore.

BIRDS ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE

NEVER had the White House a tenant more observant than Colonel Roosevelt. Even the return of the birds in spring he watched and noted, how carefully may be seen from these paragraphs written in the last year of his second term and published in Scribner's magazine:

"At the White House we are apt to stroll around the grounds for a few minutes after breakfast; and during the migrations, especially in spring, I often take a pair of field glasses, so as to examine any bird as to the identity of which I am doubtful. From the end of April the warblers pass in troops—myrtle, magnolia, chestnut-sided, bay-breasted, blackburnian, black-throated blue, Canadian and many others, with at the very end of the season the black-polls; exquisite little birds, but not conspicuous as a rule, except perhaps the blackburnian, whose brilliant orange throat and breast flame when they catch the sunlight as he flits among the trees. The males in their dress of courtship are easily recognized by any one who has Chapman's book on the warblers. On May 4, 1906, I saw a Cape May warbler, the first I had ever seen. It was in a small pine. It was fearless, allowing a close approach, and as it was a male in high plumage, it was unmistakable.

"In 1907, after a very hot week in early March, we had an exceedingly cold and late spring. The first bird I heard sing in the White House grounds was a white-throated sparrow on March 1; a song sparrow speedily followed. The white-throats stayed with us until the middle of May, overlapping the arrival of the indigo buntings, but during the last week in April and first week in May their singing was drowned by the music of the purple finches, which I never before saw in such numbers around the White House. When we sat by the south fountain, under an apple

tree then blossoming, sometimes three or four purple finches would be singing in the fragrant bloom overhead. In June a pair of wood thrushes and a pair of black-and-white creepers made their homes in the White House grounds, in addition to our ordinary home-makers, the flickers, red-heads, robins, cat-birds, song sparrows, chippies, summer yellow birds, grackles and I am sorry to say, sparrows. A handsome sapsucker spent a week with us. In this same year five night herons spent January and February in a swampy tract by the Potomac, half a mile or so from the White House."

NO TUSK ELEPHANT

An expedition of French naturalists has discovered a new species of elephant in Africa, smaller than the known types and with shorter trunks, longer necks and no tusks.—Ottawa Citizen.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What body of water?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Blown glass.

WHY?

WHY has the dromedary a hump on its back?
The hump on the back of a dromedary is stearine or hard fat, in fact, a store of nourishment provided against the day of want to which the animal in a wild state is often exposed, and from which he is not entirely exempt in a state of domestication. The dromedary or camel can exist for a long period, thanks to this hump, without any other food.

BANISTER HILL

Up Banister hill did you ever go?
Sometimes I go fast, sometimes I go slow.
But whether I like it or not, each night I have surely to go, at candle light,
Up Banister hill.

At the top stands nurse with impatient face,
She always waits in the very same place,
And never a chance she gives me to look
At the long, long way my little feet took
Up Banister hill.

Oh, how can a little boy like to go
Up Banister hill? But it's fine, I know,
When morning comes, and I'm washed and dressed,
To play I'm on horseback and riding my best
Down Banister hill!

I stand by the side of my shining horse,
Take one look ahead at the long straight course—
And then up I jump! I slip and I slide,
And off like a flash of lightning I glide
Down Banister hill.

—Children's Magazine.

ENLARGE YOUR VOCABULARY

THE vocabularies of many girls need expanding. Any girl who will notice how continually her companions say that a thing is "lovely" or "awful" or "too sweet for anything" will realize how few and vague are, for example, their terms of approval.

Conversation with intellectual people, familiarity with good authors and progress in schooling should in time give you a vocabulary. But there is an easy and attractive way besides to add to your stocks of words. Buy a dictionary of synonyms. For 50 cents you can buy a volume large enough to keep you at work a year, yet small enough to stay on your dressing-table for ready reference.

Select a familiar word of daily use. Memorize its synonyms and note how each shades off into a new meaning which distinguishes it from all the others.

Turn to the word "lovely." Its synonyms are "amiable," "pleasing," "charming," "delightful," "enchanting," "winning," "graceful," "admirable" and "adorable." Study the particular meaning conveyed by each. When you know them as you will not use at every instant the overworked and generally inappropriate "lovely." Ten minutes daily, while you are dressing, will give you a surprising number of such word groups.

Do not be ostentatious. Let your improvement be known only by its fruits. Very soon you will feel and avoid the monotonous phrasing of ordinary talk, and you will feel the musical value of mere words, as well as know their precise use.

The writer knows a girl of 18 who comes in from tennis, or pauses in her lessons and in her household tasks, to say to her mother, "What word would you use here?" Then for a moment they talk. They discuss the synonyms, and if they can, quote from good authors to

mark their points; and mother and daughter alike are richer for this search of the right word.

The girl is not a prig; she is a leader in all her school games. She can banter and make merry and cut fudge with her most heedless mates; but during the year that she has owned her dictionary of synonyms she has won a readiness and precision of speech that is already noticeable. The accomplishment is going to be priceless—no matter what her walk in life may be. —Youths Companion.

SAW THE POINT

There are still a few people who object to a collegiate course on the ground that the subjects taught are not practical, and therefore are of no benefit toward fitting young people for gaining a livelihood. The following incident shows how one man's objections were overcome:

"No, sir! There ain't any sense in him going to college to learn a lot of things he won't ever have any use for. Now there's their Latin and Greek and physics, and a lot more stuff that he couldn't ever make a living by, and what's the use for him to fool away his time on 'em?"

Uncle Joe Koozts picked up his whetstone and sharpened his scythe vigorously, thinking he had "downed" the professor, who was pleading for bright young Joe Koozts to have a college course.

The professor was silent until the sharpening process was finished; then, picking up the whetstone, he asked:

"Can you cut grass with this?"

"Of course not," Uncle Joe chuckled.

"Then why do you waste your time using it? I would throw the thing away if it wouldn't cut any grass. The scythe is all you need."

"If you'd ever tried to cut weeds and

grass you'd know that the scythe does enough better work to pay for all the time and effort you put in sharpening it."

Uncle Joe explained, picking up the object of the professor's scorn and giving his scythe-blade a few dexterous strokes. "I guess you don't know the value of a whetstone."

The professor looked straight into Uncle Joe's eyes without saying another word, but there was a humorous twinkle back of the sober look, and Uncle Joe was quick to see the point.

The professor did not argue the question further, but young Joe went to college.

MINUTE PARTICLES

A single grain of indigo will give color to a ton of water; of course, says Popular Mechanics, every drop of this water must contain an immense number of ultra-microscopic particles of indigo.

A few grains of fluorescein, a substance derived from coal tar, will produce a distinct fluorescence, shining with a yellowish green light when strongly illuminated, in a hundred tons of water. To produce this result the fluorescein must be divided into countless billions of particles.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

FIGURES AND WORDS.

THERE is a game called "heads, bodies and legs," in which heads are drawn on paper which is folded over. The slips are passed around, bodies and legs being drawn in their turn, and comic pictures result when the paper is unfolded.

For your puzzle party collect figures of any description from advertisements in magazines. Cut off the heads, bodies and legs, keeping these members separate from one another in different trays.

Each guest is provided with a cardboard box or lid in which to keep the puzzles and a sheet of foolscap paper as well. The hostess then hands round the tray of heads, and each person selects one.

When the heads are distributed it is explained that every one can go and search the tray that contains the bodies and try to find the correct one. A good big bowl of paste is ready on the table, with several brushes, and the first person who succeeds in securing a body to

fit rushes to the paste pot and with a dab of the brush sticks the head and body on to the foolscap and is then eligible to search for the legs.

When the correct legs have been pasted to the picture, which is then complete, a fresh head may be sought, and so the puzzle-making goes merrily on until refreshments are announced. It is well to have a large quantity of cut-up figures, so that the guests may not find it too easy or be stopped for want of materials. The puzzles are examined, and the competitor who has made the greatest number of correct pictures is declared winner.

After refreshments another puzzle is introduced. Envelopes are distributed, and each person on opening it discovers a quantity of letters taken from the game called "word making and word taking."

These letters represent a sentence. The box lid again comes into play for shifting the letters about in the effort to find the words to form the hidden sentence.—New Haven Palladium.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

KINDERGARTEN SINGING HINTS GIVEN

Song Is Expression of Child's Thought and Feeling, According to Froebel—Home-Made Songs Interesting.

CHILDREN'S singing in school has long been a moot question between school authorities and those parents who desire the young voices to be kept sweet and tuneful. The work that is done in kindergartens nowadays, however, is, tending to correct the careless usages of the ordinary school room.

Kindergarten teachers ask soft singing and expressive singing, that is, those do who have grasped Froebel's ideas and are faithful in their stewardship. Froebel plainly desired the singing to be the expression of the child's thought and feeling. It was never to be regarded as a gymnastic exercise, per se. When children sing for the sake of the sound they make and not because they are intent on saying the things their song talks about, they are missing the whole benefit of Froebel's plan for them. There is small doubt that the ideal of musical and poetic expression which the kindergarten movement introduced has had a strong influence on the vocal manners of the school rooms next above them—both in the preparedness of the children to sing better and in the standard set the upper teachers by the charming work so often secured in the kindergarten.

Froebel's Singing Lesson

The scene where Froebel describes the first singing lesson may profitably be taken to heart by any one who has to do with children, whether as parent or teacher. The master enters the school room and instead of speaking in the usual formal way he surprises and delights and amuses the children by singing to them in improvised phrase "Good morning!" Here is something fresh and new, quite outside the bounds of decorum for the old-fashioned school room indeed, but wholly expressive of the tender charm of Froebel's thought and deed.

Perhaps without prompting some venturesome child will answer "Good morning!" in like way, either imitating the master's musical phrase or making one of his own. But if necessary the teacher may prompt the child to sing their good morning. After this the teacher sings little phrases to the children about the windy sky, if the morning is gray, or the green branches against the blue as seen from the window. The children soon catch the spirit of this, if the master has it living within him, and they too make little snatches of song about trees and birds and flowers or their games and sing them to improvised phrases.

If the teacher knows how to handle this work, the children will come in time to sing clearly defined little melodies of their own invention. The effort should be to have them sing something definite. At first the melodies are like to be either mere monotone, with a slight variation, or to have little harmonic definiteness. When, however, the child is encouraged to sing the same melody over till it comes plainly to him the thing takes form and clearness. It is a help to have the words clear in the child's mind before he begins to sing them.

The words in this little school room dialogue as outlined by Froebel seem to have been most often prompted by the master; but it is possible to get the children to sing of what they themselves notice in their surroundings or what they are thinking about. Like every piece of advanced teaching work this depends almost entirely on the teacher's power of initiative, on her own musical spontaneity and grasp of the expressive beauty of singing.

Singing Tone Secured

When children have thus been brought to discover their voices spontaneously the learning of songs is easier and the singing more expressive. Such a process of original song singing as this may be carried on for some weeks by the successful teacher, and a store of little home-made songs garnered which all the class have learned. It is easier to catch the brief phrases and repeat them than to learn all at once a long melody. The experience of many teachers heretofore has been that the children often cannot sing one song correctly, but blunder here and there in every one, either on words or music. It is better to use songs simple enough that the children can really know them. This will break the childish habit of humming along without singing anything in particular, which in the end dulls the quick perception of melody. Let the formal songs chosen be simple, then, both words and music. The test of the usual song singing may readily be made by asking the children to sing the melody of some supposedly well-known song without the piano. The

teachers will find that few children can follow the air correctly.

This failure to grasp the melody correctly is accountable for the inferior quality of tone in children's singing. The children are not really thinking song, but words only. Then they are using the speaking voice, the singing voice not having been sufficiently awakened. The natural voice of the child lies higher than the adult's and so his natural singing voice lies higher. That children cannot sing high rises from the fact that they are really using the speaking range or register—if one may venture to use a much-abused word of the voice teachers.

Singing Voice Sought

There should be always the effort to get the thought of singing voice, rather than of mere intoned speech. This is best done by starting a melody high enough that the children grasp the idea and are driven to pitch the voice higher than the speaking range can readily reach. C sharp is the staff is perhaps a good place to start a child's melody of this improvised sort—as this is really a tone which should have full head resonance, and will naturally fill the thought and the voice together. Descend from this point and do not go much above it.

Practice in calling is often a help in school. Let the teacher learn to call musically—not with a shout out of the throat but with a rising, swaying head inflection which slides easily into tone. Beginning say "O-o, Jo-oh," trying to sound like the birds. Then answer "Com-ing" in a sweet, high tone. Many children can sing these pretty calling tones readily and they may be heard to do this spontaneously at their play. But many others shout with the speaking register forced high and the training in school should help them overcome this habit. Practice with this calling may include street calls of various sorts—but it is wiser not to get children to imitate calls they actually hear as the tone of these is too often anything but a charming model. The imitation of bird sounds is useful, for these are sweet, high, musical and more over soft. This ideal of singing is necessary to establish before broader and fuller vocalization can properly be demanded.

Of course this work requires more individual study than the music as it is at present taught. But Froebel everywhere required individual work with children. The children will all be interested in this kind of thing and each will catch the idea from listening to the others. Mothers at home often establish this singing habit by tuneful recitations with children. There is a lady in the West who begins every morning with her children singing songs to express their interest in the sky and the sunshine and the birds. This sets them in good tune for their day. With patience the child's natural power to make melodies—not brilliantly interesting ones, but correct melody, just as one makes correct sentences—will be awakened. How little command a child would have of language if he knew only what he had been taught by rote and never had been encouraged to express himself in words!

Rote Songs Taught

When the study of rote songs begins, let the teacher be sure the children first of all know the words thoroughly and understand them and are interested in the picture they present. When the words are well learned, then the teacher may begin to sing one line at a time till the children really know the melody. The teacher may correct faults by asking the class to notice what she sings at a given word. To sing the lines expressively from the first is important. The very endeavor to express the meaning of the words and music will fix them in thought, especially if the melody have any character which expresses the poetry. A slow, gentle song, a fast or bright one, a marching-measure song, or a dancing measure, these may be compared to make the child notice different rhythms and measures.

Often to follow the measure of a song with a light graceful movement of the hand and arm is a help to the child in getting the measure clear. Let there be a broader motion of hand or arm at the strong beat. If the teacher feels the rhythm, the march or the dance or the gently ambling pace, the motions of the class in waving the measure with their hands will have something of the musical expressiveness of modern dancing when it seeks to make motions obey the ideas of the music. Of course with children this differentiation must begin with rhythms of very markedly different character—a strong marching effect and a graceful three-beat measure, for example, or one that is like a galloping horse perhaps. But at the first the words must serve to lead the child to get the measure correctly—that is, words must be chosen that have a very evident and correct meter when read with the natural accent. To give a simple example, one may say or sing "spring is here," either to a two or three-beat measure, giving either one or two beats to the word spring. But "summer is come" is definitely three-part, requiring a heavy and two light accents for "summer is" and another heavy one on "come."

It is to be said that most of the songs in the average kindergarten collection are too difficult for very little children to begin upon. It is better to have a few simple songs well learned, songs of good melodic quality, than to have so many half learned and learned in a way to make children careless about musical correctness. The simple folk-song melodies although they seem lack-

neyed to the teachers are good for children, and fresh to each succeeding class, even if the teachers find them rather dog-eared. These in musical character and form are always a good foundation for the child's musical knowledge, even if afterward they are to learn the not always musically commendable melodies of some of the song books. The true folk-song has always a definite form which makes it easy for the child to grasp. The phrases have a relation which is logical and helps fix the whole in memory.

NOTES

Mr. Fiedler has made the last Symphony program of the year, which is to be played on Friday afternoon, April 28, and Saturday evening, April 29, popular in character. The first part will be given to Beethoven and Tchaikovsky and the last part entirely to Wagner. Beethoven will be represented by the "Coriolanus" overture and Tchaikovsky by the "Pathetic" symphony. The Wagnerian excerpts will comprise the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," the funeral music from "Dusk of the Gods" and the prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg." There will be no soloist.

The opera named for the fifth week of the Aborn engagement at the Boston opera house is "Trovatore" with Mmes. Abercrombie and Helena as the alternating sopranos, Messrs. Samloff and Russo as the tenors, Miss Louise Le Baron and Miss Mildred Rogers will share the contralto work. Clarence West, a new conductor, will have the musical direction of the eight performances. Mr. Samloff is a Russian tenor who sang with the Chicago-Philadelphia organization last winter. Mr. West was formerly with Savage's opera company.

The piece scheduled for week of May 1 is Puccini's "Bohème"; for the week of May 8, Bizet's "Carmen"; for the week of May 15 Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann."

John A. O'Shea, instructor of public schools in the city of Boston, will be the organist at the municipal organ recital given at The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Monday evening, April 24. Mr. O'Shea will perform the following selections: Theme, variations and finale in Ab, Thiele; Benediction Nuptial, Dubois; canon, Schumann; theme, variations and fugue, Sparg; pastoral, Foote; choral and fugue (from the fifth sonata); Guilmant; andantino, Lemaire; toccata, Callaerts; adagio, Bach; cantilene, Salome; overture, Weber; barcarolle, O'Shea; finale from the sonata in A minor, Whiting.

The music department of the city of Boston announces a chamber concert in Ford hall Wednesday evening, April 26, at 8 o'clock, by Miss Ida McCarthy, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whiteley Hilton, violinist; Mrs. Anna Howe Huntington, violoncellist; and Arthur J. Hackett, tenor.

Miss Alice Sovereign, contralto, and Frank La Forge, pianist, give a joint recital in Steinhart hall Monday afternoon, April 24. Names in the singer's divisions of the program are Sechi, Reichart, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Strauss, Schubert, Rachmaninoff, Foote, La Forge, Beach; in the pianist's two divisions the name of Chopin alone appears.

Miss Florence Connor, an English violinist who has been giving concerts in the United States and Canada, will conclude her American concert tour with a recital in Steinhart hall Wednesday afternoon, April 26. Her program will be as follows: The "Prelude" from the sonata for violin alone by Bach; Wieniawski's grand concerto in F sharp minor; "Spanish Dance" by Sarasate; Wilhelmj's arrangement of Schubert's "Ave Maria"; Wagner's "Romance"; "Andante e Rondo Capriccioso" by Saint-Saens. Carl Lamson will play the accompaniments.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

GORODETZKY VIOLIN RECITAL.
Samuel Leon Gorodetzky, with the assistance of Miss Dora Ruth Greenburg, soprano, and Miss Rose Shapiro, pianist, gave the following program Friday night: Grieg, sonata in C minor, op. 45; Songs: Ronald, "Down in the Forest"; Whelpley, "The Nightingale Has a Lyre of Gold"; Tipton, "The Spirit Flower"; Wieniawski, second concerto, op. 22; Songs: Tchaikovsky, "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt"; Mrs. Beach, "June"; Puccini, Vissi d'arte, vissi d'amore ("Tosca"); Vieuxtemps, Ballade et Polonaise, op. 38.

Not a program to attend for instruction but a popular one, to please and pleasantly rendered by the artists. It seemed good to hear Grieg played with the warmth that Mr. Gorodetzky supplied. The blaziness of cold perfection was not in evidence, but possessing a fine technique for the broad passages, he allows, unabashed, to be expressed the warm and sensuous color so often withheld from this beautiful C minor sonata. Again in the romance, second movement of the Wieniawski concerto, did the violinist play in an entirely un-Anglo-Saxon manner. His work in allegro, however, is not good, an unfacility being evident. The piano support was not of the best. Miss Greenburg sang two groups of songs, each containing one by a local composer. The Tchaikovsky setting of Goethe's "Ye Who Have Yearned Alone" was beautifully sung and well received.

PLANS OF MUSICAL CONGRESS

London Completing Program for Entertainment of Visitors Last of May.

LONDON—Arrangements are now well advanced for the international musical congress to be held in London during the week beginning May 29. It has been decided to make the occasion especially instructive to foreign visitors by practical illustration of the music of England at different periods. Church music will be read at the services in St. Paul's cathedral and in the Westminster cathedral; madrigals will be sung at the opening concert, and on another occasion by the Huddersfield Choral Society. Purcell will be well represented and three concerts will be devoted to the works of living composers. With the exception of an operatic performance and a Bach motet all the music performed at the entertainments will be English. It is probable that the opera chosen will be "The Girl of the Golden West" by Puccini. The ceremonial opening of the congress will take place at noon on May 30 at the University of London (Imperial Institute). Two concerts will be given that day, and the following mornings will be occupied with the reading of the papers which form the real object of the congress. At the special service in St. Paul's Cathedral, Gibbon's service in F. Purcell's "Rejoice in the Lord" and Byrd's "Bow Thine Ear" will be sung. There will be a reception by the lord mayor at the Mansion House, a conversation in the hall of the Grocers' Company, and a banquet at the Savoy hotel, to which foreign members of the International Musical Society will receive invitations, while English members will pay for their tickets. Foreign members will also be given tickets for the operatic performance at Covent Garden.

With regard to the reading of the papers, the work of the four mornings will be divided into six sections. In the ecclesiastical section there will be papers on "Protestant Architecture in Relation to German Church Music," "Gregorian Music," "English Church Music," "The History of Church Music in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," and in the historical section papers on "English Suite Composers of the Seventeenth Century," "The Classical French Dances of the Seventeenth Century," "Matthew Locke," "Abt Vogler," "The French Pastoral," "A Newly Discovered Early Symphony, Probably by Beethoven" and many others. There will be papers on theory and esthetics, on musical instruments, and in the ethnological section papers will be read on "British Folk Song" and "The Dance Melodies of the Swedish Population of Finland in the Nineteenth Century."

Enormous interest is being taken in the production of Sir Edward Elgar's new symphony, a full description of which is promised in the May number of the Musical Times. An interesting experiment is to be tried at the Palladium in the form of a series of concerts under the influence of the Sunday League on the lines of the old St. James hall popular concerts, more generally known as the "Pops." The opening concert will consist of works by Strauss.

Successful concerts have been given by Leonard Borwick, Douglas Scott, Mr. Pachmann, MM. Corlot, Thibaud and others, and a very brilliant performance of Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew" was given by the London Choral Society.

For the concert performance of Raymond Rose's opera "Joan of Arc," the composer has been fortunate in obtaining the services of some of the best artists. Miss Maggie Teyte, Miss Marta Wittkowska, M. Enrico Tiberio and N. H. Rakke will be the soloists, and the London symphony orchestra will also assist.

Century." There will also be communications on Rumanian, American and Irish folk songs.

Among those who will speak and read papers are Dr. Guido Adler from Austria, Dr. Ecorcheville representing France, Sir Hubert Parry and Dr. Johannes Wolf representing England and Germany, as well as numbers of others.

The production of Wagner's Ring of the Nibelungs at Leeds has been an enormous success as much from an artistic as from a financial point of view. Large audiences attended all the performances, and manifested their appreciation in a most enthusiastic manner, and Mr. Bailing, the conductor, and Mr. Denhof, who was responsible for the production, may both be congratulated on the undoubted success of the venture.

Percy Pitt has completed his new work to be produced at the forthcoming London musical festival. It is called "An English Rhapsody" and is based on native melodies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is arranged in four sections, an introduction, an allegro moderato, a slow middle section and a finale, and is scored for full orchestra.

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FLOWER CARPET AT GENOA HONORS ENGLISH ROYALTY

GENOA—Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria arrived by train shortly after 5 o'clock, and were met at the harbor station by Mr. Keene, the British consul-general, the mayor of Genoa, the prefect, other local officials and prominent members of the British colony.

Mr. Keene introduced the authorities to her majesty, who shook hands with them and thanked them for having come to welcome her. The royal party proceeded at once to the yacht Victoria and Albert where they were received by Commodore Palmer. A beautiful display of flower beds had been arranged on the quay by order of Commodore Palmer, and a carpet was laid between the station platform and the royal yacht. All the windows, balconies and terraces overlooking the station and quays were decorated with British and Italian flags, and were thronged with spectators.

Military honors were rendered by a party of Italian seamen, and salutes were fired by the British warships Suffolk, Stag and Desperate. The seamen cheered, while the assembled crowd shouted "Viva l'Inghilterra."

Queen Alexandra received several beautiful gifts of flowers. Instead of leaving at once Queen Alexandra decided to postpone her departure until the following day. The British warships were therefore illuminated, and there was a special display of illuminations on the quays and esplanades in honor of the royal party.

MUSIC USED TO ALLAY FEELING FLIGHT TO POLE IS NOT PRACTICAL

BERLIN—Investigations and experiments were carried out some time ago by the Zeppelin Airship Company and others interested in the undertaking with the object of arranging a trip to the north pole, using a Zeppelin airship for the purpose.

A trip was made to Spitzbergen for the purpose of ascertaining what prospects there were of finding a suitable anchoring ground and starting point, and it is now reported that the Zeppelin company considers that it would not be practical to attempt such a trip with one of its vessels. It is understood, therefore, that the proposed trip has been abandoned.

TAXI FARES CAUSE INQUIRY.
LONDON—It is officially announced that the home office has appointed a committee to inquire and report upon the present scale of fares of taximeter cabs in London. This scale was fixed in December, 1907. The committee is appointed to consider whether any improvements or alterations in it are required, and to consider also whether any rearrangement of the relations between drivers and proprietors is necessary.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS

RHODE ISLAND TAX LAW DELAY.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The tax bill, the result of a year's work by a special committee, were practically lost for this session of the Legislature by the House Friday. The two bills, one providing for a tax on corporations and the other for the creation of a tax commissioner, were sent back to the committee with instructions to hold public hearings and report next year.

MR. TAFT ACCEPTS INVITATION.
WASHINGTON—President Taft has tentatively accepted an invitation to address the world's Christian Endeavor convention at Atlantic City in July. His acceptance is contingent upon the adjournment of Congress.

FIND 1000 POUNDS OF HONEY.
LEE, Mass.—While workmen were tearing down a tavern at East Lee, built 150 years ago, they discovered in the garret 1000 pounds of honey which it is thought had been accumulating during a century.

PRINCESS GOING TO LONDON.
SAN FRANCISCO—Princess Kaw-anakoa, widow of Prince David of the Hawaiian royal family and daughter of the late James Campbell, who made a fortune in South Sea island trade, has arrived here from Hawaii on her way to attend the coronation of King George.

INJUNCTION DENIED.
MINNEAPOLIS—Judge Willard of the federal district court has denied the injunction applied for by the local street car company to restrain the city of Minneapolis from enforcing its ordinance providing that street cars shall not take on passengers after all the seats are filled and others are standing equal to 25 per cent of the seating capacity of the car.

NEW WISCONSIN BANK BILL.
MADISON, Wis.—A new bill, providing for a bank deposit guarantee fund, has been introduced in the state Senate. It requires state banks to set aside a sum equal to one half of 1 per cent of their average deposits each year for a period of four years, when the fund will amount to 2 per cent of the total deposits. This fund is to be used to insure the payment of depositors of any state bank that may fail.

NEW ALL SAINTS RECTOR.
NEW YORK—The Rev. F. P. Johnson,

associate rector at Emmanuel church in Boston, has been appointed rector of All Saints church of this city, and will begin here May 1.

OKLAHOMA GIRL DETECTIVES.
SALPURA, Okla.—Because they brought about the arrest of two fugitives, Vivian Carter, Mabel Burton and Gertrude Mack of Salpura have been appointed city detectives by Mayor Denton. The girls will receive \$700 in awards.

NEW PHONE LINE FOR CHICAGO.
CHICAGO—Judge Kohlsaat in the circuit court Friday authorized the receivers of the Interstate Independent Telephone & Telegraph Company to enter into a traffic agreement with the Illinois Tunnell Company. The agreement will give the independent company an entrance into Chicago. Connection will be made with independent exchanges in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

DR. VAN DYKE MAY REMAIN.
NEW YORK—Dr. Henry van Dyke may withdraw his resignation before the close of the present session. It is planned to offer Dr. van Dyke the post of dean of religious instruction and worship, to be created especially for him.

NO NEW JERSEY INCOME TAX ACT.
TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey Legislature adjourned Friday night without having ratified the proposed amendment to the federal constitution authorizing Congress to levy an income tax. The House agreed to ratification, but the proposal failed in the Senate.

COLORADO GRAIN CONDITIONS.
DENVER—The average condition of winter wheat in Colorado on April 1, 1911, was 92 per cent, as against 90 per cent on Dec. 1, 1910, and 96 per cent on April 1, 1910. The condition of rye was 82 per cent, as against 93 per cent in 1910.

BUYS OUT NEW ENGLAND FIRM.
FAIRMONT, Va.—The Consolidation Coal Company has closed a deal for the purchase of the Gray & Prime Coal Company of Portsmouth, N. H. The acquisition of this property is of much interest to the coal trade, as it is one of the largest coal concerns in existence.

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"Lady Patricia."

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Haymarket theater, "Lady Patricia," a comedy in three acts by Rudolph Besier.

On a platform up in the branches of an oak tree Lady Patricia reclines, and melodiously declaims Swinburne, Browning and others. The lady is "soulful," and having, apparently, sufficient means and an ample amount of time, is able to enjoy the luxury of unlimited posing. She and her husband conscientiously play at being ideally attached to one another, and this proving a somewhat exhausting occupation, they beguile the tedium, unknown to each other, by persuading themselves that they are respectively enamored of a "callow boy" and a young lady referred to as a "flapper."

When the juvenile couple, bored by the romanticism of their elders, finally become engaged, Lady Patricia seeks consolation in the luxury of being repentant. Such is briefly the synopsis of a play which contains much that is thoroughly witty, and has certainly received from the press as a whole an unqualified amount of praise.

A satire on romanticism must always be tempting to a writer of comedy. It ends itself to the ridiculous, and an infection overemphasized or a pose, consciously studied, may produce an effect little short of convulsing. Mrs. Patrick Campbell succeeds in getting every ounce of comedy out of Lady Patricia. In her most intense manner she recites to a young man named O'Farrell, who calls her poetry "ripping." That, however, is not the word she wants, there is another he once used that had something to do with bottles. "Clinking," he suggests. No. Was it "corking"? And it was. Lady Patricia repeats the word, giving it distinction.

There is a gardener called Baldwin, imitatively played by C. V. France. At night he lights and re-lights the Chinese lanterns as they hang, poetically, among the trees. For him their interest lies in the fact that they continually go out. As a contrast to Lady Patricia, looking wonderful and talking ecstatic nonsense, he is a perpetual delight. He takes her and her whims with the rest of the world, literally, and is the romantic lady's despair. She wonders, indeed, whether his "amazing utility" isn't an unconscious pose.

In the last act Lady Patricia, duly dressed in black, makes her confession to the "flapper's" father, a reverend dean, and to young O'Farrell's mother. Her complete enjoyment in this act of humiliation was certainly shared by a delighted audience. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is, in fact, inseparable from Lady Patricia: Just emphasizing her own mannerisms, she creates a perfect piece of comedy.

Mr. Besier was certainly in love with his leading character. The comedy without Lady Patricia, though very good fun in its way, cannot be described as anything in particular. The wit is occasionally weak and the characters, for the most part, neither very interesting nor original. The acting was, however, thoroughly good, Charles Maude making a charming boy as young O'Farrell. "Though 'Lady Patricia' can't be described as a great comedy it has, nevertheless, so many things in it worth remembering, it may be hoped that it will prove another big success to the Haymarket management.

Lord Dunsany on Romance on the Stage.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—At the Playgoers Club at the Hotel Cecil, Lord Dunsany read a paper on "Romance on the Stage." Herbert Trench presiding. He said that all things concerning life that were capable of argument must be argued out on the stage, otherwise the clergy, the press, and the politicians have it all their own way unquestioned.

Nevertheless, it was a pity that dramatists did not more often open the gate and let us peep at romance. He thought the infrequency of the appearance of

romance on the English stage must be due either to the overwhelming fascination of the problems of our day, or else to the fact that if it came back, it would not be recognized, and therefore would not pay, for the modern patron of the arts became very angry if he could not understand immediately what it was all about. So realism had come in romance's place.

Lord Dunsany believed that the worship of money had been the means of destroying romance. Today a work of art must be defended in terms of business. Of all his inheritance, man had little care in his heart for anything but romance, and the kind of drama, he believed, that we most needed today was the kind that would build new worlds for the fancy. The government should not only provide bread for the hungry, but a playhouse for those whose imaginations were wasting away.

A fancy of some sort was the mainspring and the end of every human ambition, and a writer who turned away from conventions and problems to build with no other bricks than fancy and beauty, was doing no trivial work.

NEW PLAYS ELSEWHERE.

"The Woman," by William C. DeMille; "Behind the Scenes," by Margaret Mayo; "The Fox," by Lee Arthur, and "The Remittance Man," by Gertrude Nelson Andrews, are new plays recently produced.

Belasco Produces "The Woman."

Washington this week is seeing "The Woman," written by William C. DeMille and produced by David Belasco, with Miss Helen Ware in the leading role. The Times reviewer says:

"If you are a Democrat or an insurgent, the new play produced by the modern wizard of stage craft, David Belasco, at the New National last evening will prove a source of unremitting delight. But if you are a standpatter at heart and of the Grand Old Party, your appreciation of this remarkably clever and absorbing melodrama will be dimmed at times by its extreme frankness in setting before the public gaze the supposed alliance between the party leaders in Congress with Wall street and their desperate efforts to force through the House of Representatives a bill tailored and fitted to the needs of the railroads.

"There is no attempt to disguise the party represented in these stage figures. They even use the term 'Grand Old Party' in referring to their constituents. President and Mrs. Taft and their usual escort occupied a box. There were moments in the play when, as the head of the Republican party, the President must have found his chair somewhat uncomfortable, but he betrayed no sign of displeasure. On the contrary, he found the story of the play so interesting that he stayed to the end, despite the bitterness of its attacks on the G. O. P., and added his enthusiastic applause to the curtain that greeted each fall of the storm.

"In 'The Woman,' William C. DeMille, who is favorably known to us as the author of 'Strongheart' and 'Classmates,' has outstripped all previous efforts. He has written, brilliantly and powerfully, a story of national political corruption that grips both the mind and the heart. The scenes are laid in a Washington hotel patronized by members of Congress. At the rise of the curtain we discover our old friend of 'Third Degree' and 'The Deserter,' Helen Ware, plunging away at the hotel telephone switchboard. We are at once introduced to a love story between this girl and young Tom Blake, son of the Hon. Jim Blake, representative from Illinois, the leader of the G. O. P. in the House. A group of congressmen gather to discuss the fight in the House for and against the railroad measure. There is a night session on, and unless something new develops the bill will be defeated by the Democrats and their insurgent allies. The leader of the insurgents, Representative Matthew Standish, is the stumbling-block in the path of Republican success."

Jim Blake endeavors to break down Standish's resistance by dragging a woman into the case, a woman whose friendship with Standish Blake endeavors to discover and identify by the aid of the telephone girl. It turns out that the unknown is the daughter of Jim Blake and wife of his chief lieutenant, Representative Robinson. This discovery is made in spite of the telephone girl's gallant efforts to shield "the woman." Thus the G. O. P. men are hoist by their own petard and lose. The telephone girl has further interest in the plot in that her father was drowned by Jim Blake's machine.

William Courtleigh as Jim Blake, Edwin Holey as Robertson and Cuyler Hastings as Standish give admirable performances. Miss Ware's sympathetic role gives her many of the opportunities offered her in "The Third Degree," but throws no new light on her histrionic gifts. Miss Jane Peyton plays the wife with feeling.

"Behind the Scenes."

In Philadelphia the first performances are being given of "Behind the Scenes," a conventional tale of an actress married to a business man who soon becomes so absorbed in his work that she cannot bear life on a lonely ranch and runs away to New York and the stage again. She has her triumphs and her perils there, and an adventure with a theatrical manager causes her to decide to return to the ranch. The action is vivacious and entertaining most of those who watch it. The play is another of the long list of theatrical offerings in which people of the stage "ring mud" at their own profession. Doubtless they wonder why Puritan "prejudice" against the stage persists.

The cast is praised by the reviewers. Miss Edna Baker plays the actress, Bennett Musson is the husband and William Abington is the theatrical manager.

"The Fox."

Lee Arthur's new melodrama, "The Fox," is being acted at the Lyric theater, Chicago, after a long run at a Los Angeles stock theater. A writer in the Chicago Journal says of the play:

"If we should fulfill our duty and tell our faithful followers just what 'The Fox' is about we should prevent their enjoyment of the supreme moment of the performance. We must tell, however, that the mystery follows the attempt of one of the capitalistic destroyers of government to secure possession of incriminating documentary evidence that a young lawyer is about to use against him in a federal prosecution. This evidence is carefully stowed away in a safe. The safe is blown open on a dark stage and nearly every person in the play is suspected, both by the other characters and by the audience, of being guilty. The solution carries a fine surprise.

"The story of 'The Fox' is enriched by that necessary ingredient called sentiment, three layers thick, but effective. This is offset by the thoroughly unsentimental observations of life as it comes to the attention of the pugnacious capitalist. This part is acted by Ralph Delmore with a crunching tread and a display of great submaxillary strength."

Others in the cast are Byron Beasley, a favorite Pacific coast stock actor, who has the title role; Orme Caldara, John Westley, Miss Helene Lackaye and Miss Violet Heming.

"The Remittance Man."

George Fawcett is starred in Chicago in "The Remittance Man," a play of western life in four acts by Gertrude Nelson Andrews. Mr. Bennett of the Record-Herald says:

"The play, while it tells a simple tale of sacrifice and of character building in a manner not unfamiliar, possesses a certain freshness of atmosphere and if the movement occasionally is leisurely it is also enforced. It is good, conscientious work by a self-respecting hand.

"The remittance man, usually from England, is, we believe, an exile for his country's good to whom somebody somewhere is going to send money. Failure to provide overtakes the agreeable wastrel in this play after he has arrived at the Montana ranch of his half-brother, whose kinship with the wanderer is not a source of pride to the ranchman.

"The derelict is promptly set to work by his burly, laconic relative, and the process of the making of a man out of a careless, jovial, amiable and quite useless being is the essence of the fable. In toil and danger he proves himself game and amiable, paying the price of youthful folly without whimpering and gaining a character in the process. The brother looks on, grim but pleased, and in the end handsomely rewards the cheery lad with the hand of beauty—a big sacrifice of his own heart's desire.

"As the outlooker Mr. Fawcett brought his rugged method and his command of gruff humor to bear with impressive effect. Fred Tiden's study of the remittance man is a well thought out, nicely poised study. Miss Elsie Esmond is a buoyant heroine."

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

"The revival of the fittest" well characterizes the changes at three Boston playhouses next Monday. "The Arcadians" returns to the Colonial with its admirable cast, Miss Edith Taliaferro will be seen at the Hollis in the return of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and "The Virginian" comes to the Globe for two weeks. "The Commuters" at the Park, "The Prince of Pilsen" at the Majestic, Richard Carle at the Tremont, "The End of the Bridge" at the Castle Square and Chauncey Olcott at the Boston continue their engagements. DeWolf Hopper has one more week at the Shubert in "A Matinee Idol."

Hollis—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" will open an engagement of two weeks at the Hollis Street theater Monday night, with entire original company and production that has been appearing at the Republic theater, New York, for the past seven months.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" appeals to all. All are interested in the trials and tribulations of Kate Douglas Wiggin's quaint, lovable little heroine as portrayed by Miss Edith Taliaferro. The supporting company includes Archie Boyd, Loraine Frost, Ada Deaves, Sam Colt, Marie L. Day, Viola Fortescue, Violet Mercereau, Hayward Ginn, Edwin Smedley, Katharine and Etta Bryan and Eliza Glassford. It will be remembered that Boston was the first large city to see and express approval of this play



(Copyright photo by Dally Mirror Studios.)

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Latest photograph of the English emotional actress, as she appears in the title role of Besier's "Lady Patricia."

of Maine village life, and the run at the Tremont was memorable.

Edith Taliaferro has been on the stage for 15 years. She first attracted notice in "The Bonnie Brier Bush," with the late Mr. Stoddard, and then in "The Girl With the Green Eyes," with Clara Bloodgood. Following this she had several parts of small consequence, and then went with Ezra Kendall in "The Vinegar Buyer" and "Weather Beaten Benson." She was next seen as a child in "Marta of the Lowlands," with Mme. Bertha Kalich. When "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" was produced Miss Taliaferro played the part of Asia, later succeeding her sister, Mabel Taliaferro, as Lovey Mary. Subsequently she appeared in "Brewster's Millions" and then as Polly in "Polly of the Circus."

Colonial—"The Arcadians."

The Colonial theater Monday night will be the scene of a pleasant reception to "The Arcadians," which enjoyed a nine weeks engagement at the Colonial earlier in the season, and is back for two weeks. All of Charles Frohman's clever singers, dancers and comedians who have helped to make "The Arcadians" notable among musical comedy productions will return. Miss Julia Sanderson will be heard in "Bring Me a Rose," "The Girl with a Brogue" and "Charming Weather"; Miss Ethel Cadman will sing of the "Pipes of Pan" and "Arcady"; Miss Mary Mac-Kid will warble "I Like London"; Percival Knight will explain in song about "My Mother," while Frank Moulton as the comical English caterer, who falls into the well of truth and becomes temporarily an Arcadian, will add his agile dances and acrobatic fun. Miss Josephine Hall is a newcomer to the cast.

For the benefit of those who have not seen "The Arcadians" it might be explained that the plot hinges upon the adventures of the London caterer and two Arcadian nymphs, who visit London in the vain attempt to reform that city. The artistic scenery and costumes of "The Arcadians" are not the least agreeable feature of the production. The engagement is limited to two weeks.

Globe—"The Virginian."

One of the best of all the western plays is "The Virginian," the dramatic version of the novel of the same name by Owen Wister. The story is that of the conflict between ideals of the East as represented by a pretty school teacher come from New England, and the gun play ethics of the western ranch where there is no place for cowards. The westerner wins the affections of the school teacher and then seems in danger of losing them as penalty for resisting the bad man of the camp. The woman in the heroine triumphs over sectional prejudice, however, and all ends well. There is much fun mixed with the excitement of the action. Earl Ryder plays the title role, making his third appearance in Boston this season; first with "The Family" and next with "The Scarecrow."

B. F. Keith's Vaudeville.

Paul Armstrong's "Romance of the Underworld" has so entertained patrons of B. F. Keith's theater that it has been retained for next week. Other features will be Neil O'Brien, late feature of Dockstander's minstrels, in a sketch; the Hollis in an exhibition of Australian whip handling; Lyons and

Vosco, street singers; the Harts in a circus entertainment; Miss Nelly Nichols, a western comedienne and the Marlo-Aldo trope of equilibrist.

Attractions That Hold Over.

Everybody who lives in suburbia at such a distance from his work that he must use the trains, gradually comes to be a slave to the train schedule. In the morning five or eight minutes difference in the rising hour makes the difference between eggs at his leisure, eggs in a hurry, or eggs not at all. This phase of suburban existence gives rise to much fun in act one of "The Commuters," now in its third month at the Park.

Jess Dandy has made the role of the comical German in "The Prince of Pilsen" at the Majestic so much his own that the character has taken on a mellowness that is constantly gratifying. All the other parts are well sung and acted, and the whole entertainment is as spirited as ever.

DeWolf Hopper in his own person is a pleasing feature of "The Matinee Idol" at the Shubert. Mr. Hopper has appeared for so many years in the roles of queer potentates that we almost had come to think that queer shaped heads and lumpy legs were natural to him. In his entertaining new offering all this is changed; Hopper is handsome, really.

The astonishing run of "The End of the Bridge" continues to deserved popularity at the Castle Square. The eighth week begins Monday afternoon. John Craig and his players have settled into their roles so completely that a performance is being given that measures in delicacy of effectiveness up to the best traveling attractions which devote the whole season to perfecting a single act.

Chauncey Olcott is an institution. Year after year he comes here, always in a certain type of Irish play, and always he draws large audiences to see him act and hear him sing in the manner in which he has built up his reputation. His new offering is one of the best he has in a long time and his songs satisfy his admirers completely.

Richard Carle is another specialist who does not venture outside a certain type of character to which he has spent years in perfecting. Always he appears as the queer lanky professor of some kind, innocently wise, quizzical, quaintly humorous in his own punny way, and wholly inseparable from his white spats. Such he is "Jumping Jupiter."

"Ann Boyd" to Be Produced Here.

Bostonians are to see on May 1 at the Shubert the first performance on any stage of "Ann Boyd," a drama of rural Georgia, taken from a novel of the same name by Will Harben by Miss Lucille La Verne. Miss La Verne will be chiefly remembered for her comical darky woman, Clancy, in William Gillette's "Clarence," which achieved such a remarkable success in Boston several years ago, but was received coldly elsewhere for some unexplained reason. Miss La Verne was also the spinster aunt in "Seven Days" at the Park earlier in the season, and acted all one season in stock at the Boston theater four years ago.

A description of the story runs: "The scene is a small town in Georgia, near Atlanta. Ann Boyd is the central character—a strong, fine woman, wronged

deeply in her youth and living a lonely life of persecution separated from her husband and child, despised by all but the few who know her. But the trials make her a fine woman, instead of souring her, though she holds a consuming hatred for the woman who has injured her, and on whom she is about to wreak a fearful vengeance, when that woman's daughter about to commit the same fault which Ann is supposed to have committed in her youth, appeals to the good in Ann's nature, and she saves the girl, thereby losing her revenge, but gaining peace. There is a mild love story of the young people, but it is Ann, Ann only, in her weakness and strength, that makes the book unusual and worth while." Miss La Verne herself, Edgar Davenport and Keith Wakeman, all capable players, will appear in the piece.

POWERS' SENIOR PLAY.

Externals are interesting only as they indicate that which is within. Therefore it is more valuable to consider the causes underlying the charming presentation of Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea" by seniors of the Powers school at Union hall last evening than to record merely the details of that performance, beautiful as they were.

Whence arises the beauty of voice and distinction of manner of these students of expression? From the overlying of honeyed accent upon undeveloped character? From the enacting of unresponsive organisms with formulated gesture? No. Beauty comes only from within.

These Powers school students are developing from within. Each individual character has been reached and assisted to mature, to find the truth in life with the aid of art, to develop in mateliness and womanliness through sympathy, all subject to the honest criticism that can harm no good nor spare no error.

Each of these students has been awakened to express truth, each in the terms of his or her individuality. Nature abhors duplicate personalities as she abhors a vacuum. There is no room in art or life for two identical personalities, but for the unique talents of each individual the world holds a crying "ad. This, to judge from the "Pygmalion and Galatea" performance, is the ideal of nature upon which Leland Powers and Mrs. Carol Hoyt Powers are building.

This particular example of the results of their work was prepared for presentation under the stage direction of Mrs. Rachel Noah France, herself an actress of long professional experience, and now of the faculty of the Powers school. The stage business was discreet in character intimate, necessary in the case of unprofessional performers; but always there was adequate atmosphere of Gilbert's whimsical satire play. The very large and friendly audience soon lost merely personal interest in the young players in absorption in the theme of the rare old comedy. Than this no greater reward of art is to be gained by any player.

All were good, each within his gifts. All showed conscientious preparation, an ideal of good workmanship whether the part was prominent or slight. All showed in their warm resonant voices good training for public work, and there was the grace and poise of carriage that results only from long study and practice of stage deportment.

Special mention is deserved by Mrs. McLean for Cynisca, authoritative alike in good humor and serious power; by Miss Cowlshaw for her lovely Galatea, tender, innocent and altogether charming in her seeming unconscious abandon in a most difficult and equivocal role; by Mr. Fife for his whole-

some and convincing Pygmalion; by Miss Bodge for her gentle Myrine; by Mr. Oliver for his comical Chrysoe. The successes of the others were limited only by their slighter opportunities.

The cast:
Pygmalion.....Harold Edward Fife
Lucippe.....Paul Clark Blackwell
Chrysoe.....Guy Eugene Oliver
Agesimos.....John Edward Hines
Minos.....Ernest Shurtleff Holmes
Galatea.....Erdine Keith Cowlshaw
Cynisca.....Mrs. Margaret Pendergast McLean
Myrine.....Gladys Bodge
Daphne.....Mrs. Lena Heather Wood

"The Gondoliers" by Lend-a-Hand Club.

Girls of the Lend-a-Hand Club sang Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers" admirably at Jordan hall Friday evening. There was a large and highly entertained audience. There were encores for every number and much applause all through the evening. The performance will be repeated this afternoon. The larger part of the proceeds this year will be used for the Laurel Lake vacation camp for working girls in connection with Hale House, but it is hoped that the club may add to its fund for special relief work also. The cast:

Duke of Plaza-Foro.....Amy Beal
Luiz.....Helen Fellows
Don Alhambra del Bolero.....Marjorie Young
Marco Palmieri.....Claire Stephenson
Giuseppe.....Anna H. Ellis
Antonio.....Elizabeth Letherman
Giovio.....Marjorie Hodgkins
Francesco.....Frances Glover
The Duchess of Plaza-Foro, Julia C. Colby
Casilda.....Mrs. Edward M. Hallet
Gianetta.....Mrs. Carroll J. Swan
Tessa.....Marion Clapp
Fiametta.....Marguerite Stephenson
Vittoria.....Harriet Seaver
Giulia.....Sarah Smith
Inez.....Alice Wyman

Chorus of contadine and gondoliers: The Misses Stutson, Misses Roquemore, Clarke, Pickhardt, Chandler, Cunningham, Priest, Bacon, Post, Flecher Wyman, Draper, Sumner, Hovland, Miller, Wells, Tucker, Dunne, Sherwin, Ingalls, Woodbury, Cooling and Fairbrother, Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Fuller. The orchestra was directed by Miss Caroline L. Freeman.

Much applauded was the graceful dance to Offenbach's Barcarolle by Mrs. Frederick W. Freeman and a solo dance by Miss Marguerite Stephenson. Songs were interpolated by Mrs. Mabelle M. Swan and Miss Anna Ellis, also to applause and encores.

Coming Events.

Miss Grace Chamberlain, dramatic reader, will present Percy Mackaye's bright comedy, "Mater," Monday afternoon, April 24, at the Tuilleries. Tickets are for sale at Herrick's.

Montgomery & Stone will begin a return engagement in "The Old Town" at the Boston theatre May 1.

Buffalo Bill will make his last public appearance in the saddle during his coming engagement with the combined Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill wild west shows during the week of May 15 on the new grounds, Ipswich, Jersey and Lansdowne streets, adjoining the Back Bay Fens.

UNVEIL TEXAS MONUMENT.

HUNTSVILLE, Tex.—On the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, which ended the struggle which freed Texas from Mexico, a monument was unveiled here Friday in honor of Gen. Sam Houston, who commanded the Texan army. W. J. Bryan was the orator.

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DRAMATIC RECITAL

GRACE CHAMBERLAIN

"MATER," an American Comedy, MacKaye.

HOTEL TUILLERIES, April 24, 3 P. M.

Tickets \$1.00, Herrick's.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN THEM

Notes on Men and Happenings at Many Hostelrys and Hints on Timely Plans for Tourists and Travelers.

WITHIN the next few years the globe trotter will meet the western farmer and his educated family, basking in the sunshine of California, enjoying the delights of the Riviera or touring the Orient in luxury, and proudly informing the inquirer that he comes from the "Rock Island States of America." That term, which was coined to designate the 14 states through which the Rock Island lines operate, has come to have a real meaning, and the farmer who lives in one of those states points with pride to the agricultural wealth of the section. "Rock Island States of America" marks no political subdivision, no congressional district, no religious dominion. Within its borders may be found almost every variety of soil and climate and every crop and industry.

But to the farmer the term has particular significance. To him it means a section where his agricultural problems are solved at the expense of a railroad; where, without expense to him, every condition of soil and climate has scientific study, where the question of proper varieties and the best markets has the attention of experts, and where he can be assured satisfactory returns for his labor if he will but heed the advice which is his for the taking. In the past 6½ months the Rock Island lines have operated special agricultural educational trains in eight of the 14 Rock Island states of America. These trains have covered nearly 7000 miles.

TIPS ON TRAVEL.

Travel would be greater if prospective travelers were not so scared of the prospective hotel bill, says the Hotel Monthly. And it is a good plan for the hotel patron, when he registers, to inquire the rate, and to learn in advance what the price of the room (or room and board as the case may be) is going to be.

One of the most potent influences in encouraging travel is the custom of several of the big new hotels to advertise their rates, stating that the price is, with or without private bath; the rate for suites and the rate for one or more persons in the room. Thus a man and wife might occupy a room worth \$3 for single person, for \$4 for two persons; so that the bill for the extra person is only \$1 or \$1.50 or \$2, as the customary charge of the advertising hotel may be, for the extra person; and in rooms worth \$5 for single persons the same rate, only \$5, charged for more than one person.

Then, too, in European plan hotels, the dining room expense is materially lessened by conservative ordering, as, for instance, one dish served for two persons, and by judiciously ordering the less expensive and frequently more nourishing dishes. Travel is increasing more and more as the public learns of the moderate charges for hotel accommodations and the minor part the hotel bill customarily plays in expense.

EASTER MENUS.

Comment is often made that the table of the Place Viger Hotel at Montreal is of unusual excellence. People speak of it as they do of the Pioneer Limited, a train running from Chicago to Minneapolis, where exceptionally good meals are served. These things are noticed and talked of by the traveling public. The Easter menu of the Place Viger was very tasteful, of the conventional folder style, decorated in purple and white, and the contents showed up to advantage, for

Host Graves and his able corps of chefs excel in the compiling and preparing of seasonable dishes.

The only criticism of the menu card that could possibly be made is the mixture of French and English, but that should be permissible in Montreal, if in no other city, and it goes to show the versatility of the genial landlord.

SUMMER RESORT BOOKINGS.

The phenomenal success of the New Ocean House at Swampscott, under the sole management of E. R. Grabow, has resulted in advance booking for the coming season far beyond that of any previous years. The situation is particularly attractive to guests and the same desirable patronage continues there year after year. Soon there will be a waiting list at this popular hotel.

SERVICE CODE THAT HELPS.

The service code of E. M. Statler of the Hotel Statler of Buffalo is ideal and it is believed by those who know the gentleman that he will leave nothing undone until the condition of perfect service in the working departments of his hotels is realized. Mr. Statler says:

A hotel has just one thing to sell. And that thing is service. The hotel that sells poor service is a poor hotel. The hotel that sells good service is a good hotel. It is the object of the Hotel Statler to sell its guest the very best service in the world.

The service of a hotel is not a thing supplied by any single individual. It is not special attention to any one guest. Hotel service—that is, Hotel Statler service—means the limit of courteous, efficient attention from each particular employee to each particular guest.

This is the kind of service a guest pays for when he pays us his bill—whether it is \$2 or \$20 per day. It is the kind of service he is entitled to, and he need not and should not pay any one more.

Every guest who enters the Statler door comes in there because he believes he can buy something there better than he can buy it anywhere else.

It rests with every employee of this hotel—doormen, bell-boys, porters, clerks, waiters, maids, manicurists, and managers—whether he goes away disappointed or pleased.

HERE AND THERE.

H. W. Priest of the Wentworth, at New Castle, N. H., has returned from his southern hotel in North Carolina and has gone to the Wentworth to superintend the preparations for the coming season's business. The Wentworth is one of the finest of the larger hotels in New England and has achieved great fame as the place selected for signing of the peace protocol by the Russo-Japanese officials a few years ago.

The Hotel Somerset of Boston has inaugurated a pleasing custom by introducing a menu card of convenient size, simple but exceedingly artistic in effect and one that is likely to be appreciated by people of good taste.

The big, unwieldy blanket card, so cumbersome that it had to be removed from the table when a person was eating, is no longer seen and the innovation of the smaller cards is sure to be popular.

The Montreal Hotel Men's Club, composed of men actually engaged in legitimate hotel business, has exerted no little

influence in legislation and protective measures incidental to the business of hotel keeping. The officers of the association are: W. S. Welden, the Windsor, president; Frank Gallagher, St. Regis hotel, vice-president; John Healy, Corona hotel, secretary; D. Raymond, Queen's hotel, treasurer.

Henry J. Bohn of the Chicago hotel world is happy in having a recent graduate of Armour Technical school as a first assistant, particularly so as the assistant is his own son Harold, whom many of the hotel people will pleasantly remember having met on recent hotel outings. Young Mr. Bohn is smart, as his experiences in public works previous to his entering his father's office plainly indicates, and he will be of much assistance with progressive ideas and the optimism of youth.

One of the interesting features (to hotel men) of the Hotel and Travel Number of the Monitor next week will be a letter from Ernst Clarenbach of Milwaukee, who will describe to some extent the splendid system of the Clarenbach correspondence service. Many of the prominent hotels throughout the country are using this system with much profit and any one looking to an improvement in their service will do well to secure a copy of the Monitor's Hotel and Travel Number.

NEW BEEKMAN OFFICE.

Owing to the great increase in their ticket and tourist business in the last two years, the Beekman Tourist Company have again been compelled to seek larger quarters, and after two months extensive alterations have taken possession of their new office at the corner of Washington and Milk streets, opposite the Old South Meeting House. This gives this well-known company one of the largest and best-equipped ticket and tourist offices in the country. The Beekman company will be recognized as the publishers of the well-known illustrated travel magazine, "Big and Little Journeys," containing detailed information relative to all travel news.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the free list bill and its probable effects, if passed, on the general trade of the country;

HARTFORD (Conn.) TIMES—While it may seem invidious to single out the farming interest as the beneficiary of a special measure of tariff reduction, it is to be remembered that there can be no reduction in any duty on the necessities of life which will not benefit a great many people besides the farmers of the country.

BALTIMORE SUN—This one bill should bring more relief to the consumer than any other tariff legislation since the passage of the Wilson bill. Especially will it bring relief to the farmers, who received little consideration in the making of the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariffs.

PITTSBURG DESPATCH—As the United States exports from five to ten times what it imports in value of live stock the duty will affect the price only in the most exceptional cases. As it exports from 16 to 20 times as much in value of meat and dairy products as it imports the duty did not affect the price and its removal will not.

HOUSTON POST—We still hold to the view that low duties on all imports would bring about a more equitable distribution of the government's burdens than high duties on some articles and a greatly increased free list.

FLORIDA TIMES-UNION—The Democrats in Congress should remember that they will benefit the farmers more by giving them cheaper clothing than by admitting minor articles used by them free.

WASHINGTON HERALD—There no longer exists the old intensity of dread and belief in the destructive consequences of freer trade; besides which, commercial interests realize that no radical measures can be enacted into law, and they are already adjusting themselves to the possibility of minor changes in the tariff.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—The appearance of a Congress acting with the ease and expedition of a body having force in reserve can't be overlooked. The promptness and facility of operation thus far shown give this session at the very start a snappy quality that has been absent from the Congresses of many years past.

BANKS FOR NAVY SHOWING GROWTH

(Special to the Monitor.) LONDON—It appears from the latest returns published in connection with the naval savings banks that the number of accounts at the end of March last year amounted to 26,252 as compared with 25,650 at the end of March 1909. The number of accounts opened during the year were 12,451 and the number that were closed 11,849.

It appears that a total sum of £201,102 was received from various deposits during 1909-10, a sum amounting to £279,274 having been withdrawn during the same period.

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AIRSHIP MISSILE GIVES 20 SECONDS GRACE TO VESSEL

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON—Professor J. J. Welch read a paper before the Institution of Naval Architects, when he dealt at some length with the question of aerial attacks on battleships.

During the course of his remarks the professor pointed out that the larger the battleship the greater would be the chance of its being struck by missiles dropped from dirigibles. He explained that in the event of the attack being delivered from a height of one mile, and therefore practically out of range of high angle fire, a missile carrying a 100-pound charge would take about 20 seconds to reach the water which it would strike at a velocity of something like 500 feet a second, whereas a submarine torpedo would take about 80 seconds to travel the same distance, so that the comparison was in favor of the missile dropped from the dirigible.

Although, he pointed out, 20 seconds would scarcely suffice for the vessel to alter her course as to be out of range of the missile before it reached the water, it would be possible for her to alter her course to such an extent that the probability of her being struck by the missile would be reduced to a minimum.

It seemed, he argued, that the best form of protection against attack from dirigibles would be for the party attacked to possess a fleet of airvessels which would be able to operate against the attack, in conjunction with the guns of its own fleet. As regards the effect of dirigibles in war on the size of battleships, Professor Welch considered that they would tend to reduce the size of battleships in future no more than did the introduction of the torpedo.

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Booklets at this office.

EXCAVATING WORK SHOWS PROGRESS MADE UPON CANAL

CULEBRA—The progress report on Panama canal work for March shows an extensive excavation. The total was 3,327,443 cubic yards, as compared with 3,067,470 cubic yards in March, 1910, and 3,880,337 cubic yards in March, 1909.

Of the total, 3,259,996 cubic yards were "work excavation" and 67,447 cubic yards were "plant excavation."

The grand total of canal excavation up to April 1 was 135,089,432 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 47,448,334 cubic yards.

The dry excavation for the month just ended amounted to 2,210,738 cubic yards and was principally by steam shovels. The dredges removed 998,838 cubic yards and 109,668 cubic yards were sluiced, in addition to the amount pumped into Gatun dam by suction dredges.

In the Atlantic division, the total excavation was 543,338 cubic yards. Of this total, 104,878 cubic yards were dry excavation, and the remainder was removed by the dredges in the Atlantic entrance.

The total excavation in the central division was 2,032,223 cubic yards, of which 2,012,469 yards, were from the prism, the best record for any month in the canal history.

In the Pacific division, the total excavation was 750,982 cubic yards, 537,778 cubic yards of which were taken out by the dredges at the Pacific entrance.

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The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

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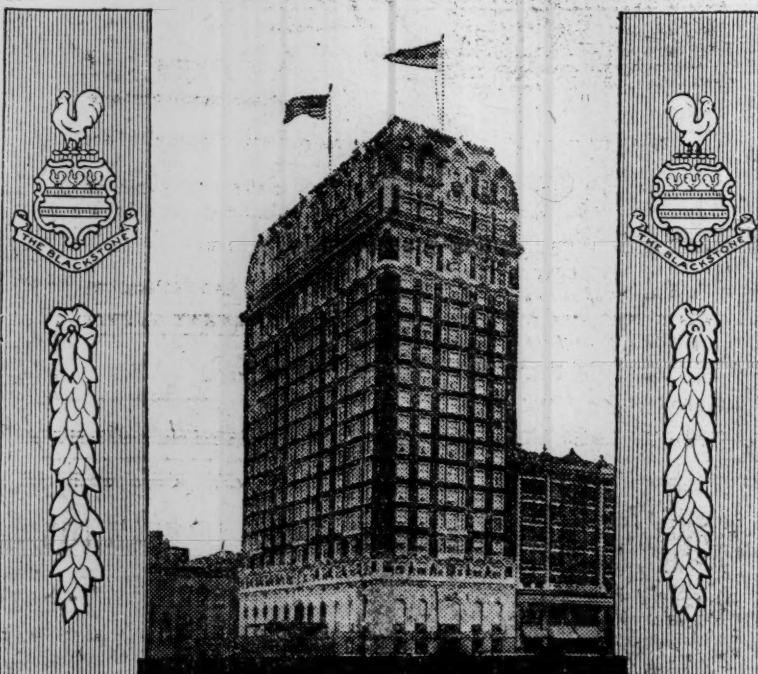
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A HOME LIKE HOTEL fronting beautiful Franklin Park. Five minutes to White House. Quiet, refined; first-class table; modern appointments. Room and board \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Booklet.

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Completely rehabilitated and under new management.

European Plan, Modern, Fireproof.

A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet.

ALFRED S. AMER, V. P. and Gen. Mgr. (Late Asst. Mgr. Waldorf-Astoria.)

The Monitor

IS THE PAPER FOR THE HOME

Going Abroad?

If you are planning your maiden voyage to the continent it will be of great value to get the condensed, yet complete information of European watering-places, principal points of interest for the traveler to see, and all the tourist ought to know of where and how to go, in

The Hotel and Travel Number
OF THE
Christian Science Monitor
April 29

HOTEL ROSSLYN NATICK HOUSE



European, 75c to \$2.50
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European, 50c to \$2.00
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

THE SHIRLEY THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS DON. S. FRASER. DENVER, COLO.

THE IMPERIAL PORTLAND, ORE.

MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS and COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

A feature of this week's trading in local real estate was the many sales of vacant land made on the holiday Wednesday. Out-of-doors conditions were favorable for seekers of lots, and brokers and developers of tracts of land report almost unanimously that the day was one of the most successful in years.

Wyman terrace in Arlington, being offered by the Edward T. Harrington Company, has met with favor, and more than \$20,000 worth of this land had been disposed of by the firm in the past few days, including Patriots day, at prices ranging from \$550 to \$2000 per lot. Wyman terrace is the nearest parcel of land to the center of the town, on Massachusetts avenue, that is not already covered with building, and only about half a dozen or so more lots remain unsold.

William F. Kenney purchased lot No. 10, having a 50-foot frontage on Wyman terrace, and containing 7790 square feet; also lot No. 11 on the northerly side of Wyman terrace, having a 50-foot frontage and containing 14,721 square feet.

Lot 25 on the westerly side of Massachusetts avenue, corner of Wyman terrace, having a 50-foot frontage on Massachusetts avenue, 100 feet frontage on Wyman terrace, and containing 5921 square feet, has been sold to John A. Ricker of Malden. A majority of the many other purchasers are from Arlington, but Brookline and Dorchester people have also purchased at Wyman terrace. John P. Wyman, trustee, is the grantor of the title, and the Edward T. Harrington Company the broker in the sales.

Offerings at Converse villa, Everett, advertised by Atwood, Pattee & Potter, Niles building, attracted the largest attendance that the firm has ever called out. There were about 800 present throughout the day, and they were pleased to see the development in progress there. Already several houses have been erected, and eight houses are in process of construction.

An interesting feature in regard to the day's event was that a beautiful mahogany piano was given away by the firm. The winner was Mrs. P. H. Sheehan of 21 Woodville street, Everett, one of the streets adjoining the tract. This was only one of many presents which the concern distributed. The gifts on such occasions are of gold and various other articles.

There was a large corps of salesmen to attend to any interested in making purchases, with the result that 14 lots were disposed of, as follows: 9 True street, containing 3444 square feet, to Harry G. French; 13 Pierce avenue, 3823 square feet, to Hugh J. Kelliher; 73 and 74 Pierce avenue, 3762 square feet, to Clarence D. Sanford; 75 and 76 Pierce avenue, 3704 square feet, to M. Madden; 16, 17, 18 and 19 Pierce avenue, 8936 square feet, to James A. Dooley; 122 and 123 Floyd street, 4338 square feet, to Liberato Antico; and 124 and 125 Floyd street, 4322 square feet, to James Silberio.

The firm has negotiations on for the conveyance of many other parcels and expect to close the sales soon.

University park, which is practically in the heart of Cambridge, was also opened up for the first time on Patriots day. It has accepted streets, with water, sewer and lights installed by the city. The lots have a good elevation, and judging from the number already disposed of it will not be long before the entire tract is sold out. There was a large attendance during the day, and good opportunity was afforded purchasers to look over the property. Several lots passed to new owners for immediate improvement with residences.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building, who is offering lots at Jericho beach, Scituate, reports much interest shown by prospective purchasers, and especially on Patriots day were his salesmen busy showing the beauties and advantages of his tract for summer cottages. Mr. Freeman has already sold several lots and has many more sales in prospect, which he expects to close up at an early date.

Charles M. Conant of the Old South building, who is handling Atlantic-by-the-Sea and Wellington-in-the-Fellows also reports a good business on the recent holiday, with several sales. Atlantic-by-the-Sea and other properties which Mr. Conant has are adaptable for all-the-year-round homes or for the summer time only.

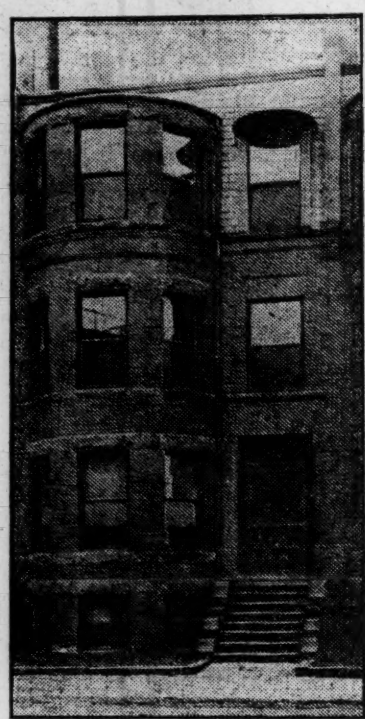
BRECK AGENCY DINNER TONIGHT.

Salesmen and others connected with the Joseph Breck & Sons Corporation, 51 and 52 North Market street, are looking forward to the good time always attendant with the annual dinner, which will be held this year at the Boston City Club. A. J. M. Joiner will preside, and Oliver Smith will be the toastmaster. Breck's orchestra of five pieces will furnish the music.

This well-known corporation was established in 1822, and conducts an extensive real estate agency in conjunction with its seed store and agricultural warehouse. Willard G. Brackett is the manager of the real estate department.

BIG LAND SALE.

One of the largest sales of vacant land in the vicinity of Roxbury Crossing reported in several years has just been closed by the transfer of the title to a tract of 50,000 square feet, with frontage of 242 feet on Station street, 100 feet on Gurney street and 250 feet on land of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The property, formerly owned by the Burkhart estate, is now conveyed by C. W. Cogswell to Alfred M. Lyon, who recently purchased the adjoining estate, containing 7876 feet, with shops thereon, all assessed on \$8100, from Ruth H. Thompson. The tract is taxed on 70 cents per foot, making an aggregate assessment of about \$35,000. Mr. Lyon will improve both estates by the erection of a manufacturing



CHANGED HANDS THIS WEEK.

Estate at 59 Mountfort street, Back Bay. George W. Johnson sells to Harriet S. Knott and she to Flora M. Lopans.

plant, which is to employ 600 men. James P. Fox was the broker in both sales.

MILL PROPERTY SOLD.

Extensive manufacturing property at Oxford, Mass., known as the Buffumville mills, valued at \$30,000 and owned by Senator Charles N. Prouty of Spencer, Mass., has been sold to John Stansfield, N. Y., and who will change the mill over and operate for the manufacture of felt. The factory exchange made the sale.

CHANGE IN ALLSTON.

Through the office of Frederick L. McGowan, Devonshire building, Charles H. Worcester has sold the estate at 109 Allston street, junction of Warren street, to C. F. Monk, who took title through C. E. Merrill. The property comprises 13,507 feet of land, a large modern house and a stable, all assessed on \$17,100.

READING REAL ESTATE ACTIVE.

Reading realty during the past week has been more active than it has been before since the beginning of the year and a number of important deals have been closed. Ward C. Mansfield, town treasurer, is preparing to erect a new residence near his present home on Prescott street, and Walter M. Scott has commenced work on a new residence on Pratt street extension.

"CONCORD RIVER PARK."

Activity in sales at "Concord River Park," North Billerica, continues; many of the buyers intending to erect dwellings in the immediate future. Charles Burton has taken title to lot No. 45 at the intersection of Pollard street and Riverview avenue, having a frontage of 45 feet and containing 4290 square feet.

Lot 57 with a frontage of 45 feet on Riverview avenue and extending to the Concord river, containing 3280 square feet, has been sold to L. F. Florence.

John H. Ward has purchased lot 32 on the west side of Riverview avenue, containing 4213 square feet; lot 28 on the southerly side of Pleasant street, with a frontage of 45 feet and containing 4784 square feet, has been purchased by Caroline Fife; W. P. George has bought lot 69 on Riverview avenue, with a frontage of 50 feet and containing 5820 square feet. E. M. Harrington et al., grantors, Edward T. Harrington Company, brokers.

NEW HOUSE IN LEXINGTON.

Abram C. Washburn has sold the house just completed by him on Glen road, Dude hill, Lexington. It is an attractive residence of eight rooms containing all the latest conveniences. The lot has 11,000 square feet of land. The purchaser is Gladys M. Bicknell of Cambridge. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

Deeds have gone to record through the above firm, conveying title to George O. Whiting's estate, 22 Hancock street, Lexington (his former home), consisting of 45,000 square feet of land, having 125 feet frontage, house and barn, all assessed on a valuation of \$9300. The grantee is Dr. Howard T. Crawford, who has already taken possession.

The sale is reported of the estate at 138 Beech street, Bellevue station, West Roxbury, comprising an eight-room frame dwelling with all modern improvements and 5714 square feet of land, the total valuation being \$4600. Emma E. S. Lingham was the grantor, John W. Lillis being the purchaser. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

The sale is completed and deeds have gone to record conveying this tract of land, containing 142,000 square feet, assessed on a valuation of \$33,000. The land is bounded by Main, Belmont and Bucknam streets, and is traversed on three sides by street car lines. It has a frontage of 400 feet on Main street and 550 feet on Belmont street. Louise F. Stone et al., grantors. The purchaser

was Edna N. Pope. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers. Benjamin L. Goss of Hudson has sold his very attractive farm situated on River road, Hudson, containing 11 acres of land upon which is a set of modern farm buildings. The real estate was sold together with the personal property. The purchaser was Lois E. Evans of Portland, Me. Edward T. Harrington Company, brokers.

S. R. Thornton of Bolton and Etta M. Thornton of Lynn have sold the property containing 70 acres of land, together with the usual farm buildings, situated on Harvard road, about one mile from Still River village, Bolton. The purchaser is Edward A. Rimelle of Needham. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

Leland H. Cole et al., trustees, have sold a parcel of land on the westerly side of Sherman street, Beverly, having a frontage of 68 feet and containing 5510 square feet. The purchaser was John Roach of Everett. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers. The location is near President Taft's summer home.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the property at 18 Bryant street, Malden, comprising a nine-room house together with a lot of land containing 5000 square feet, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$3500. Perley E. Rich of Malden is the grantor. Aaron Ross of Malden purchases for investment and has already made extensive improvements and alterations on the house. The price paid was in excess of the assessed valuation. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

GROUP OF SALES.

Following are transactions consummated during the past few days by the office of Henry W. Savage:

Final papers passed in the sale of an estate for George W. Johnston of Brookline, located at 39 Hampstead road, Jamaica Plain. The property consists of a well-fronted three-story brick apartment house and 3207 square feet of land, all assessed for \$7900, \$9000 of which is on the land. Bertha A. Fischer of Boston buys.

A similar property numbered 37 on Hampstead road, having 3279 square feet of land, all assessed for \$7800, of which \$800 is on the land, has also been sold by Kate Fay Everett of Brookline to Bertha A. Fischer.

Henry W. Savage has sold two lots of land in Winthrop, on Shirley and Cross streets, for John F. McCrystal to Joseph DiCarlo. The lots contain 5430 and 5750 feet and are taxed for \$2300. Final papers have gone to record.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the Lockey estate, Natick, Mass., consisting of 15 acres of land, a nine-room house with modern conveniences, a well-appointed stable and poultry house, situated near the center of the town. The purchaser is A. J. Teale.

Deeds have also gone to record in the sale of the estate at Norwell, Mass., situated on Washington street, and consisting of seven acres of land, an eight-room house, barn and several poultry houses. Daniel A. Carpenter of Milton, Mass., conveyed to James E. Anderson of Hingham, Mass.

Henry W. Savage reports that he has sent final papers to record in the sale of an estate situated on Pond street, Weymouth, Mass. There are about 11,000 feet of land, an eight-room house and usual outbuildings. Margen Johnson conveyed to William Fottler of Roxbury for a home.

CHARM OF A COTTAGE.

The chief charm of a cottage, it should be remembered, is its individuality, and if instead of being properly framed, it stands between cottages of a totally dissimilar type, this is difficult to preserve, says the Century Magazine. Therefore it is well to cut off also the neighbors. I remember a little house on Long Island which was charmingly managed in that respect. It stood on a long, narrow lot far back from the street, with a neighbor on each side, not more than 50 yards away, and yet the little place was absolutely apart and a thing by itself. The houses on each side were of different types, but only their roofs were visible.

SALES AND LEASES.

The office of Sewall E. Newman of the Kimball building reports the passing of papers on at 36 Calumet road, Winchester, which consists of 14,221 square feet of land and a new 10-room house. The grantor was George B. Whitehouse, the well-known Winchester builder; the grantee is Royal C. Taft of Hopdale, who will soon occupy the premises as a residence.

The same broker reports the passing of papers on No. 7 Webster street, Winchester, consisting of a 12-room modern house and over 12,000 square feet of land. Title passed from Caroline M. Payne to Carrie L. Eldredge. Mrs. Eldredge will soon occupy the premises as a residence.

Sewall E. Newman also reports the following leases:

George B. Walker of Providence has leased his residence at 15 Calumet road to Paul D. Poirier for a term of years.

Philip Bland has leased one-half his double house at the corner of Fairview place and Washington street, Winchester, to the Rev. E. Clayton Wyand of Dorchester for a term of years.

LINCOLN HOUSE PASSES.

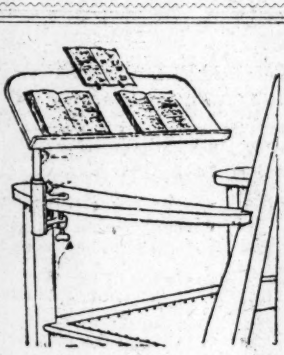
Agreements have been signed by Charles Neal Brown, administrator of the estate of Stephen H. Wardwell, late of Swampscott, whereby the Lincoln house property of that place, comprising about 150,470 square feet of land, with hotel and cottages thereon, will pass into the hands of New York interests represented by Coffin & Taber, 24 Milk street.

The Lincoln House point is considered

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RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

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The Tearle Student's Desk

Designed to facilitate convenient study. No library or home complete without it. It is readily attached to arm of any chair without damage to furniture. It can be raised or lowered, and swings completely round, enabling the reader to leave the chair instantly. A NEW ATTACHMENT adjusts the angle of the "desk" and makes it possible to use it as a "table" to write on or any other purpose desired. Express prepaid \$2.50

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THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Office, House and Bank Safes

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THE POPULAR GERMAN LENS

Latest Construction. Most Luminous.

A symmetrical double anastigmat of highest optical excellence. Possitively one of the best scientifically-made lenses ever imported.

Obtainable from all dealers or the sole American agent.

Send for Price-List.

Ralph Harris & Company
26-30 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 25 West 70th St., NEW YORK CITY. Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

one of the choicest locations in Swampscott, being surrounded on three sides by water. The hotel, which accommodates about 200 guests, was erected in 1880, the year Lincoln was elected president, hence its name. The property is assessed at \$84,500.

During the coming season the hotel will be carried on under the same management as in the past, after which it is the intention to make extensive changes in the entire property.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.
Annie E. O'Brien to St. Elizabeth Hospital of Boston, Northfield, St. q. \$1.
Harriet S. Knott to Flora M. Lopans, Mountfort, St. q. \$1.
William H. Stearns to Jacob Swartz, W. Newton, St. q. \$1.
Andrew B. Baker to Agnes C. Andrews, Columbus, Ave. St. q. \$1.
Boston Consolidated Gas Co. to Boston Elevated Ry. Co., Camden, St. q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Thomas A. Devine et al. to Mary A. Devine, Tudor St. q. \$1.
Julian E. Johnstone, gdn., to Marie Whalen, third St. q. \$1.
Annie A. Johnstone et al. to Marie Whalen, third St. q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON.

Rebecca Hecht to City of Boston, Chelsea, St. q. \$1.

ROXBURY.

Edward H. C. Joy to Bessie E. Perlanski, Winthrop, St. q. \$1.
George J. MacLellan to James M. Graham, Longwood, Ave. St. q. \$1.
James M. Graham to Elizabeth B. MacLellan, Longwood, Ave. St. q. \$1.

Edwin E. Abbot to Walter C. Cogswell, Station, Gurney and Parker sts. St. q. \$25.
Walter C. Cogswell to Albert M. Lyon, Station and Gurney sts. St. q. \$1.
Walter C. Cogswell to Mary Martin et al., Day and Creighton sts. St. q. \$1.

DORCHESTER.

Christina B. Hall to Caroline T. McCobb, Aspinwall road and Whitford, St. q. \$1.
Jennie Johnson, gdn., to William H. Hickey, Mountain and Ballou, Ave. St. q. \$1.
Walter L. Cherrington to Susan E. Wade, Solomons, Ave. St. q. \$1.

Ella M. Jordan to Charles L. Bird et al., Oakley St. q. \$1.
Frederick O. Swannell to Alfred B. Lawther, Dorchester Ave. and Fuller St. St. q. \$1.
Alfred B. Lawther to Sarah Goldman, Dorchester Ave. and Fuller St. St. q. \$1.

Marie Ahlgren to Anna Johnson et al., Templeton St. q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY.

Otto Buchwald to Jacob W. Silver, Lamartine St. q. \$1.
Jacob W. Silver to Martha H. Buchwald, Lamartine St. q. \$1.

BRIGHTON.

Mark S. Kinston to Frank A. Connors, Linden St. q. \$1.
Frank A. Connors to Frances A. Bridgman, Linden St. q. \$1.

Mark S. Kinston to Frank A. Connors, Linden St. q. \$1.
Frank A. Connors to Frances A. Bridgman, Linden St. q. \$1.

Ellen L. Stacey, mizee., to Ada Macfarlane, Alcott St. q. \$2685.
Catherine O. Swannell to Agnes L. Finley, Alcott St. q. \$1.

CHELSEA.

Emma F. White to Alice H. Davis, Court St. q. \$1.
John F. McCrystal to Samuel Weinstein et al., Fifth St. q. \$1.

John S. Doane to Samuel Weinstein et al., Fifth and Poplar sts. q. \$1.
Annie Bernstein to Martha A. Winsor, Shawmut St. q. \$1.

WINTHIPO.

Mary Moreland to Elizabeth C. Cordwell, Payne St. q. \$1.
Shirley and Cross sts. 2 lots; q. \$1.

REVERE.

Aleck T. Smith to Lena P. Gaskins, Shawmut St. q. \$1.
Willard Welsh to Lucadamo Coppia, Essex St. 2 lots; q. \$1.

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Interesting because of the trouble it saves. No more time wasted on your line up: the Transverse Telescope Universal Joint meets all out of alignment.

Boat your power machinery in your MOTOR BOAT and forget about it. THE TWO-IN-ONE TRANSVERSE TELESCOPIC UNIVERSAL JOINT will do the work.

AUTOMOBILE JOINT as great a worker. The Telescope centre block pulls you out of the holes by adjusting itself to your need. It is all in the mechanism of the TWO-IN-ONE TRANSVERSE TELESCOPIC UNIVERSAL JOINT. Ask for folder.

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Same Guarantee as New Ones

3-horsepower Atlantic—\$55.00
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8-horsepower Atlantic with Gies gear mounted on bed—\$120
12-horsepower Atlantic—\$175.00
20-horsepower Atlantic—\$225.00
30-horsepower Atlantic Special—\$115.00
10-horsepower Atlantic Special—\$135.00
15-horsepower Atlantic Special—\$250.00

OTHER REBUILT MOTORS

3-horsepower Ferro—\$35.00
8-horsepower Auto-Marine—\$75.00
10-horsepower Lackawanna—\$100.00
40-horsepower Mors—\$450.00

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PRINCE ALBERT Dress and Tuxedo Suits ready to wear. FRED H. WHITE, Jr., 80 Kingdon st., Boston, Mass.

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FOR SALE—5-room house suitable for 2 families; hardwood floors, set tubs, range, gas, electric light, furnace, garden, elegant home. 108 Jefferson Ave., Everett.

COBLEIGH & CO. ROSHLINDALE

New 2-family house, 12 rooms, porches, extra railings, hot water heaters, separate entrances front and rear, granite tile walks, 5000 ft. land, water, heat and electric, 5 min. steam and elec.; rents \$720; price \$9800.

Stable 7 and 8-room houses, porches, hot water heating systems, gas and elec. lighting, select neighborhoods, fine lots with each house; \$3500 to \$5000; easy terms. COBLEIGH.

Corner Bingham sight, 10,000 ft., overlooking parking area, new 2-family house, 12 rooms, 10 min. steam and elec.; rents \$720; price \$9800.

Want offer for modern 8-room house, all imp., h. w. floors and finish, large piazzas, choice location; must be sold! COBLEIGH. Three-family house of first business location, 12 rooms and bath each suite, up to date. The investment: rent \$900; price \$7800; grand bargain.

\$4200—You never saw a gas equal cement construction, including piazza, 7 rooms, porches, hot water heating, h. w. floors, 5000 ft. land, choice location; 6 min. steam and elec. COBLEIGH, opp. depot.

\$3300—Modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath, hot water heat, h. w. floors, just completed; fine location; 10 min. steam and elec. COBLEIGH, 2 Robert St., Tel. 25 Jamaica.

Fort Lauderdale FLORIDA

THE GATEWAY OF THE EVERGLADES. The most progressive and fastest growing locality in Southern Florida.

The excellent farming and fruit lands are available, and the most favorable business opportunities assured.

Write us at once for free literature and "Special Migration" plan, showing locations and farm lands, and be convinced.

"WE SELL LOTS AND LOTS OF LAND"

MYERS-SLIFER REALTY CO., INC.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.

"THE MAPLES"—Furniture, vehicles, machinery and tools including all ready to commence farm life, charming 65-acre farm, 120 miles from cars, between Ft. Lauderdale and Worcester, 1200 feet elevation, cuts through hay, 100 apple trees, other fruit, spring water piped to buildings; 2-story house, 8 rooms, 4 open fireplaces, piazzas, surrounded with shade trees, good lawn; also a stone house of 10 rooms, open fireplace, 9 rooms, 4 open fireplaces, piazzas, surrounded with shade trees, good lawn; in fine location; price for lot \$2500, \$200 cash balance \$20 a year. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston (catalog free).

Newton Centre

FOR SALE, 10 room house, beautifully located on 10,000 feet of land, splendid value; let us give you further particulars.

ALVORD BROS., 79 Milk Street

WINTHROP BARGAIN

NEVER BEFORE offered for sale—34,000 sq. ft. of unrestricted, dry, level land, including riparian rights and unobstructed view of Boston harbor, on main thoroughfare and within three minutes of R. R. station. Can show plans and statement of proposed 36-unit apartment house, which will yield 10% net on the investment. MILTON C. ROGERS, 420 Tremont Bldg.

FOR SALE

Newtonville

Attractive Double Cottage House with Stable; Chet St. Nice for home or investment. Good buildings. Modern conveniences. Attractive price. Address R. 359, Monitor Office.

GENTLEMAN'S PLACE

FIFTY ACRES—45 minutes from Boston on B. & A. R. Fine location, excellent land; good buildings. Modern conveniences. Attractive price. Address R. 359, Monitor Office.

LEXINGTON MILK FARM, 67 acres; cuts 300 tons hay; house 14 rooms; barn 4000 feet, 35 stalls, 3 horse stalls; Boston, 8 miles; price \$10,000; terms \$3000 cash. Immediate possession. BRUCE, Lexington, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

MATLEY BUILDING LOT, free and clear, tax \$500. MILTON C. ROGERS, 420 Tremont Bldg.

FOR SALE—20 acres evergreen land, Dade county, Fla., on state canal. By quick action \$1000 will buy this. Address P. J. Box 75, Miami, Fla.

Fisher Hill Brookline

Seclusion, accessibility, kind of neighbors and houses in this

HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the

BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beaconfield Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which it will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HARD

IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

Supplies for Women and the Home

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

You Need Never Sweep nor Dust Again

The Pneu-Simplex Vacuum Cleaner

Will convince YOU that it can do the work much quicker, easier and better. It will eliminate all drudgery and confusion, and leave your home clean and sweet.

PROOFS OF SUPERIORITY—Cleans everything with guaranteed efficiency, absolutely frictionless, positive in action, compact and portable, easy to operate, noiseless, simple in construction, genuine quartered oak cabinet.

30 Days' Trial at Our Risk. Test the "Pneu-Simplex" fully in your own home. If unsatisfactory in any respect your money will be refunded at once. Price, delivered, \$18.50. Write today.

D. S. KENDALL & SON, Worcester, Mass.
Real Agents Wanted.



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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Men and Women Can Make \$25 to \$35 Weekly

SELLING THIS NEW HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY,

"THE HAMILTON"

Cream Whipper, Egg Beater and Ice Cream Freezer Combined

PRICES

35c

60c

\$1.00

pint

quart

2-quart

No kitchen complete without one. All housekeepers appreciate its usefulness the moment they see it. Pressure and suction action, coupled with a little effort on the part of operator, produce remarkably fine results in cake preparations, custards, omelets, dressings, etc.—in fact, anything that requires mixing, stirring, whipping or churning.

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AGENTS' DEPT. NO. 10

GEORGE G. VENESS MFG. CO.

153 MILK STREET BOSTON, MASS.



Effective Interior Decorating and House Painting

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Oriental and Domestic

Rugs and Carpets

Cleaned and Repaired

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MEETING OF TEXAS UNION FARMERS TO BE AT FORT WORTH

FORT WORTH, Tex.—The executive committee of the Farmers Union has selected this city for the next annual convention, to meet here Aug. 1. There will be a three-day session and about 1500 farmers will be in attendance.

An important conference upon the marketing of this year's cotton crop will be held in this city on May 13. An address to the stockholders of the different Farmers Union warehouses over the state was prepared, urging that the ablest men among the directors be selected to represent them at the conference in this city as it is hoped to evolve a plan by which the farmers can negotiate the sale of their cotton on satisfactory terms before the staple leaves the local warehouse where originally stored. The address on this subject follows:

"To the stockholders and directors of the various Farmers Union warehouses of Texas: The perfecting of a plan for the marketing of the 1911 cotton crop is the most important matter now confronting the farmers of Texas.

"If we defer this matter until the state convention convenes, as formerly it will be too late to be of any practical benefit to the cotton farmers of south Texas. We therefore hereby call a meeting to be held in the city of Fort Worth, May 18, said meeting to be composed of delegates elected by the stockholders or boards of directors of the various Farmers Union warehouse companies of Texas, one delegate from each warehouse company.

"The expenses of these delegates are to be borne by the warehouse company sending such delegate. Each delegate must bear written credentials signed by the president and secretary of his warehouse company showing his authority to act. This meeting is for the purpose of perfecting a uniform system of marketing cotton that will enable the farmers of Texas to concentrate, finance and sell their cotton at their local warehouse free from entangling alliances.

"The last state convention directed the state officials to perfect plans for the marketing of farm products and were authorized to work in conjunction with representatives from the various warehouses. It is, therefore, highly important that the stockholders or directors of each warehouse company immediately select their ablest and most efficient man to represent them at this very important meeting."

KENTUCKY COAL FIRMS TO MERGE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Negotiations for the consolidation of several coal companies in eastern Kentucky, which represent a value of about \$3,000,000 and an annual output of about 1,500,000 tons, are being brought to a close here.

It will be brought about by Kentucky and Tennessee capitalists. Among the companies to be consolidated are the Continental Coal Corporation, Straight Creek Coal and Coke Company, Straight Creek Coal Mining Company, Left Fork Coal Company, Wallend Coal and Coke Company and others. Nearly all of the mines are in Bell county, Kentucky.

COLORADO FIXES ADJOURNMENT

DENVER, Col.—The Colorado Legislature will adjourn on July 6. Mayor Speer held his strength of 29 votes in Friday's balloting for United States senator. The anti-Speer votes went to former Governor Adams. There was no election.

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO ENFORCE SHIP WIRELESS LAW

WASHINGTON—Preparatory to enforcing the new ship wireless act, which goes into effect on July 1, the department of commerce and labor has sent a letter to the collector of customs in New York in which the following instructions are given:

"This department has made an arrangement with the navy department by which naval wireless shore stations of the United States will receive during the months of May and June, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock at night (time of shore station), wireless messages from merchant vessels subject to the act, to show that such vessels are equipped with an efficient apparatus for radio-communication in good working order in charge of a person skilled in the use of such apparatus.

"The navy operators at shore stations will mail such messages to the navy department for transmission to this department and the proper collectors of customs will then be advised. Such messages should of course be sent by a vessel at sea to a naval shore station at least 100 nautical miles distant from the vessel, and preferably from a point which will show the average maximum radius of the vessel's apparatus.

"The message should be prefaced by the words 'For Commerce Labor, Washington,' and should contain this information: Name of vessel, nationality of vessel, latitude and longitude at time of sending message, full name of operator sending message and master's signature.

"You will communicate this arrangement to the owners or agents at your port of ocean steamships subject to the act.

"The sending of these messages is not, of course, obligatory, but is for the convenience of ship owners, as well as of the department."

CANADA EXPECTS TO TAKE IN 450,000 SETTLERS IN YEAR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The rush of immigrants to Canada is described by W. D. Scott, Dominion commissioner of immigration, who has just returned from England.

"Last year we had a total of 319,500 immigrants, of whom 112,000 were from Great Britain. This year we will have 450,000, of whom 150,000 will come from there," said Mr. Scott.

"The quality of immigration is improving all the time. The people who came out on the steamship with me were high class and imbued with confidence in the future of Canada and of themselves.

"It is impossible to book either a steamer or a second class passage on any steamship bound for Canada for six months to come."

"Many are coming via New York and Boston for the reason that they cannot secure direct passages."

WOMEN OF PRESS TO HOLD MEETING

The April literary meeting of the New England Women's Press Association will be held at Hotel Lenox-Saturday, April 22, at 3 o'clock. Miss Alice Chapman, whose Bible readings have won wide recognition, will be the guest of honor. Special guests of the afternoon will be those who have entertained the association at its literary meetings the past two years.

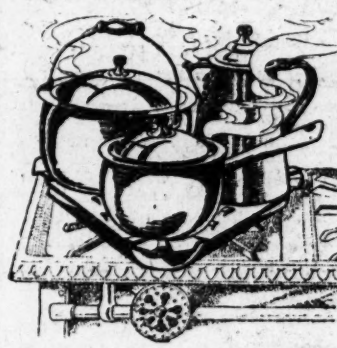
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EXACT SIZE



SOLD EVERYWHERE

One Flame Does It!



The SPENGLER COOKER is a simple patented device which makes one flame do the work of three ordinary burners. The SPENGLER COOKER saves two-thirds of your fuel expense, and can be used on any burner stove.

Shipped, prepaid in New England, for \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

AGENTS WANTED IN TOWNS OUTSIDE BOSTON.

KNAPP & DEWAR

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Our New Styles for 1911 WICKES REFRIGERATORS



Beautiful Catalogue Free.

BRUNSWICK BALKE

COLLENDER CO.

86 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NORTHERN CANADA FOREST RESERVES TO BE SURVEYED

OTTAWA—With the object of determining what portions of Canada's vast forest wealth should be set aside as new government reserves, as has been done with the whole eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, parties will be sent out by the forestry department this summer to the Peace river country of British Columbia and parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

A party will also leave about the end of May for Hudson bay to inspect the timber at the line of the projected Hudson Bay railroad.

The organization of the new Rocky mountain reserve, which comprises the whole slope of the range from a 4000-foot elevation to the summit, has begun.

A survey will also be made of the Porcupine hills at the south end of the Rockies, which it is considered should form part of the new reserve.

MR BARBOUR HEAD OF SCHOOLMASTERS

A. J. Barbour, superintendent of schools in Quincy, was elected president of the Quincy Schoolmasters Club at the annual meeting held Friday evening after a dinner at the Quincy house. H. Forest Wilson was chosen vice-president, and James D. Howlett, principal of the Quincy high school was made secretary-treasurer.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

It is a Big Saving to Purchase

Ostrich Willow Plumes

This Willow 7.75

21-in. long, 17-in. wide

At the same price the big stores pay by the dozen at WHOLESALE. We have decided to omit middlemen and sell direct to the consumer from our wholesale office. We quote a few of the many bargains.

You know that retailers make big profits on this line. A word to the wise is sufficient.

OSTRICH PLUMES, Store Price... \$3.00 \$5.00 \$8.00 \$10.00 \$15.00
Wholesale to you... \$1.50 \$2.75 \$4.25 \$5.50 \$7.75
OSTRICH TIPS (3 in bunch), Store Price... \$2.00 Wholesale to you... .75

WILLOWS! WILLOWS! WILLOWS!

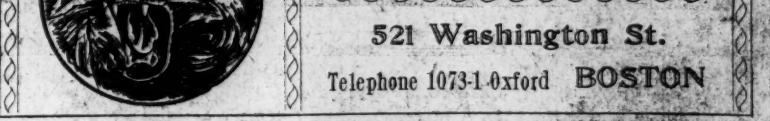
These handsome Ostrich Plumes are the delight of every lady in the land, and at our prices every lady can afford one or more.

OSTRICH WILLOW PLUMES, Store Price... 21-in. 23-in. 25-in. 27-in.
Wholesale to you... \$15.00 \$25.00 \$35.00 \$45.00
These must be seen to be appreciated. Three tye, ranging from 22 to 30 inches wide.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

CROWN OSTRICH FEATHER CO. 611 Washington Street

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FRANK WISTUBA

Practical Furrier

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Miss M. F. Fisk The Red Glove Shop

322 Boylston Street
Calls attention to her attractive line of Ladies' Waists. They are in Wash Silks, Marquisettes and Chiffon Cloths, in colors that blend with all of this season's costumes in very becoming models.

SPRING OPENING L. BLANCHE DE WOLFE

DESIGNER AND IMPORTER
MILLINERY
47 WINTER ST. BOSTON.

It is this way:

You would have to pay \$30 for a ready-made ladies' or misses' suit that would not have the fit and that fashionable style and finish—ness so readily noticed in the suits we make to your measure, on the premises \$18 from woollens selected from our large stock at...

Every suit Skimmer satin or mesaline lined and elegantly tailored. Satisfaction guaranteed. A visit will convince you.

MODEL SUITS Original designs value. If we can fit you only \$10

AMERICAN MILLS CO.
Manufacturing Ladies' Tailors
67 Essex St. Washington St.

WASH SILK PETTICOATS

Wonderful wearing qualities, soft and clinging, wash and iron perfectly. WASH SILK PETTICOATS. 120 Tremont St. Boston. Room 325. CALL AND EXAMINE.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

UDNIT

The Shoe Polish Powder will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A pkc. price 25c, makes polish sufficient to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (on application lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). Ladies' Powder and gents' all black leathers and kids WASH SHIRT (appeals to ladies). No paste to use. Package makes ten 10c bottles. Consider the time between applications, and so many, many more shines to the package. Isn't it a saver? Satisfaction or money back.

CHARLES FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, MAINE.

CHABEL

Stop defacing your furniture with poor polishes and oils. Use CHABEL and remove all gum and dirt. Cleans and restores brilliancy to varnished, enameled, japanned and metal surfaces. Leaves no coating. Suitable for churches, halls, and automobiles.

Money back guarantee. Free demonstration. Salesmen, 25c pkc. 50c 1/2 doz. Tel. 1493-3. Room 35. Boston.

WATER SUPPLY

and Electric Lighting For COUNTRY HOUSES
No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. 60 pounds pressure. Fitted with Hand, Gas, Line, Windmill or Electric Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 37.

TANT-MOSS CO. 18 So. Market St., Boston.

Boston Cleaning Co.

Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.
30 LaGrange St. Telephone 3754 Oxford.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AWARDS EXETER TO LIBERAL CANDIDATE

LONDON—The House of Commons on Friday carried a resolution unseating Mr. St. Maur, the Liberal member for Exeter, and giving the seat to Mr. Duke, the Unionist candidate.

This action was taken as the result of the report of the judges on the recount in connection with the recent election.

EXETER—After a close fight for several days the Exeter election petition has ended in the unseating of Mr. St. Maur, the Liberal, and the awarding of the seat to Mr. Duke, the Unionist. At the last election Mr. Duke was defeated by four votes. He called for a scrutiny and as a result of this scrutiny he has been declared elected by a majority of one.

The seat has, on the whole, been fairly consistently Conservative. It was represented in 1892 by Sir H. S. Northcote, and subsequently by Sir Edgar Vincent. At the debacle of 1906, Sir George Kekewich succeeded in winning it for the Liberals by a majority of 83, a majority which was upset at the 1910 election when Mr. Duke regained the seat for the Conservatives by a majority of 26, a small majority which was reversed when the seat was recaptured for the Liberals by Mr. St. Maur.

There are at the present minute two vacant seats in the House, owing to Cheltenham having been declared vacant on the late election petition, and Haddingtonshire being vacant, owing to Mr. Haldane having been raised to the peerage.

Both these were gained by the Liberals at the recent election. At the present moment the Unionists in the House number 273, and the Liberals 269, so that no matter how these two seats may go, the Unionists will remain the strongest individual party in Parliament.

ALUMNI OFFER TO GIVE \$25 PRIZE FOR SCHOOL SONG

An offer of \$25 in gold is made by the Alumni Association of the New England Conservatory of Music for words and music best suited for the purpose of a "Conservatory song."

Only graduates and former students of the institution are eligible to compete. Both words and music must be original and the same must be submitted on or before Jan. 1, 1912. The judges will consist of five members of the conservatory faculty and they will reserve the right to reject all compositions if no one measures up to a standard high enough to insure permanency as a "Conservatory song."

On account of the large number of conservatory graduates who have made composition their special work it is expected that the competition will embrace many alumni.

'JULIA WARD HOWE' NEW TENT'S NAME

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A branch of the Daughters of Veterans has been organized here. It is named Julia Ward Howe tent, No. 49. The tent will be formally instituted and officers installed Saturday evening, April 29, by Mrs. Mabel H. Gooding, past department president, and other department officers.

The following officers were elected Friday night: President, Mrs. Emily A. Wilkins; senior vice-president, Miss Bessie Carey; junior vice-president, Miss Grace Barber; chaplain, Mrs. May Elbridge; treasurer, Mrs. Dora Currier; secretary, Mrs. Edna Barker; patriotic instructor, Mrs. H. Luella Eaton; trustees, Mrs. Lucy Sedgely, Mrs. Myra A. Dunbar and Miss Lizzie Young.

MR. DIX GOING TO SYRACUSE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Dix will attend the dinner of the Commercial Travelers Association of America at Syracuse tonight. While in Syracuse he will be the guest of Judge Hisecock of the court of appeals. He expects to return to Albany Sunday.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE LIKELY TO LEAD THE 1912 PROGRESSIVES

WASHINGTON—Senator La Follette is likely to be the only progressive candidate for the presidential nomination next year, as Senator Cummins of Iowa is making no efforts in his own behalf and is encouraging no efforts in that direction by his friends.

The progressive campaign for the control of the 1912 convention is now being formulated and the recent pronouncement of Senator Bourne in Boston in behalf of La Follette is part of it. Mr. Bourne also regards Mr. Cummins as of presidential caliber, but it seems necessary that some one man should be selected as the standard bearer.

Senator Cummins, although in sympathy with the progressive program and doubtful about the wisdom of renominating Mr. Taft, has yet been impressed with the probability that Mr. Taft will control the convention in 1912. Precedent is behind the renomination of a President and precedent is now backed, as usual, by the "regular" party organization with the power which patronage always gives.

The La Follette forces of course recognize this strength which Mr. Taft has and they know full well that they will carry a heavy handicap in their effort to control the convention. But it seems to them that the fight ought to be made for the sake of bringing progressive doctrines directly before the convention. They believe that Mr. Taft is nominally for many progressive doctrines, but that he has fallen short in conduct rather than in theory. Hence they do not feel safe in making their fight on the platform alone. They believe it is necessary to have their views made concrete in a candidate, even if that candidate should be defeated.

La Follette's record indicates that he would not be averse to making a losing fight if this should be necessary, for he has made many a one for the sake of the principles in which he believes, well knowing in advance that success was out of the question.

Senator Bourne declines to take a pessimistic view of the chances of nominating a progressive. He has been telling his friends that the public attitude toward Mr. Taft makes his renomination practically out of the question. On all sides he hears the remark that if Mr. Taft is renominated he will be defeated.

CLERGY TO KEEP ANNIVERSARY OF KING JAMES BIBLE

NEW YORK—Governors of several states and dignitaries of Protestant churches have issued proclamations and pastoral letters proposing to people and clergy the holding of special services Sunday in commemoration of the tercentenary of the King James version of the English Bible.

It was first printed in 1611 on the presses of Robert Barker, the king's printer. About 300 copies of this first edition are now known. J. P. Morgan has one in his library.

The tercentenary will be celebrated by special services in many New York churches, but the principal observance will take place next Tuesday night at Carnegie hall.

Bishop David H. Greer will preside. Letters from President Taft and King George V. will be read. Among the speakers will be Ambassador James Bryce, who will read the king's letter and will also deliver an address; Bishop Henry W. Warren, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, who will speak on "The Bible in the World's Education;" Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale, whose subject is "The English Bible and English Literature," and the Rev. Francis L. Patton of Princeton, who will talk on "The Permanent Spiritual Power of the Bible."

AERO SHOW FOR HARTFORD

HARTFORD, Conn.—An aeroplane show opens here tonight. The local show will be featured by flights by George Russell, one of the Curtiss crew.

Stocks Continue to Decline, Closing Heavy

U. S. STEEL SELLS LOWER AND ENTIRE MARKET IS HEAVY

Prices Recede Early and Losses Are General Throughout the List—Reading Is Weak.

LAKE COPPER OFF

United States Steel led the New York market downward to a lower range of prices today. The short session was characterized by a heavy tone from the opening of the market. The selling of steel was attributed to the possibility of lower prices for the products. Large blocks have come out recently even in the dull markets prevailing. Any indication of firmness would be met by selling orders. After opening off 1/4 this morning at 74 1/2 the stock was early forced under 74, establishing a new low price for the movement.

Virginia Carolina Chemical again was weak. Reading and Union Pacific sold off early. International Harvester was conspicuously strong.

Lake Copper was a weak feature of the local market. North Butte and other coppers were heavy.

Steel touched 73 1/2 in New York before rallying. Reading declined more than a point below last night's closing. Union Pacific also lost more than a point. The Interborough issues were particularly heavy. The preferred, after opening at 1/4 at 50 1/4 declined nearly 2 points further.

International Harvester opened up 1/4 at 117 and advanced more than a point. Lined Oil also made a good gain. The market had a feeble rally, but the closing was rather heavy.

Lake copper on the local exchange opened off 1/4 at 28 and declined 1 1/2 further. North Butte was off 1/4 at the opening at 26 1/2, and declined another point before rallying. Osceola was off 1/4 at the opening at 99 1/2, and continued downward. Copper Range was weak. After opening off 1/4 at 60 it declined nearly 2 points. Calumet & Hecla opened off a point at 48 and declined 6 points further. Superior opened at 31 and declined to 30. Miami opened at 18 1/2 and went up to 19.

LONDON—On the stock exchange today the situation in Morocco was given in explanation of a sluggish speculation. Attendance was light and the tone, generally speaking, heavy. Investments and home rails sagged off again.

In Americans steadiness was maintained but a disposition to operate cautiously was clearly apparent. Canadian Pacific showed irregularity but mines and oils were brighter.

A covering movement in coppers was in progress at the close. De Beers up 1-16 at 18 11-16. Rio Tinto gained 1/4 to 67 1/2.

The continental bourses left off quiet.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. Kyle Orr Shoe Co., Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—Nathan Sach of The Leader, Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vizeo and Y. Ansoin, U. S.
Havana, Cuba—Miguel Benfiam, U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros., Tour.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Ed Tobey of Kaufman Bros., Lenox.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Louis Diamondstone, U. S.
Pittsburg, Pa.—T. G. Sauters of W. H. Craddock, U. S.
Richmond, Va.—Edmund Hoge of Roberts & Hoge, Parker.
San Francisco, Cal.—Daniel Marx of Rosenthal, Inc., Tour.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foot Shoe & Co., Parker.
Toronto, Can.—Henry Frank, Essex.
LEATHER BUYERS.
Bangor, Me.—W. E. Rollins of Bangor Shoe Co., 143 Lincoln st.
Endicott, N. Y.—Mr. Tobin of Endicott Johnson Co., 78 Lincoln st.
Montreal, Can.—Mr. Tetrault of Tetrault Shoe Mfg. Co., Parker.
Rochester, N. Y.—E. H. Cowles.

TRADING STAMPS HIT BY SENATE

COLUMBUS, O.—The Senate has passed the Crawford bill, which will administer a blow to the merchandise trading stamp business in Ohio.

The bill provides that the cash redemption value of trading stamps shall be at their face value and not less than the merchandise redemption value.

The holder of a trading stamp, given as a premium, may demand cash instead of household goods or other premiums. The bill passed the Senate unanimously and was messaged to the House for concurrence.

SPONSOR FOR BATTLESHIP.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Gov. J. M. Carey has appointed Dorothy F. Knight, daughter of Jesse Knight, formerly chief justice, sponsor for the new battleship Wyoming, which will be launched in Philadelphia May 11.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO—J. J. Townsend has been nominated to succeed F. D. Counties as president and Edwin G. Foreman to succeed David R. Forgan as treasurer of the Chicago stock exchange.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4	61 1/4
Am. Chem. Ind.....	55 1/4	55 1/4	55	55 1/4
Am. Dist. Sugars.....	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Am. Can.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Can. pf.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Am. Car. Foundry.....	51 1/4	51 1/4	50 3/4	50 3/4
Am. Cotton Oil.....	50 1/4	51 1/4	50 1/4	51 1/4
Am. H. & L. pf.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Am. Ice.....	22	22	22	22
Am. Lined Oil.....	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Lined Oil pf.....	30	30	30	30
Am. Loco pf.....	104	104	104	104
Am. Malt.....	4	4	4	4
*Am. Malt pf.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Smelting.....	72	72 1/4	71 3/4	72
Am. Steel See P.....	87 1/4	87 1/4	87	87 1/4
Am. Sugar Ind.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Am. T. & T.....	145	145	145	145
Am. Woolen.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.....	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Am. Writing Pa. pf.....	29	29	29	29
Atchafalpa.....	108	108 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/2
Balt. & Ohio.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2
Brooklyn Transp.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Canadian Pac.....	225	225	224 1/2	224 1/2
Central Leather.....	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Central Leather pf.....	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Ches. & Ohio.....	78 1/4	78 1/4	77 3/4	78 1/4
Chino.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Col. Fuel.....	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Col. Gas.....	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4
Com. Products.....	14	14	13 3/4	14
Eric.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Eric pf.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Fed. M. & S. Co.....	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Gen. Electric.....	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Goldfield Con.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Gr. Nor. pf.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 3/4	123 3/4
Gr. Nor. Ore.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59
Harvester.....	117 1/2	118 1/4	117 1/2	118 1/4
*Homestead.....	85	85	85	85
Illinois Central.....	137	137	136 1/2	136 1/2
Inter-Met.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	50 1/4	50 1/4	47 3/4	48 1/2
Int. Marine.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Int. Paper.....	10	10	10	10
Kan. City So. pf.....	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Kan. City So. pf.....	66	66	66	66
Kan. & Tex.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	170 1/2	170 1/2	169 1/2	170 1/2
Miami.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
M. & St. L. pf.....	37	37	37	37
M. & St. L. pf.....	135	135	135	135
Missouri Pacific.....	48 1/4	48 1/4	47 3/4	48 1/4
N. Y. Central.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Nash & Chatam.....	150	150	150	150
Nat. Biscuit.....	133	133	133	133
Nat. Lead.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Northern Pacific.....	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Pacific Mail.....	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Pacific T. & N.....	49	49	49	49
Pennsylvania.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pittsburg Coal.....	20	20	20	20
Pittsburg Coal pf.....	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Pitts. C. & St. L.....	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Pitts. C. & St. L. pf.....	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Reading.....	151 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Republic Steel.....	31	31	31	31
Rock Island.....	28	28	27 3/4	28 1/4
Sloss-Shelf S. & I.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Southern Ry.....	26	26	26	26
Southern Ry pf.....	63	63	63	63
St. L. & P. 2d pf.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
St. Paul.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Tennessee Copper.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Third Avenue.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Toledo S. L. & W. pf.....	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Toledo S. L. & W. pf.....	174 1/4	174 1/4	173 1/4	174 1/4
Utah Copper.....	43	43	43 1/4	43 1/4
U. S. Rubber.....	39 1/4	39 1/4	38 3/4	39 1/4
U. S. Steel.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Va. Car. Chem.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Va. Car. Chem pf.....	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
Wabash pf.....	35	35	35	35
Western Union.....	72	72	72	72

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Am. Smelting rets.....	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Atchafalpa 4 1/2.....	91	91	91
Atchafalpa 4 1/2.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Bethlehem Steel 4s.....	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
C. & O. 4 1/2.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Interboro Met 4 1/2.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
J. & J. 4 1/2 (new).....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Kansas & Texas 4s.....	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Lake Shore 4s 1911.....	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Missouri Pacific cv.....	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
N. Y. rets.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2.....	108	108	108
N. Y. City 4 1/2.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N. Y. City 4s 1905.....	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4
N. Y. N. H. & H. 3 1/2.....	133	133	133
N. Y. N. H. & H. 3 1/2.....	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Providence Sec 4s.....	87	87	87
Reading gen 4s.....	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Rock Island 4s.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Southern Pacific cv.....	97	97	97
Union Pacific 4s.....	101	101	101
U. S. 5s.....	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4
Virginia & Brown Bros.....	59	59	59
Wabash 4s.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered.....	101 1/4	101 1/4
do coupon.....	101 1/4	101 1/4
3s registered.....	101 1/4	102 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/4	102 1/2
4s registered.....	114 1/4	115 1/4
do coupon.....	115 1/4	116 1/4
Panama 2s.....	101 1/4	101 1/4
Panama 1913s.....	101	101 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND.		
	February.	January.
Gross earnings.....	\$107,225	\$104,372
Oper. exp. and taxes.....	112,559	102,585
Deficit.....	5,334	\$15,213
From July 1 to Feb. 28.....	28	59
Gross earnings.....	1,169,523	53,995
Oper. exp. and taxes.....	1,040,522	85,229
Net earnings.....	129,001	\$1,766
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC.		
Second week April.....	\$47,671	\$102
From July 1 to Feb. 28.....	2,278,281	205,410
SEABOARD AIR LINE.		
Second week April.....	\$474,124	\$41,541
From July 1 to Feb. 28.....	17,375,978	1,400,004
Decrease.		

*Decrease.

KANSAS WHEAT PROSPECTS.

TOPEKA, Kan.—This is considered the critical month for Kansas wheat. In April the plant gets a start that insures a heavy yield if rains are sufficient. Farmers and grain men say conditions are very favorable at this time, except in extreme western counties.

BUSINESS MOVES ALONG AT RATHER DELIBERATE PACE

Various Uncertainties Act as Hindrance to Commercial Activity—More Confidence Is Needed.

COLLECTIONS SLOW

Business throughout the country continues generally slow and hesitating. There is nothing untoward in the situation. On the contrary, the future looks bright. But until the uncertainties are disposed of and confidence is restored trade is not expected to improve greatly. Broadstreet's State of Trade says:

Trading and industry are quiet to dull, report varying with sections and lines reporting. For this, weather, crop and tariff uncertainties are held variously responsible. The season as a whole has been cold and backward, with too much rain in several sections, notably parts of the West, the South and East. This has restricted retail trade, which as a whole is disappointing for this season of the year. In wholesale lines, price uncertainties and the pending tariff discussions tend to restrict future trade. There is also a rather widespread complaint as to slow collections. There is nothing radically wrong with the agricultural outlook, but warm growing weather is needed for crops generally, especially in the South and East.

Trade in iron and steel in quiet and demand for pig iron as well as finished material has receded.

Building is irregularly active. Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending April 20, as reported by telegraph to Broadstreet's, aggregate 1,769,879 bushels, against 1,289,272 this week last year.

Canadian trade reports are of a favorable character, though some sections report that spring trade is a little slow. Montreal reports that wholesale trade is active, the retail business is very good, and that cotton and woolen mills have booked considerable orders for summer and fall delivery.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business continues to move slowly, its volume, though large, being much below producing capacity and displaying a lack of interest and vigor. The accumulating deposits and reserves of the banks are one of the results of the general trade recession, but they impart strength to the banks and will enable them readily to finance the forward movement of enterprise wherever it sets in.

In the dry goods market there has been no special backward movement and some merchants believe the bottom has been touched on prices for cotton goods and other lines. Orders placed by jobbers are small, as a rule, but indicate a healthy condition of stocks from the sellers' viewpoint. Fall River sold 120,000 pieces of print cloths, of which 50,000 were for spot delivery. A fair export trade in cotton goods was done last week.

Gradual improvement is noted in footwear. New England manufacturers are receiving a slightly larger volume of orders and a satisfactory fall and winter business is anticipated. Failures this week numbered 263 in the United States against 224 last year and 19 in Canada compared with 38 a year ago.

CANADIAN STOCK EXCHANGES BUSY

MONTREAL—Since the beginning of the year conditions on the Canadian stock exchanges have been in marked contrast to the Wall Street market.

Canadian brokers during the past few years have been quite successful in inducing clients to devote more attention to Canadian securities. This has had a tendency to broaden the scope of the Canadian market. In addition London and Paris have been during the past year large buyers of Canadian stock, reducing the floating supply of most securities.

General conditions are favorable and manufacturers generally report business on hand will enable them in almost every line to work to full capacity for some months. Shipping interests also look for a busy season on the St. Lawrence route, and advance bookings for sailings on Atlantic steamers from Canadian ports on April 15 showed an increase of something like 40 per cent over last year.

CLEARING HOUSE.

New York funds sold at 12 1/2 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for the day and week compare with the totals for corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

	1911.	1910.
Exchanges.....	\$29,901,726	\$29,015,336
Balance.....	93,606	1,577,417
Week (five days).....	146,154,816	144,033,137
Balance.....	5,306,028	10,373,370

United States treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$12,708.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beet easier: April 10s. 7 1/2d, May 10s. 8 1/4d.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	
Arizona Com	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	
Atchafalpa	2	2	2	
Batoplas	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Bessemer & Ariz	4	4	4	
alumet & Hecla	430	480	474	474
centennial	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	
opper Range	60	60	5 1/4	8
uly-West	4 1/4	4 1/4	4	
ranklin	8	8	8	
ranby	30	30	30	
.....	3 1/16	6 5/16	6 5/16	6 1/2
lay flower	1 1/8	1 1/8	1	
ohawk	56	26	36	
evada Cons.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
ipissing	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
orth Butte	7 1/4	7 1/4	25	
ort Hamilton	9	9	35	
uincy	99 1/2	9 1/2	89	
unney	16 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	
hannon	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	
Mary's	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	
uperior	31	11	31	
amarack	37	37	3 1/2	
.....	13	3 1/2	3 1/2	
ah Con	13	13 1/2	12 1/2	
trah Copper	43	43	43	
etoria	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
inona	6	6 1/2	6	
yandot	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST CRITICISM OF HIS RECENT TRIP



(Copyright by Hiesinger, Cairo, Egypt.)

Crown princess of Germany driving about streets of Cairo on recent visit.

His Highness Used His Own Methods to Investigate Conditions of Men and Measures in the East.

HE AND PRINCESS WERE MUCH LIKED

By Going in for Sports of His Hosts Young Ruler Got Closer to Interests Than Otherwise, He Says.

CAIRO, Egypt—The crown prince of Germany has been severely criticized on account of his recent eastern tour because he did not employ his time as his critics thought best. It is considered in some quarters that the prince spent too much time in sport and not enough on serious investigation.

The prince is, however, quite able to defend himself, and has done so with vigor.

In effect, he says that since his object was to study the men and the means by which England governed eastern nations, and these men almost all went in for sport in some form, the best way to gain an insight into the methods of rule was to share the life including the sports of the rulers.

In this way, he says, he got on more intimate terms with his hosts and gathered information and impressions more deep and true than would have been gained in merely official intercourse. Sensible men in general will agree with the prince in this view. The prince and princess made many friends during their stay in Egypt.

WORK WILL BEGIN UPON HAITI LINE TO LINK INTERIOR

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti—Work will be started today on the new railroad through the Artibonite river valley. The steamer Sarnia, which arrived Friday, brought in a party of civil engineers, also construction equipment and transport mules for building the railroad, for which a concession was recently given to an American syndicate headed by James P. MacDonald of New York.

The railroad will connect the interior of the country with the four principal seaports.

G. Shea, who is to be in charge of the operations, will start work today, and the treasurer, Mr. Weber, is at Gonaives, where work also is to begin today.

Foreigners and Haytiens are equally pleased with the prospect of having the railroad built. According to the terms of the contract, the syndicate secures large areas of public lands and the right to run a line of steamships between Cape Haytien and foreign ports.

The government also gives the syndicate an interest in the fruit concessions of the island.

upon them of officially providing a competent administration, the governors would be in a position to establish a body of capable men that would adequately meet the need.

Another cause of difficulty in the past had been the conflict between the personnel of the colonial office and that of the colonies themselves and the minister proposed to summarize put a stop to this by adopting at the colonial office the plan now in actual practice at the French office whereby in future the personnel of the colonial office would interchange periodically with that of the colonial administration, thus insuring uniformity of administration both at home and in the colonies themselves.

He went on to add that the new bill reforming the colonial magistracy, which had already been read for the first time in the Senate, should be pushed ahead. He recognized that it was necessary to deal radically with the existing colonial customs tariff and regulations which had latterly been the subject of so much consideration and discussion since the sitting of the special committee and which it was universally admitted had caused much hardship and injustice to the colonies and needed immediate redress.

The Temps, in commenting on the colonial minister's speech, says that if the vicissitudes of parliamentary life leave M. Messimy sufficient time to carry out his program he will have accomplished a great work for France.

The ministry of the colonies, it adds, is a comparatively new department in France and has not yet produced a man of either sufficient knowledge or energy to put the French colonial administration on a sound basis.

The present machinery, as is admitted everywhere, working far more successfully in the colonies themselves but in M. Messimy, who has proved himself to have so keen and clear a view of the situation may perhaps be found the man the country needs, and the Temps adds that it is disposed to give him the fullest confidence and support.



(Copyright by Hiesinger, Cairo, Egypt.)

Crown prince of Germany at Khedivial Sporting Club, Cairo, on recent trip.

FRENCH DEPUTIES SETTLE GROWERS' FIRST PROTEST

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.) PARIS—The city of Troyes, the capital of the ancient province of Champagne and chief city of the department of the Aube, was recently the scene of a remarkable gathering when 10,000 of the peasant population assembled to protest against the government decree of 1908 whereby the department was excluded from the "champagne territory."

The delimitation in 1908 of this territory was made in connection with the movement for protecting the particular industry of the departments included in the "champagne area."

The vineyards of the department of the Aube, although in some cases, actually adjoining those of the "champagne territory," were excluded from the provisions of the decree and consequently their products became unsalable abroad owing to the absence of the official certificate as to their genuineness.

The delimitation of the territory followed certain geographical lines so as to avoid disorganizing the departmental government, but since the decree of 1908, which has, as a matter of fact, only recently come into force, the growers of the Aube have been actively engaged in seeking redress for the injustices and prejudice they asserted were inflicted upon them.

By way of protest they succeeded in getting the mayors of nearly all the communes in the department, together with the local governing body, to resign from office, and in consequence the whole district has been practically without any local government whatever, in fact experiencing a sort of municipal strike, for some months past.

The government had already appointed

a committee to consider the question, and it had reported in favor of the growers, advising that the excluded communes be in future taken into the "champagne territory." The committee even went so far as to recommend that the communes of the Marne, the Aisne, the Seine et Marne and the Haute-Marne should also be included, and that they also should benefit by the decree of 1908 with certain unimportant exceptions.

At a point in the protests of growers when a clash between the peasants and the military seemed unavoidable, the four members of Parliament who accompanied the peasants intervened and acting as intermediaries between the people and the prefect, who was supported by a large military force, an honorable and amicable compromise was effected, the terms of agreement being that the gathering should dissolve and the troops be simultaneously withdrawn.

Hitherto the government has been somewhat casual it is considered in dealing with what was to the Aube peasants a question of the utmost importance and urgency, but the recent agitation has convinced the cabinet that it is one that will not permit of further delay. As a result the ministers of agriculture and of commerce have jointly addressed to the president of the Conseil d'Etat an order requiring the council to make further delimitation of the boundaries of the "champagne territory" which in effect will give to the growers of the Aube, as well as of the other less important departments above mentioned, the enjoyment of practically the same conditions as those included in the decree of 1908.

MAMMOTH AIRSHIP AS ATLANTIC LINER IS GERMAN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor.) LONDON—Germany seems to have made a specialty of gigantic passenger-carrying air vessels. From France aviation news is generally of a military character, but from Germany comes accounts of long distance flights on dirigibles capable of carrying 20 passengers or more.

In fact there are rumors of the proposed construction of an airship with a capacity of 120,000 cubic meters or eight times as large as Count Zeppelin's Deutschland II. Some idea of its dimensions will be gained from the number of the crew, which, it is said, will be 100, to say nothing of the passengers of whom there will be 200. This mammoth of the air is to ply, so the rumor says, between New York and London.

This is, however, but a possibility of the future; in the meantime the Deutschland II, Count Zeppelin's new airship, has but lately made a successful voyage of 150 miles, carrying 20 passengers. Her ultimate destination was Dusseldorf, where she will be stationed during the summer months for the purpose of going trips with passengers.

Starting from Friedrichshafen, on the north shore of Lake Constance, the Deutschland made for Stuttgart at the average rate of 22 miles an hour. Stuttgart was feted the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Württemberg, and the arrival of the airship was watched by large crowds who became quite enthusiastic as the immense airship was seen to sail straight for the palace and to lower her bows by way of salute to the King and Queen, who, with their family and guests, watched the airship from the balcony of the palace. A bouquet of flowers meant for the Queen, and shot out of the dirigible by means of a parachute, fell among the crowd, who rapidly converted it into keepsakes. From Stuttgart, the Deutschland made

ITALY CELEBRATES WITH FIREWORKS

ROME—Fireworks displays on the summit of Mt. Mario brought to an end Friday night the celebration of the opening by the King and Queen and Prince Arthur of Connaught of the ethnographic exhibition of the Italian jubilee exposition.

A rocket set fire to the woods on the mountain side, but firemen and troops extinguished the flames.

IRISH AND WELSH WORK TOGETHER

LONDON—John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in Parliament, and Ellis Griffith, chairman of the Welsh party, spoke from the same platform at Holyhead Friday night, voicing complete harmony and cooperation for securing Irish home rule and disestablishment of the Church of Wales.

Mr. Redmond also promised Irish assistance for whatever measure of self-government the Welsh and Scotch people desired.

OPEN FT. WILLIAM STATION.

FT. WILLIAM, Ont.—The new Canadian Pacific railway station completed at a cost of \$125,000 was formally opened recently. The structure is of brick and stone, three stories. It contains offices for division officials.

for Cannstadt, where she deposited her 20 passengers, whose seats were immediately taken by others who reached their destination, Baden-Baden, in less than three hours' time.

The flight from Baden-Baden to Frankfurt-on-Main, a distance of 110 miles, was performed in 1½ hours, which means that the air vessel attained the extraordinary pace of 44 miles an hour. From thence to Dusseldorf was a matter of another 4½ hours, as she followed the winding course of the Rhine, instead of traveling in a straight line.

The Deutschland II, which is 500 feet in length, boasts of several improvements on Deutschland I. Her passenger saloon is larger and she has a covered promenade for the use of the passengers.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA CALLS AT NAPLES

(Special to the Monitor.) NAPLES—Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria have arrived on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Soon after their arrival, the Duke of Aosta and his sons called on the royal visitors, and remained on board for about half an hour.

Later in the evening, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria landed at the dockyard, where they met with an enthusiastic reception, and drove through the town.

The following day, Queen Alexandra paid a surprise visit to Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, and found her just about to leave the palace as the carriage drove up.

DECREE DISSOLVES AUSTRIAN HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor.) BUDA PESTH—The imperial decree dissolving the Austrian Parliament has been issued. The Czechs are confident that the new elections will result in three of their members being given portfolios and it was with the object of attaining this end that they obstructed the business of the House so as to eventually bring about the dissolution.

It is expected that the new Parliament will meet for a short session toward the end of the month of June, when the most urgent of the numerous questions pending, namely the proposal to alter the period of military service for recruits from three years to two, will need to be decided.

"FATHER" OF BOY SCOUTS HONORED BY LYCEUM CLUB

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON—To say that the scout movement is already a force in the education of the rising generation is to repeat the obvious fact. England has become aware of what is owed to Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the originator of the boy scout movement, and it was in accord with the traditions of the Lyceum Club to hold a dinner in his honor on April 10.

Miss Ella Hupworth-Dixon presided and she was supported by Miss Winifred James, the novelist; Mrs. Willoughby-Hodgson, the honorable secretary of the Society of Women Journalists, and by a company of over 100 guests, well known in the social and artistic world.

The guest of the evening "riding," as he warned his audience, "his favorite hobby," made it very clear in his after-dinner speech that scouting as a factor in a boy's training has been considered from every point of view.

A scout is educated to be a self-reliant, resourceful, truthful citizen; he is taught to be an honest and thorough workman and to combine with such qualities that further virtue of extending his usefulness to the assistance and comfort of others. In scout language he is

"to do a good turn to somebody every day."

General Baden-Powell spoke of the progress everywhere, of the increase of numbers and efficiency and of the effect upon the imagination and intellect of boys educated in the towns, of being brought into closer contact with natural conditions. Many of the records of plucky deeds and daily kindnesses have traveled far and near, and numerous other instances were quoted by the great scout, affording good testimony of the value of the work he has set on foot.

The comical aspect was illustrated by the brief story of the youthful scout, who, on being asked the nature of his latest "good turn," replied with a great sense of dignity that he had taken a small mouse carefully from a trap and had given it to the cat!

Arthur Dowsy, always fresh and interesting whether writing or speaking of Japan and the Japanese, his native Hungary, or the land of his adoption, brought the proceedings to a close in a brilliant speech, in which he urged that the influence and encouragement of women should be given to a movement so vital as a stimulus to the youthful portion of a highly civilized community.

reducing colonial expenditures by lowering its scale of retiring pensions.

In effect the minister's scheme, as far as the personnel is concerned, is to run all the colonies on a much smaller staff, consisting of men possessed of the very best qualifications and who are to be well paid for their work. This plan is warmly approved of here and is regarded as one which in the long run will really prove the more economical of the two.

M. Messimy declared that the proposed new loan to Indo-China amounting to some 100 millions was to be issued on such conditions as would fully satisfy the country and he gave an undertaking that he would not submit the decree sanctioning the issue of the new loan to the chamber until the following reforms had been established by the colonial government:

1. Reduction of the cost of the personnel of the administration.
2. The establishment of a rigorous system of audit.
3. The guarantee that a large portion of the loan shall be applied to the development of the agricultural interests of the country.

4. The appropriation of another portion of the loan for the purpose of public instruction and public relief.

The minister then dealt with the general political principles that should be observed in the government of the French colonial empire.

The first thing which he proposed to put in force was a system of decentralization which would give to the governors-general much more liberty of action and larger powers than they had hitherto enjoyed, for it was generally admitted that the present system tended largely to produce an excessive administrative personnel which was not the fault of the governors-general, but of the objectionable system of appointment to place, as a political reward, a system much in vogue throughout France.

He also made it understood that he intended to insist upon the strictest economy in all colonial administration and that he should do his best to see that this was carried out. He stated that the larger powers conferred upon the governors would enable them to obtain a much more competent personnel from which more efficient work would be obtained, and that this would largely be the means of preventing a repetition of the abuses which some of the colonies had suffered from in the past and which had been caused mainly through the incompetent administration.

It was believed, he added, that with this enlarged power in the hands of the governors and with the responsibility

CHAMBER APPLAUDS SCHEME OF REFORM FOR FRENCH COLONIES

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS—The speech made in the chamber by M. Messimy, the minister of the colonies, in which he outlined the colonial policy of the government, was received with a cordiality and warmth that augurs well for the popularity of his plan of reform, as well as for the actual securing to the colonies themselves of the benefits that are considered certain to accrue when the proposed plan is put into operation.

The minister commenced by dealing with Indo-China, a colony which has recently been the field of somewhat exciting events, already referred to in these columns, which created the most active interest throughout the country and which resulted in the full vindication of M. Klobukowski.

M. Messimy said that the colonies suffered from too many officials and that there were far too many "fonctionnaires"; that while the revenue of the colonies had increased only 1,300,000 piasters, which was comparatively small, the cost of maintaining the personnel of the administration had more than doubled; that while in 1879 the latter numbered 2867, today they amounted to 4000 which was in his opinion far too great a number and that he intended to take immediate steps to reduce it.

Speaking generally as to the colonial administration and its reform the minister said that he would in future make it obligatory that all officials should speak one at least of the local languages of the colony and that the regulations which were put in force some time ago under unhappy influences, requiring that the personnel, at least in some of the colonies, should not be allowed to remain over two years, was to be suppressed.

This fact would at one stroke cut down the abnormal bill for traveling and other expenses to and from Indo-China and also permit of the establishment of a personnel more experienced in the local administration and customs of the country. It was in this direction that reform was most likely to be successful rather than in the much debated plan of

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THE HOME FORUM

Violets Helped to Tell Their Message

SET in a frame of violets, which the publishers have been thoughtful enough to color a very good color indeed, a story named "The Violet Lady" has the lead in Good Housekeeping for April and seems to pour fragrance and beauty through all the pages of that practical and housewifely magazine.

It is a story of a house set in a meadow, a house that matches the meadow, for it is low built, of soft gray stone and shingle and has a brown red roof. And there is a neighbor house a hundred years old that matches everything because it has been sunned and bedewed and mellowed with rain and snow for so many long changeable seasons. Back of this house among the grape-vines and screened with a huge catalpa tree is a frame where violets do grow—deep in their leaves, long stemmed and proud of their tall grace for all the modesty of the bended faces. When the violet frames are opened in April the newcomer to the meadow house is invited to pick all she will. Then she hears that she may have plants too, all the plants she wants, for the violets grow so fast that after they are set out in beds the new runners and roots would quite overspread all the lawns if they were not kept back. Anybody may grow violets who will. She also hears that many people when offered these plants think they would like to have them for their "love violets," but none of them are finally to be bothered with caring for them. But the lady of the Meadow house is not of these. She takes the violets and she plants them all, every one. After her summer of violets her back lawn is turned into sheets of glass where the plants are snugly tucked away for the winter. What will she do with so many? Why, there are hundreds of people who never can have violets. Can she not send them as gifts to these? And so she has the joy of owning all for herself thousands and thousands and then her joy is doubled and running over when she shares with the folk who are heart hungry for violets.

Rich Man Fiddler

The Washington Herald is responsible for the statement that John D. Rockefeller is an accomplished violinist. He can not only play but be the fiddler.

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Nothing in the whole world is worth the loss of thy peace; even the faults which thou hast committed should only humble and not disquiet thee. God is full of joy and peace and happiness. Endeavor then to obtain a continually joyful and peaceful spirit. — G. Tersteegen.

Wall Papers Less Used

The important idea of the new art movement, especially as exhibited in household furnishing and decoration, is that everything shall be so far as possible real—that is, the initial form of material shall be made to serve both its acknowledged use and if possible the decorative, says Art and Decoration.

This is evident in the modern treatment of woods. Whereas formerly wood was generally painted or enameled, or stained to simulate another sort of wood, it is now carefully selected in regard to use and color, its graining is brought out, and so far as may be the natural color of the wood is used. When stained, it is kept reasonably in harmony with the natural tone. Thus wall papers are somewhat less in favor than some years since, and other methods of finishing walls are sought, as wood paneling, fresco, sand finish, fabrics and the like, as newer, richer, or more simple, cleaner and more restful.

Wood paneling was employed in the fine old homes before the era of wall papers, and is found now, in our search for the best through old and new, to be a most agreeable and satisfying mode of treatment. A certain dignity is lent by the wood panel and it is, in general, desirable that the room so treated be not too small to profit by the effect. It beautifies a hall, especially that roomy and square type containing a fireplace and which is employed for certain social uses. It is also suitable for dining rooms and may be appropriately employed in the living room, the den and the library.

Losing Time

When it was found that the division of the year into 365 1/4 days, made by Julius Caesar in 46 B. C., was inaccurate, because the year was only 365.2422 days long, and that the years were therefore 10 days out of the way in 1582, England refused to accept the new Gregorian calendar. It was not until some years later that a revision was brought about to follow this system in England, and then 11 days had been lost. The law making the change had to be most carefully drawn. The spirit of procrastination in this matter has caused Russia, which still sticks to the old calendar, to be 13 days out of the way. It is said that the calendar, as now followed in other countries, will be right for about 4000 years, when a change of a day will have to be made.—New York Post.

Needlework Done in Church

For several years past the rector of All Hallows, a church in the east end of London, has opened its doors in the early morning to working girls, who, in order to benefit by the cheap "workmen's tickets" travel to the city at a very early hour. Without this provision for their comfort they would have nowhere to wait until their offices and places of business open.

From 200 to 250 attend the service daily and they are encouraged to do needlework in the church. The Queen, when Duchess of York, took a great interest in this work, sending a donation and materials for the girls to make up. The hall adjoining the church is used as a rest and recreation room for men similarly situated.

Success of Negro Painter

The most important art event of the season in Milwaukee, says the Free Press, was the recent exhibition of the paintings of Henry Ossawa Turner, though but few of the general public may realize this. This is the first time that a greater number of the artist's canvases have been shown together in America, although he has been represented in every important exhibition in this country for the past 20 years.

Two of his pictures were bought by the French government and hung in the Luxembourg, and many were purchased by the art institutions in this country. He has had every honor that medals and mention could give him both here and abroad.

Rule for Shall and Will

Do you say: "Will you try to go," instead of "Shall you try to go?"

Rule—"The auxiliary that is required in the answer must be used in the question in the second and the third person.—Correct English.

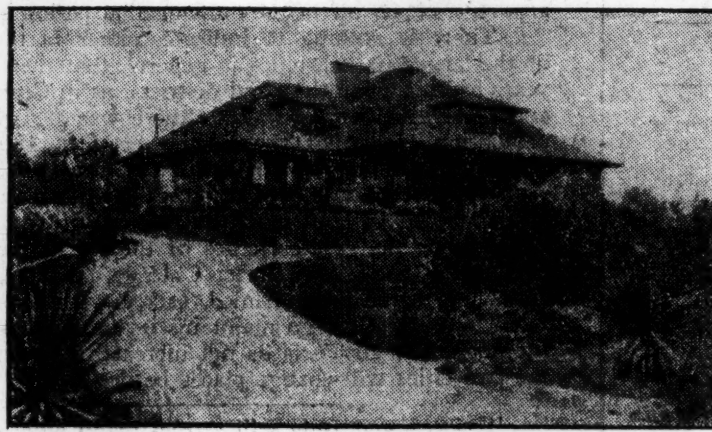
The truth is always the strongest argument.—Sophocles.

I saw the infinite love of God. I saw also . . . an infinite ocean of light and love, which flowed over the ocean of darkness. In that also I saw the infinite love of God, and I had great openings. . . . The Lord said unto me, "That which people trample upon must be thy food." And as the Lord spoke he opened to me, that people and professors trampled upon the life; even the life of Christ was trampled upon; they fed upon words and fed one another with words, but trampled under foot the blood of the Son of God, which blood was my life; and they lived in their airy notions, talking of him. It seemed strange to me at the first that I should feed on that which the high professors trampled upon; but the Lord opened it clearly to me by his eternal Spirit and power.—George Fox.

MONITOR CLUBS HELPING CLEAN JOURNALISM

FROM various parts of the country comes word of people who are meeting together regularly in what may be called a club of a sort, even when not really organized, to read, study and discuss the articles in their daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor. This has been going on in an informal way almost from the beginning of the Monitor.

In the home some one has read the coveted paper aloud that all might have first chance at it, and the object of the whole paper, most specifically expressed on this page, has been thus fulfilled. It is pre-eminently a home paper, and it is intended that the subjects treated shall be those which make for happy talk and discourse in the home circle, while bringing the things important to a broad culture to the attention of grown folks and the younger alike. Then, too, neighbors have met and read together some specially pertinent sketch or article, and the coming of the Monitor of a summer evening when friends were gathered on the piazza has been the moment for reading aloud the most recent good news.



HOME WHERE THE FIRST MONITOR CLUB MET.
Heliotrope and roses massed against the house have been blooming here all winter, in San Mateo, California.

Now these clubs are forming in good earnest, not only for the pleasure of reading the paper together and talking

over the subjects it treats or brings to mind, but to promote the cause of clean journalism, to exploit the really good

New Book Help to Bible Study

These are wonderful days in the world. From every side light is breaking upon the holy Scriptures—from inscriptions, from papyri, from ancient literature, from archeological researches. "Light from the Ancient East," by Adolph Deissmann, translated by Lionel R. M. Strachan, M. A., is a book which will be greatly enjoyed by Biblical scholars. It is described on the title page as "The New Testament illustrated by recently discovered texts of the Graeco-Roman world." It is a work of immense labor, which none but a German scholar could have the patience to undertake or accomplish. There are 68 illustrations, which include copies of inscriptions, sites of excavations, blocks and slabs from ancient temples, labels, facsimiles of letters, etc. The book is full of information from sources which are not accessible to the ordinary student.—Book News Monthly.

Telegram Sent Without Words

A north country coal dealer at Preston handed in a telegram which, besides the address, consisted merely of strokes. The man was asked whether these strokes were meant for figures. "You may call them figures or whatever you like," said the farmer, "so that they come out the same at the other end. That telegram is going to my house-keeper; she cannot read or write an order, but when the telegram reaches her she will count the strokes and understand that I shall be home at 8 o'clock."

Forgive and Be Forgiven

Some one having written in an album the saying that one should always forgive and never forget. Thiers added: "A little forgetting could not detract from the sincerity of the forgiveness," while Bismarck followed with: "As for me, I have learned to forget much, and to be asked to be forgiven much."

KINDERGARTNERS AT PLAY

IT IS indeed a delightfully refreshing thing, which would have made wise-aces stare of old, that to play games together should be part of the program for an assembly of teachers. Yet the Froebel pilgrimage in June which takes American teachers to Froebel land will plan for game playing by the Americans in the historic places where Froebel first showed the world that children must be taught in a childly manner and not as grown up people are drilled. He taught, too, that grown-ups may learn how to do their work from observing the freedom and happiness of children at play.

Kindergarten teachers are therefore taught to play the children's games with all the spirit and delight that they wish the children to feel. Women with so important a matter in charge as the foundational education of the country are therefore found dancing and singing and laughing and "acting out things" in a merry circle that has all the elfin charm of a set of youngsters. No one who cannot laugh and play and catch

Beginning of Postage Stamps

That the useful and ubiquitous postage stamp is of very recent origin is brought to mind by the following note in the Westminster Gazette. Here is also connoted the fact that the world is growing smaller—at least more united.

Between the years 1840 and 1900, we have it on the authority of a French contemporary, something like 20,000 varieties of postage stamps were issued. Originally, about 310 countries and states issued stamps. Now, owing to absorption and unification of smaller states into larger ones, instances of which are offered by Germany and Italy, the number of countries issuing stamps is something over 240.

the spirit of childish games is really worthy to work with children, and Froebel knew this. Yet kindergartners take their work most earnestly, too—even when one's practise in quacking like a duck or bounding like a deer is in question. But the sobriety is all overflown with the bright meanings of Froebel's beautiful ideal.

"When the Robins Nest Again"

Our domicile was humble, quite;
Most folks would pass it by,
But there for five and twenty years
We dwelt, my wife and I,
Content that inasmuch as we
Of chattels had but few
For these and our modest cot
Most happily would do.

And then one day when skies were blue
And birds were on the wing
(My yearly stipend had been raised
That same adventurous spring),
We suddenly within us felt
A new expansive thrill.
And straightway got the moving man,
To move us up the hill.

The moving man—a mighty man!
Herculean is he!
He dragged our treasures to the lawn
And stacked them there with glee.
He dragged them there and stacked them there,
And mighty grew the pile.
Yet more, still more, that moving man
Kept bringing forth the while.

He swore that every piece we saw
Within that cottage small
Had had a place. (Still, I protest
Things did not crowd at all.)
And yet, behold! before our eyes
(My oath that this is true)
A mountain by that cot disgorged
Quite hid the same from view!
—Thornton Burgess.

SINCERITY

THE dictionary defines sincerity as "honesty of mind or intention, freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise or false pretenses." There is no other quality a person may possess which gives those who know him such a comfortable feeling of assurance and confidence as does absolute sincerity. In the text-book of Christian Science, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy twice mentions sincerity as a necessary qualification for the student of Christian Science. In the chapter on teaching Christian Science she says that "whoever would demonstrate the healing of Christian Science must abide strictly by its rules, heed every statement and advance from the rudiments laid down. There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life" (Science and Health, p. 462). Many are attracted by the fruits of Christian Science as seen in the happy and wholesome lives of its followers, but they think that they lack either the courage or the knowledge to make the necessary progress in their own experience. Here they may find a very simple rule, simple to the earnest childlike

mentality, and difficult only to the one entangled in much worldly wisdom. One of our modern writers in a dissertation on the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians sums up the verse, "Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth," in one word, "sincerity." Christians individually and collectively are seeking to put out of their lives, "all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all evil speakings" and to desire the "sincere milk of the word." They have no time or desire for thinking or discussing error in any form. They are trying to follow the precept to speak every man the truth to his neighbor. This should not be a difficult task.

The frankness of little children rouses no antagonism, and if all were as genuine as they we would get along much more happily. The one who holds in thought the Christ idea reflects his tenderness and compassion. It may be argued that one cannot always be in a frame of mind which would make the voicing of one's exact sentiments either pleasant or desirable. Christian Science teaches that it is possible, nay more, that it is absolutely necessary, to be imbued with such purity of motive and singleness of purpose that we need have no fear of revealing our thoughts and no need of concealing our real desires. However, the world has not yet reached such a height of goodness that this can always be done with safety. Even if one's own thought be right a careless hearer may read a meaning into words which it is little intended they should have. When we do speak it should be to speak the truth fearlessly, remembering, however, that much harm may be saved ourselves and others if idle words are restrained and a little right thinking indulged instead.

Too great loquacity and the absence of meekness are the products of much insincerity. We too often acquiesce in

the opinions and desires of others for fear of being thought peculiar or disobliging when the honest and right course to take is to resist the encroachments of error and, instead of yielding outwardly and rebelling inwardly, openly avow our position and find in the consciousness of being right with God the refuge from whatever storm of criticism may follow. We find ourselves much happier and our lives much more harmonious when living honestly in accordance with our best understanding of God.

If seeking healing from physical ills or relief from any form of discord we find that sincerity is a virtue of prime importance to aid in our search. If secretly clinging to material means and methods, or looking longingly back to the fleshpots of Egypt, we are not turning honestly to God, and our progress is apt to be slow and feeble. When sincere in striving to overcome evil in thought and deed we find that however far from the kingdom of heaven at the beginning of our journey, each day bears us rapidly on toward health and holiness. It is as true now as when Jesus first spoke the words that the seed of truth which falls in an honest and good heart bears fruit an hundredfold. This being so, let us watch and pray that the cares and pleasures of this life do not hinder us from bringing this fruit to perfection.

When Landor says that "goodness does not more certainly make men happy than happiness makes them good," he seems to be right. All things, not only institutions but higher truths, appear to be both cause and effect. Certain advanced development of a people produces certain favorable conditions of society and certain institutions, and in turn these conditions and institutions react and still further advance the people. An advanced religious movement appears to come at a period and as a product of a certain enlightenment in an age, then reacts favorably on that age for still greater progress. All of which seems to reinforce the statement that every good supports every other good, and maybe explains that all things work together for good to them that love good.—News Scimitar.

Pen Pictures From Hawthorne

IN THE "English Note Books" Hawthorne gives this description of a gentleman who sat near him at some formal dinner:

He was a man of large presence—a portly personage, gray haired, but scarcely as yet aged; and his face had a remarkable intelligence, not vivid nor sparkling, but conjoined with great quietude—and if it gleamed or brightened at one time more than another, it was like the sheen over a broad surface of sea. There was a somewhat careless self-possession, large and broad enough to be called dignity; and the more I looked at him, the more I knew that he was a distinguished person, and wondered who. He might have been a minister of state; only there is not one of them who has any right to such a face and presence. At last—I do not know how the conviction came—but I became aware that it was Macaulay, and began to see some slight resemblance to his portraits. But I have never seen any that is not wretchedly unworthy of the original. As soon as I knew him I began to listen to his conversation, but he did not talk a great deal—contrary to his usual custom; for I am told he is apt to engross all the talk to himself. . . . I am glad to have seen him—a face fit for a scholar, a man of the world, a cultivated intelligence.

After we left the table Mr. Browning introduced himself to me—a younger man than I had expected to see, handsome, with brown hair. He is very simple and agreeable in manner, gently impulsive, talking as if his heart were uppermost. He spoke of his pleasure in meeting me and of his appreciation of my books; and—which has not often happened to me—mentioned that the "Blithedale Romance" was the one he admired most. I hope I showed as much pleasure at his praise as he did at mine; for I was glad to see how pleasantly it moved him.

Signs of Spring

A reader called up the editor of the Commercial last month and announced with great positiveness that spring has arrived, calendars and other data to the contrary notwithstanding. "Spring is here," was the statement. "I saw three Indians on Main street selling sassafras and wintergreen berries."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, April 22, 1911

The Business Situation

IN TIMES of declining prices in securities and commodities markets a crop of bearish reports invariably accompanies the liquidation. Some may be true, but most of them are exaggerated and are given by way of an explanation for the declining values and with the purpose of causing still greater liquidation. Examples of this sort of bearish campaigning have been frequent during the past months. There have been developments that have had a temporarily unfavorable effect upon business, but for the most part too much emphasis has been placed upon these circumstances. And there is entirely too much stress placed upon future happenings, events which may have no material effect whatever upon commercial and industrial activities.

It is no doubt a difficult matter for the man immersed in the cares of business, who is having a hard time making ends meet when times are dull and expenses high, to see anything of brightness in his surroundings. But it is only necessary to take a broader view of the situation to see that in the not distant future business may reasonably be expected to rebound in a way that will be eminently satisfactory to all concerned. Consider that for the past year and a half the railroads of the country have been ordering only about 25 per cent of their needs. At the same time there has been the usual amount of deterioration both in roads and equipment. Naturally it is only a question of a short time until these corporations will be forced into the market for steel rails, cars, locomotives and supplies. The steel mills which are operating only about 74 per cent of capacity at present will then be compelled to go on full turn. There will be a greater demand for men and materials. The wheels of industry will be given the desired impetus.

This country had a balance in foreign trade last month of \$22,880,000. The corresponding period a year ago showed imports exceeding exports by \$19,340,000. The figures speak eloquently of the improved fundamental condition in the United States. This is due to large crops and lower prices for American grains which permitted heavy exports and also to larger exports of manufactured products. At the same time, a substantial decrease in imports indicates greater economy and saner manner of living by the people as a whole.

Agricultural conditions throughout the world are most favorable. Last year there was a shortage of about 60,000,000 bushels of spring wheat in the Northwest. This had comparatively little effect upon the total production, but it resulted in a hardship for the farmers who had to suffer the loss. A report comes from North Dakota that many farmers there will be unable to get any crop this spring because of a lack of the necessary money to buy seed. If those of the more favored sections would lend a helping hand as they did years ago when the state of Kansas was in need it would be a worthy deed and a good investment.

THERE ought to be a neutral zone on either side of every international boundary. It should extend back indefinitely.

THOMAS CARLYLE delved no deeper, nor with more interesting or instructive results, into the genesis of the things we mortals wear than has John McGovern, journalist, essayist and poet, into the genesis of the institution at whose door most of us, at one time or another, travel-stained and weary, thirsting and hungering, seek shelter and entertainment. "Hospitality," indeed, would make a suitable morocco-encased traveling companion for "Sartor Resartus." It is no less a history and no more an analysis of human wants, and presumable human needs, and of human efforts to supply them, than it is a tribute to "mine host," that genial presence and rotund figure which, all the way through man's striving for comfort and repose, from the time when he found a resting place beneath the branches of a tree, the first of all hotels, to these modern times when he is hoisted to a resting place on the sixteenth, thirty-sixth or forty-ninth story, has beamed a welcome and offered a friendly palm. "Thou kindly, admirable man," exclaims the author of "Hospitality," addressing him—"Thou kindly, admirable man, statued in history's merriest halls, opening the door of hospitality to Lonesomeness, offering a soothing pillow that alone can lure from Home. All hail!"

In this little volume we learn more about the Law of Hospitality, more about the ages' and humanity's varying and always expanding view and sense of hospitality, more about the technique and common practise of entertainment, than we had ever supposed could be told, but it all resolves itself to the basic fact that good nature and good cheer and kindness are always numbered among the great impulses behind human advancement, and to the logical conclusion from this fact that through travel, through the comingling of people and nations and through the perfection of that most gentle and most gracious of human virtues, hospitality, all mankind is fast becoming kin.

Paris and the Cityward Trend

IT is shown by the census taken in France last month that the city of Paris has now a population of 2,846,986, a figure that means a gain of 124,325 in five years. In the previous period of five years the gain was only 49,325. The metropolitan city, however, embracing the department of the Seine, has a population close to 4,000,000. In this connection it will be instructive to turn to some older figures. Paris has been a great city for more than six centuries. At the end of the thirteenth century the population was 200,000; in 1675, under Louis XIV., it was 540,000; at the outbreak of the revolution, 1789, it was 600,000; at the beginning of the second empire, 1851, it was about 1,000,000; ten years later it had grown to 1,500,000; at the beginning of the third republic, 1871, it had reached approximately 2,000,000; in 1896 the exact figures were 2,536,834. At that time barely a third of the population was Paris born. In fifteen years the city proper has gained in population only 310,000.

But the growth of Paris must not be measured by the growth of American cities, or by the growth of London or Berlin. Paris

has grown slowly, but steadily; the rate of increase of late years has averaged about 25,000 annually, an average interrupted by the apparent falling off in the quinquennial period ending with 1906.

There is nothing to indicate, either in the case of Paris or of the larger French cities in general, that there has been in recent years a drain upon the rural districts, as in Germany, Great Britain and the United States. While there was a slight gain in the total population of ten of those cities between 1901 and 1906, there was a slight loss between the latter year and the present. It is remarkable that the population of both urban and rural France is maintained without much fluctuation.

Among the greatest cities of the world Paris still ranks next to London and New York; Chicago, Tokio, Vienna and Berlin following in the order named, each having a population exceeding 2,000,000. If Chicago maintains its present ratio of increase, and the population of Paris be not increased by annexation, apparently the two cities will change places before 1925.

FRANCE and Italy will attract many aviators during the coming season, no less than \$80,000 having been offered in those countries in prizes. But there is no danger that the United States will be neglected by the fliers. Prizes here will doubtless be plentiful and generous.

Guatemala and Mexico

WITH internal problems far from solved, Mexico, apparently, has not been neglectful of certain opportunities which have presented themselves for closer connections with Guatemala. The immediate neighbor of Mexico to the south, this Central American republic has shown some willingness to cooperate with the Mexican government, and since Salvador is likewise a party to an unwritten agreement for better railroad facilities among the three countries, the recent mission of Senor Enrique Santibanez to Guatemala and Salvador on behalf of Mexico is looked upon as significant. Senor Santibanez did not visit the neighboring states for the purpose of planning new railroad communications. He went ostensibly to settle certain differences that had arisen regarding timber cutting on the Mexico-Guatemala frontier. Successful in his task, the Mexican commissioner then went further south, and his observations and conferences with leading men in the two Central American states he has recorded for use by the home government.

At present no direct rail communications exist between Mexico City and Guatemala City. The roundabout route compels the traveler to go by rail to Cordova on the Vera Cruz railway, thence to Santa Lucracia on the Teluantepec line. Later there is a considerable gap to be covered on horseback. But more than 1000 men are now working to complete the railroad, and they expect to finish it by November. Guatemala will then have done her share toward a realization of the scheme which, originating with James G. Blaine, looked to an all-rail route from New York to Buenos Aires.

Mexico manufactures many articles which will doubtless find ready sale in the southern republics when better railroad connections are available. The Mexican government does not disguise its intention to assist trade with Guatemala and Salvador; and, if Mexican exports find favor among these neighbors, the three other Central American nations will naturally be exploited similarly. Cotton prints are popular in Central America. Mexico believes that, with the rail connections complete, goods of Mexican manufacture will be sold in large quantities there. At the same time, there would appear to be nothing but distance to prevent American exporters from taking advantage of the better transportation facilities. Mexico as yet is hardly in a position to export on an extensive scale. Besides, much of the capital invested in Mexican manufacture is furnished by American financiers.

Pleasant relations with the republic of Mexico to the north can hardly weaken the standing of Guatemala in the eyes of other Central American states. Pan-American union means benefits for all America. Mexico's policy relative to Guatemala, therefore, would seem to be of a kind to please all the nations on the western continent.

DEMOCRATS of simple Jeffersonian tastes are pointing with justifiable pride to the fact that Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, in taking his seat at the head of the city council for the fifth time as mayor, and after an absence of six years, merely sat down and proceeded with business.

FORMER SPEAKER CANNON knows very well that standing pat these days will do no good; nevertheless, he feels that he has a right to enjoy himself at the expense of his friends, the insurgent newspapers.

OPERATORS in the great oil fields of the United States are among those chiefly interested in the new class of steamers, now building, and designed to employ petroleum for fuel.

WITH the coming opening of another French Canadian bank in the Dominion it will be apparent that France has at least a sentimental hold on many residents of Canada.

THE price of coal drops just as the temperature is about ready to go up, but it might be unreasonable to expect everything to move in one direction at the same time.

ANY doubt heretofore entertained regarding the temperature of public feeling in Mexico will be relieved by the news that the insurgents have taken Tabasco.

SHAD are getting numerous, and those who delight in mackerel may take the word of fishermen that plenty of shad indicates that mackerel, too, will be plentiful.

A LOBSTER, caught off the Maine coast recently, weighed seven pounds and was nearly three feet long. And yet people talk of shortage in lobsters!

LONG distance opening of expositions and conventions appears to be one of the prerogatives, if not one of the obligations, of the presidential office.

TEXAS railroads show a general increase in earnings. Why not, with 20,000 United States soldiers, bag and baggage, to swell the railroad receipts.

SINCE Nansen in his time reached "farthest north" Norwegians have been foremost in exploration toward either pole.

Senator Root and the President

IF it is true, as reported, that Senator Root and President Taft have reached a point of serious disagreement because of the disposition of the latter to meet the progressives of his party—the new nationalists, the radicals—half way or more than half way, the matter is one that is certain to take on an importance that cannot be given to it by any consideration of mere personality. Senator Root is a recognized authority on American institutions. He is said to be out of sympathy completely with present attempts to change them. He does not favor the initiative, the referendum, the recall; he believes that the tendency of these innovations is to impair and ultimately to destroy representative government. He believes in the constitution, in its adequate flexibility, in its adaptability to all conditions likely to arise under this form of government. He is a believer, also, in state sovereignty, in its highest sense, although discontented with the manner in which this sovereignty has been asserted and maintained in recent years. He is a Republican of the "stalwart" school. He is "regular." He is conservative.

A man of Senator Root's habit of thought would have less difficulty in association with a Democrat, a new nationalist, a progressive or a radical of the most pronounced views than with a professed Republican who should exhibit a willingness to accommodate himself to the "advanced" opinions of his political opponents. The senator would have less difficulty in dealing with an extremist than with a moderate. He had less difficulty, it appears, in dealing with Mr. Roosevelt than he has in dealing with Mr. Taft.

If it be true that the senior senator from New York and the President are at variance with respect to certain fundamentals, intelligent popular interest in the outcome will be great, for much more than the determination or the ability of one or the other to have his way will depend upon it. Questions of public policy rather than of political expediency will be involved. While a settlement of them either way may affect the Republican party, may weaken it as an organization or consign it to loss of power for an indefinite period, this will be, in reality, a secondary consideration with thoughtful people. The more important question with them will be whether the established order of things governmental is to be changed or to remain unchanged, and, if changed, whether for better or for worse.

AN ANSWERING echo from another part of the hall of Congress would make the reciprocity advocates sure of their reward.

Kansas City and Commission Rule

KANSAS CITY seems to be moving steadily toward commission government. City charters in Missouri are tied up to some extent in the state constitution, and the constitution must be changed before Kansas City can have a single chamber instead of two chambers as now, and before it can have non-partizan candidates for the council, even though the latter becomes in fact, as well as in name, a commission. It appears to be settled that Kansas City may, without delay, adopt all of the other essentials to commission government. These include the abolition of ward lines as election units, the election of a small group of officers to transact all municipal business, legislative and executive; the election of all aldermen or commissioners at large; the assignment of the mayor to a department chieftaincy; each member of the council or commission to be similarly assigned; all members, including the mayor, to give their whole time to the city's business; application of the initiative, referendum and recall.

Kansas City cannot at present, it is true, have a perfect commission government; but it can so adjust matters as to have a government which, to all intents and purposes, will be constructed and conducted on the commission plan. Moreover, if it shall carry out the program outlined for it by advocates of the change, it will be among the first of the larger western cities to drop the old form of municipal government.

THE society that has been formed in Paris to work for the preservation of the elephant has a truly elephantine work.

WHEN the immensity of the world's annual consumption of white potatoes is given serious thought, it would seem that Europe should be particularly grateful to Sir Walter Raleigh for introducing into Ireland the prolific vegetable that is now so prominent in the average dinner table. Both England and Ireland have cause to remember Sir Walter's voyages of discovery, and the world still gives notice to his famous act of gallantry; but the fact that he first brought to the Emerald isle the edible tuber which bears that country's name is given almost no attention, although most historians agree that he should have the credit for the performance. Yet this English navigator, statesman and courtier would seem unwittingly to have robbed America of a laudable distinction when he failed to provide that the useful root should attain international fame under some other designation than that of the "Irish potato."

Survival of the adopted name illustrates America's willingness to deal generously with Ireland. The potato has played so prominent a part in Celtic history of the last 300 years that it makes small difference to the average consumer whether the plant is native or otherwise. Yet the so-called "Irish potato" probably grew wild in the mountains of Central and South America, and possibly in some parts of Mexico and the southwestern portion of North America, long before it ever reached Europe. Sir Walter is reported to have taken from North Carolina and Virginia the specimens of potatoes with which he first planted his crops in Ireland, and perhaps that is one of the reasons why the plant won popularity with such quickness in the old country.

But the "Irish potato" of later years doubtless is a vast improvement on the variety of tubers raised by Sir Walter, which became almost a national food with the Irish peasantry in the eighteenth century. And in the United States alone there were 376,537,000 bushels of "Irish potatoes" raised in 1909; so that Americans appear to have accepted ungrudgingly the broad classification, while bestowing special names on certain varieties. Thus, "Irish potatoes" may be grown in many countries and count for food in all.

The "Irish Potato"